"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow or rain today; Friday colder, probably fair; shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,516. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT WILSON CALLS UPON ALL THE WARRING NATIONS TO STATE THE TERMS UPON WHICH THE WAR MAY BE ENDED; OUR INTERESTS, SERIOUSLY AFFECTED, MUST BE SAFEGUARDED

MOVE HAILED IN CONGRESS

Republicans and Democrats Alike Laud President's Peace Step.

NEWS A WELCOME SURPRISE

Joyfully Received in House, and Many Think It Will Hasten the War's End.

MOST TIMELY, SAYS STONE

Chairman of Foreign Relations Committee Believes the Notes Will Bring Results.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, unreservedly approves the President's move to obtain the views of the belligerents on peace.

"It is a most timely proffer," said the Senator tonight, "and I believe and hope it marks the beginning of the end. It throws the question of continuing the war squarely on the belligerents, and I sincerely hope it will lead to negotiations and peace.

"At all events I trust that it will have the result desired by the President and all peace-loving people. The time chosen for the sending of the proclamation is particularly happy, when everyone is thinking of 'Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men,' and I hope the spirit of Christmas will enter into the hearts of the belligerent nations. The President is to be heartily commended for his courage, and to be congratulated on having seized the logical moment to urge the substitution of discussion for the carnage of the battle field."

The news of the transmission of the President's message reached the Senate too late this afternon to permit general comment on the timeliness and probable effect of the move. The Republicans who were asked their opinion of it usually refused to make any comment until they had had an opportunity to digest the messages more fully. Among the few Democratic Senators who could be reached at the Capitol, the general feeling seemed to be that the President was the best judge of the appropriateness of the move.

Few would express any opinion for publication about it, saying they were entirely willing to trust the President's judgment in the matter. It seemed to be commonly felt, however, that the President would not have changed his position about interfering in the European struggle unless he had received ample evidence that such a move would be welcome to all the belligerents at this time.

Caused Rejoicing in House.

The President's action caused general satisfaction and rejoicing in the House of Representatives. House members first heard of it through a representative of THE TIMES, who informed Mr. Kitchin, the majority leader, and members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the President's action.

As soon as the news was conveyed to him Mr. Kitchin circulated among members of the lower body and transmitted the peace tidings. On every hand there were expressions of "fine," "a great move," and "good news."

These expressions came from both Republicans and Democrats and there was widespread commendation of the suggestion that the time had arrived for a peace conference and a cessation of hostilities.

That the warring powers would accept the President's suggestion in the spirit in which it was sent was the prevalent opinion in the lower chamber. While no one could make a prediction of early peace, the consensus was that Mr. Wilson had acted wisely, courageously and opportunely.

Speaker Champ Clark expressed the hope several days ago that the President, following the overtures of Germany, would step in and offer the aid of the United States in bringing about a peace conference. When told of the President's action today, the Speaker said:

"I am exceedingly gratified that the President has taken this action. It will aid in the re-establishment of peace. As I have said, the President has a great opportunity of service, and he is to be congratulated that he has communicated with the belligerent powers seeking an end of the war."

Gets Republican Applause.

Representative Henry A. Cooper, ranking Republican member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, made a gesture of emphatic approval when informed of Mr. Wilson's course.

"Great, great!" he exclaimed. "The President will immortalize himself by such a course. He has taken the initiative, just as did President Roosevelt in the Russo-Japanese War. This is the

Continued on Page 2.

President Wilson's Note to the Belligerent Nations

The Secretary of State to the American Ambassadors at the Capitals of the Belligerent Powers:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18, 1916.

The President directs me to send you the following communication to be presented immediately to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government to which you are accredited:

The President of the United States has instructed me to suggest to the [here is inserted a designation of the Government addressed] a course of action with regard to the present war, which he hopes that the Government will take under consideration as suggested in the most friendly spirit, and as coming not only from a friend but also as coming from the representative of a neutral nation whose interests have been most seriously affected by the war and whose concern for its early conclusion arises out of a manifest necessity to determine how best to safeguard those interests if the war is to continue.

[*The third paragraph of the note as sent to the four Central Powers—Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria—is as follows:*]

The suggestion which I am instructed to make the President has long had it in mind to offer. He is somewhat embarrassed to offer it at this particular time, because it may now seem to have been prompted by a desire to play a part in connection with the recent overtures of the Central Powers. It has, in fact, been in no way suggested by them in its origin, and the President would have delayed offering it until those overtures had been independently answered but for the fact that it also concerns the question of peace and may best be considered in connection with other proposals which have the same end in view. The President can only beg that his suggestion be considered entirely on its own merits and as if it had been made in other circumstances.

[*The third paragraph of the note as sent to the ten Entente Allies—Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Russia, Belgium, Montenegro, Portugal, Rumania, and Serbia—is as follows:*]

The suggestion which I am instructed to make the President has long had it in mind to offer. He is somewhat embarrassed to offer it at this particular time, because it may now seem to have been prompted by the recent overtures of the Central Powers. It is, in fact, in no way associated with them in its origin, and the President would have delayed offering it until those overtures had been answered but for the fact that it also concerns the question of peace and may best be considered in connection with other proposals which have the same end in view. The President can only beg that his suggestion be considered entirely on its own merits and as if it had been made in other circumstances.

[*Thenceforward the note proceeds identically to all the powers, as follows:*]

The President suggests that an early occasion be sought to call out from all the nations now at war such an avowal of their respective views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded and the arrangements which would be deemed satisfactory as a guaranty against its renewal or the kindling of any similar conflict in the future as would make it possible frankly to compare them. He is indifferent as to the means taken to accomplish this. He would be happy himself to serve, or even to take the initiative in its accomplishment, in any way that might prove acceptable, but he has no desire to determine the method or the instrumentality. One way will be as acceptable to him as another, if only the great object he has in mind be attained.

He takes the liberty of calling attention to the fact that the objects, which the statesmen of the belligerents on both sides have in mind in this war, are virtually the same, as stated in general terms to their own people and to the world. Each side desires to make the rights and privileges of weak peoples and small States as secure against aggression or denial in the future as the rights and privileges of the great and powerful States now at war. Each wishes itself to be made secure in the future, along with all other nations and peoples, against the recurrence of wars like this and against aggression or selfish interference of any kind. Each would be jealous of the formation of any more rival leagues to preserve an uncertain balance of power amid multiplying suspicions; but each is ready to consider the formation of a league of nations to insure peace and justice throughout the world. Before that final step can be taken, however, each deems it necessary first to settle the issues of the present war upon terms which will certainly safeguard the independence, the territorial integrity, and the political and commercial freedom of the nations involved.

In the measures to be taken to secure the future peace of the world the people and Government of the United States are as vitally and as directly interested as the Governments now at war. Their interest, moreover, in the means to be adopted to relieve the smaller and weaker peoples of the world of the peril of wrong and violence is as quick and ardent as that of any other people or Government. They stand ready, and even eager, to co-operate in the accomplishment of these ends, when the war is over, with every influence and resource at their command. But the war must first be concluded. The terms upon which it is to be concluded they are not at liberty to suggest; but the President does feel that it is his right and his duty to point out their intimate interest in its conclusion, lest it should presently be too late to accomplish the greater things which lie beyond its conclusion, lest the situation of neutral nations, now exceedingly hard to endure, be rendered altogether intolerable, and lest, more than all, an injury be done civilization itself which can never be atoned for or repaired.

The President therefore feels altogether justified in suggesting an immediate opportunity for a comparison of views as to the terms which must precede those ultimate arrangements for the peace of the world, which all desire and in which the neutral nations as well as those at war are ready to play their full responsible part. If the contest must continue to proceed toward undefined ends by slow attrition until the one group of belligerents or the other is exhausted; if million after million of human lives must continue to be offered up until on the one side or the other there are no more to offer; if resentments must be kindled that can never cool and despairs engendered from which there can be no recovery, hopes of peace and of the willing concert of free peoples will be rendered vain and idle.

The life of the entire world has been profoundly affected. Every part of the great family of mankind has felt the burden and terror of this unprecedented contest of arms. No nation in the civilized world can be said in truth to stand outside its influence or to be safe against its disturbing effects. And yet the concrete objects for which it is being waged have never been definitively stated.

The leaders of the several belligerents have, as has been said, stated those objects in general terms. But, stated in general terms, they seem the same on both sides. Never yet have the authoritative spokesmen of either side avowed the precise objects which would, if attained, satisfy them and their people that the war had been fought out. The world has been left to conjecture what definitive results, what actual exchange of guaranties, what political or territorial changes or readjustments, what stage of military success, even, would bring the war to an end.

It may be that peace is nearer than we know; that the terms which the belligerents on the one side and on the other would deem it necessary to insist upon are not so irreconcilable as some have feared; that an interchange of views would clear the way at least for conference and make the permanent concord of the nations a hope of the immediate future, a concert of nations immediately practicable.

The President is not proposing peace; he is not even offering mediation. He is merely proposing that soundings be taken in order that we may learn, the neutral nations with the belligerent, how near the haven of peace may be for which all mankind longs with an intense and increasing longing. He believes that the spirit in which he speaks and the objects which he seeks will be understood by all concerned, and he confidently hopes for a response which will bring a new light into the affairs of the world. LANSING.

[*Copies of the above will be delivered to all neutral Governments for their information.*]

NOTES PREPARED ON MONDAY

And Forwarded to Belligerents and Neutrals Tuesday Morning.

IF THE WAR GOES ON

"It May Presently Be Too Late to Accomplish the Greater Things Which Lie Beyond."

FOR A PERMANENT CONCORD

In Which the United States Would Co-operate—Bernstorff Prohpesies a Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—President Wilson has called on all the belligerent nations to state the terms which might serve as a basis for the restoration of peace.

The texts of the communications sent by the President's direction to each group of combatants were made public tonight, and created a sensation throughout official Washington, particularly in the European diplomatic body.

"Now I am perfectly convinced there will be a conference," said Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, when he learned the details of President Wilson's undertaking.

While the notes say that the President "would be happy himself to serve or even to take the initiative" to bring a statement of terms from the belligerents, they also assert that "the President is not proposing peace; he is not even offering mediation."

"He is merely proposing," asserts Secretary Lansing, whose name is signed to the notes, "that soundings be taken in order that we may learn, the neutral nations with the belligerent, how near the haven of peace may be for which all mankind longs with an intense and increasing longing."

There are two notes, one addressed to the Entente Governments and their smaller allies and the other to the Central Power group, led by Germany. Identical language is used in the communications except in one paragraph, where the changes are not material, except to the extent that the note to the Teutonic allies gives assurance to them that the President's course is not "prompted by a desire to play a part in connection with the recent overtures of the Central Powers."

Antedate Lloyd George's Speech.

Each note bears date of Monday, indicating that the communications were prepared before Mr. Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, delivered his response in the House of Commons to the German peace offer. All were cabled on Tuesday morning.

The sensation created by the announcement of the President's action was accentuated by the general understanding that it had been determined by the President to take no hand in the present movement to end the war. Late Friday afternoon, following a meeting of the Cabinet, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was told by one of the highest officials that it had been decided that the German peace offer would be forwarded to the Entente Governments without comment from this Government. It was explained that this action was definite, but it was desirable that the press should not say that the Government had determined to take no part in the peace movement because the President was anxious that the impression should not be created that the United States had closed the door to participation in any effort to end the war. Circumstances might arise in the future, it was explained, that would make it desirable for this Government to further a peace movement.

The announcement this evening that President Wilson had addressed communications to all the belligerents calling upon them for "such an avowal of their respective views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded" caused astonishment among those who had gained the impression that the United States would make no move toward peace at this time.

Action Long Contemplated.

What produced the apparent change of purpose on the part of the Government? According to an explanation obtained tonight from a thoroughly informed official, there was no change. The President, it was said, had had in mind for weeks the idea of taking the action embodied in the notes sent on Monday and made public tonight. His hesitation in the matter, it was explained, was due to uncertainty as to when would be a propitious time to transmit the communications.

The decision to forward the German peace offer without comment had no application, it was stated, to the move of the United States made known today. That, it was said, was an inde-

STOCKS FALL AGAIN ON PEACE EFFORTS

Prices Break Violently with Heavy Liquidation in Industrials.

ADVANCE NEWS OF NOTE

Wall Street Knew Before Market Closed That President Was Addressing Belligerents.

The hurried liquidation of a large volume of speculative accounts in stocks, coupled with determined selling from professional sources, caused another sharp decline in the market yesterday.

The destructive influences behind values were cumulative. Bear drives followed one another in quick succession in the afternoon, assisted by various rumors regarding new developments in the peace plan. The most abrupt dip of the day followed the publication of a Washington dispatch, stating that hope was entertained in Administration circles that a way would yet be found to get the belligerents together for a conference. The nervousness of persons with market commitments on the long side was heightened by a report that President Wilson had already dispatched a note to the various nations offering the services of this country in an effort to work out acceptable peace terms. A report to this effect was printed on one of the Wall Street news tickers between 2 and 3 o'clock. It was during that hour that prices were weakest. The President's note, however, was not sent to the newspapers until 8 o'clock in the evening, and was not to be released for publication until after midnight.

The Street appeared to be more impressed than before that possibilities of negotiations between the Allies and the Teutonic Powers were to be considered as a market factor for some time to come. The readjustment expected to come with peace was an anxious subject of conversation in brokerage houses, and lent not a little to the success attained by the professionals in overturning quotations.

The trend of sentiment in the Street indicated that Premier Lloyd George's address to Parliament possessed, in the fuller reading of the newspapers, a more disturbing element for holders of stocks than was contained in Tuesday's brief dispatches. The International Mercantile Marine issues crumpled up on the information that a proposal to put all British shipping under Government supervision was being considered. Traders interpreted this as evidence that earnings of the big combination would be seriously affected, as most of the ships carry the English flag. Opening 2 points under Wednesday's closing figure, Marine preferred was hammered all day long, the brief rallies being merely signals for the bears to smash it again. The preferred dropped 16 points and the common 6 points, and at 86 the former stood 2 points under the total of accumulated dividends, in regard to which owners of the shares had long maintained fond hopes.

The retreat amounted to a rout in International Mercantile Marine, Steel, Central Leather, Crucible Steel, and several more of the recently popular issues, their losses for the day running from 4 to more than 14 points. Bethlehem Steel slumped 72 points in sales of no more than 300 shares. Bearish influences gathered force as the session progressed, and the close found gloom thick in commission houses, where a fortnight ago the prospects of greater and greater profits were bright for the bull side.

Steel Lower Than in Big Break.

Steel was pounded lower than it went in the big break of last Friday, under sales amounting to 423,000 shares, but the fate of this leading industrial was no worse than that of a large number of other issues. Whenever one of the war stocks looked as though it might display some degree of resiliency there was always somebody ready to hit it on the head. Again it was the industrials to suffer almost alone, as "good" buying was reported in Union Pacific and companion rails, and the list of carriers were affected only slightly. The day's turnover aggregated 1,018,000 shares.

In the accompanying table comparison is made with the lowest levels of last Friday, showing that the rails mentioned did not go through the minimum of that panicky day:

	Yest'y Low.	Low Dec. 16.	Yest'y Net Loss.
Anaconda	83⅝	83¾	2⅝
American Can	47½	49	2¾
Baldwin Locomotive	68¾	65	4½
Bethlehem Steel	500	528	72
Central Leather	86	90¼	6¾
Crucible Steel	60¾	63¾	5½
Lackawanna Steel	82½	84	5½
Marine preferred	86	97¾	14¼
New York Central	104⅝	104	⅞
Reading	106½	106½	½
Republic Iron & Steel	76¾	75	2¾
Union Pacific	148¼	143¼	*⅝
U. S. Ind. Alcohol	108	104	3½
U. S. Steel	107⅞	106¼	4
Utah Copper	98¾	104½	5

*Gain.

The same uncertainty over developments of the immediate future was reflected in dealings in the grain and cotton markets. Cotton started from $1.25 to $1.50 under the preceding night's closing levels, later moved upward part of the distance lost, and finally reacted sharply again. Wheat opened down and afterward shot forward 5 cents a bushel in the futures market. Uncertainty was the dominant note of all the markets when the business day ended, with the bears monopolizing what cheer there was discernible in speculative circles.

A NOVEL XMAS GIFT.
Membership in Complete Tour to Washington, Dec. 24. Under Escort. Expenses Included. Send for details. MARSTERS, 1,248 Broadway, N. Y. City.—Advt.

GILBEY'S INVALID PORT, THE PURE Tonic Wine, is endorsed by thousands of English doctors. $1.27 a bottle at Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., etc.—Advt.

BRITAIN TO RUSH REPLY TO GERMANY

London Hears the Note, Now Nearly Framed, Will Be Sent by Saturday.

LIKELY TO LEAVE DOOR OPEN

Manchester Guardian Says Sentiment for Effort to End War Grows in the Army.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 21.—There is a strong probability that Great Britain's note in reply to the German peace proposal will be made before Christmas. This was the opinion in well-informed Government circles last night, where it is also believed the reply will be brief and likely will follow the lines of Mr. Lloyd George's maiden speech as Prime Minister in so far as it will leave the door open for Germany to make concrete peace proposals.

Great Britain's official reply to Germany, as prominent officials preferred to term it, will be dispatched simultaneously with that of her allies. Ever since the German note was handed to the Foreign Office by the American Ambassador it has been the subject of discussions between Premier Lloyd George and his Cabinet Council, which meets daily. The note and the nature of the reply also have been discussed with Great Britain's allies, and it is said that these conversations have progressed so rapidly that preliminary drafts have already been made.

It would, therefore, not be surprising if the Allies' replies were ready by the end of the week. Especially, it is said, would this be true in the case of Great Britain's note, which the Prime Minister is declared to be anxious to dispatch without delay.

When the terms of the note are definitely agreed upon and the document is signed by Lord Robert Cecil, who is Acting Foreign Secretary in the absence of Mr. Balfour, it may be handed to Ambassador Page with the request that he forward it to the State Department at Washington for transmission to Germany. This is said to be the most likely method, inasmuch as the United States represents the Allies' interests in Germany. It is just possible, however, that Great Britain may decide to dispatch the reply direct to the British Ambassador at Washington, with instructions to turn it over to the State Department.

MANY IN BRITAIN FOR PEACE.

Sentiment Strong in the Army, Says The Manchester Guardian.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—It is recognized here as in America that "Lloyd George has not shut the door on peace with that resounding bang for which some of his less well-balanced supporters in the press were listening," to quote the words of The Manchester Guardian.

There is a reference in the same paper to a matter which for some time has been the subject of considerable private discussion, although for obvious reasons it has not been publicly ventilated in the press. The Guardian says:

"There is in this, as in all the countries at war, a great volume of opinion, too little vocal, unfortunately, in favor of a serious effort on the part of European statesmen to put an end to the carnage which is destroying a whole generation of young men who are not in a mood to fight on blindly, killing and being killed for the sake of fighting. They are fighting for a peace based on the reign of justice and law. This they will have, but they want none of the trappings of military glory. They know the cost of these in human blood and misery too well.

"This growing volume of opinion every Government in Europe must carry and to carry it must prove itself determined to neglect no opportunity of getting at the mind of the opponent. If the armies themselves could speak, this volume of opinion would be revealed as even greater and more set than it is in the homes for which those armies, one and all, are longing. These are the conditions of mind out of which peace must eventually come, and Lloyd George may yet prove himself on an immeasurably vaster field a master hand at reconciliation, that we in this country so well know him to be in our domestic strife."

Great Britain has set her teeth and will fight on, if fight she must, to attain the objects outlined by Lloyd George and his predecessor in office. But her citizen army is more than willing to lay down the weapons of war and take up the spade and plowshare and pen and other implements of peace if the war can be ended honorably and a secure peace won by negotiation.

In all the speeches yesterday there was not one word about the destruction of Germany except in way of negation. Lord Curzon, whose speech in the House of Lords was in some respects the most remarkable utterance of the day, eliciting high praise from every quarter, and being described by Lord Chaplin, who, as Henry Chaplin, had fifty years' experience of British oratory, as the best speech he ever heard, said:

"We are not fighting to destroy Germany. Such an idea never entered into the mind of any thinking human being in this country."

In the minds of many Englishmen, who know a good deal about the deeper and hidden currents that flow beneath the surface appearance of the war, one of the most important lessons to be learned from yesterday's debates was conveyed in references by Lloyd George and Asquith to "unity of action by the Allies." Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES have read what Lloyd George said on this question in full.

When the full story of the recent crisis comes to be told it will be found that one of the chief underlying reasons

Continued on Page 4.

FLORIDA—SUPERIOR SERVICE via Atlantic Coast Line. 3 Through Trains Daily. Office 1198 B'way. Madison Sq. 1460.—Advt.

MEDIATION TALK IN SCANDINAVIA

Berlin Gets Dutch Report of a Serious Peace Movement in the North.

HOLLAND ASKED TO JOIN

German Press Declines to Take Lloyd George's Speech Very Seriously.

BERLIN, Dec. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A peace movement is being considered by Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Switzerland, in which they wish the co-operation of Holland, according to Deputy Schaper of the Dutch Parliament, as quoted in a dispatch to the Overseas News Agency from Rotterdam. The news agency says:

"According to telegrams from Rotterdam, Deputy Schaper of the Dutch Parliament, in a speech made at Dalfzel, announced that Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries were inclined to act as peace mediators, and that they wish the co-operation of Holland. Deputy Schaper advocated greater activity by Holland along this line."

DERIDES "REPARATION" TALK.

Berlin Paper Scoffs—Cologne Gazette Won't Take George Seriously.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 20.—Commenting on Premier Lloyd George's speech, the Tägliche Rundschau of Berlin says:

"Reparation could be demanded by England only if Germany had declared war on England, if we were to blame for the war, if we had committed crimes against international law, and if we had been defeated."

The Lokal-Anzeiger takes the viewpoint that Mr. Lloyd George's remarks about reparation are of no value, inasmuch as nothing has been said thus far about peace conditions. This newspaper continues:

"If Lloyd George means to postpone satisfying Europe's desire for peace until the time when the Entente is successful in conquering Germany's armies and those of her allies, then the whole of Europe, as well as Lloyd George, knows full well that this announcement means eternal war, unless it is in the power of the German command to bring it to an earlier termination than Lloyd George supposes."

The Tageblatt says it prefers to await the promised reply of the Entente, adding:

"For the present it appears that the gulf is very great between Lloyd George's standpoint and that described from the German side as the basis for peace."

The following is from the Socialist newspaper Vorwärts:

"Lloyd George says that whoever wantonly prolongs the war will have a crime upon his soul. Do not these words imply strong self-condemnation if England rejects the negotiations offered by the Central Powers?"

The Cologne Gazette says:

"The language of the British Prime Minister must not be taken too seriously. We are taught this by some reflections on English peace conclusions in the past, such as that in which she lost the United States and the peace of Amiens in 1802. There is a limit where the blindest obstinacy finds itself confronted with the impossible, and this limit is being brought nearer and nearer by our submarines. Another possible contingency compelling England to make peace would be the secession of one of her allies."

Dr. Brush's Kumyss is a good drink from infancy to old age.—Advt.

GERMANS SENTENCE 20 BELGIANS TO DIE

11 Shot, 44 in Penal Servitude 64 Ordered Deported—Citizens Slain on Somme.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 20, (via London.)—Of twenty Belgians who had been sentenced to death by a German court-martial at Hasselt, eleven were shot last Saturday, says the Maastricht les Nouvelles. Forty-four other persons were sentenced to various terms of penal servitude and sixty-four others ordered deported to Germany.

The newspaper adds that another court-martial was begun to hear the cases of 192 Belgians who were charged with espionage.

The frontier correspondent of the Amsterdam Telegraaf asserts that many citizens of Ghent who were deported to the Somme front were killed or very seriously wounded recently in a fight by French machine guns. The correspondent adds that a thousand men from Ghent are compelled to work on that front, and that 4,000 more are about to be sent there.

Les Nouvelles says a large number of young people from villages in the Belgian Province of Luxemburg have been deported from the Commune of Virton, among them children between the ages of 12 and 15 years. The correspondent adds that a large number of workmen were deported on Friday and Saturday from the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and that at Aix-la-Chapelle 800 Belgians are reported to be imprisoned.

DUTCH PRESS HOPEFUL.

Thinks Lloyd George Left Way Open for Peace Negotiations.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 20.—The Socialist paper Het-Volk says with reference to Mr. Lloyd George's speech:

"The elements which could lead to negotiations are not lacking."

The Catholic Tijd is also hopeful that "Mr. Lloyd George's speech still leaves Germany the possibility of a reply."

pendant move on the initiative of this Government. It had been determined upon before the German peace tender was announced, and, it was stated, would have been sent to the belligerents when the proper time appeared to have arrived if there had been no action by the Central Powers. Furthermore, it was pointed out that the President's notes did not contain an offer to act as mediator or urge the acceptance by the Entente Allies of the proposal of their enemies.

If the German Ambassador is elated, diplomats connected with the embassies of Entente nations are in a state of uncertainty over the effect of the President's course. They are cautious and courteous in expressing views concerning the President's action, and it may be said that one of the impressions they convey is that the notes of the United States may be construed merely as supporting the request of the British Prime Minister for a definite statement of peace terms from Germany. There is a definite opinion in the Entente embassies that Germany cannot now afford to conceal from her enemies the terms upon which she would go about seeking to make peace. The Entente nations, it is pointed out, are in accord with the declaration of the British Prime Minister that a peace conference cannot be obtained unless the Central Powers first make a definite statement of willingness to provide restitution and reparation for past offenses and guarantees for future peace.

Entente May Resent It.

This seemingly kindly reception of President Wilson's course will change materially, however, it is gathered, if it is concluded to be engaged in a move to force peace upon Europe. The Entente Governments, it was indicated, would not tolerate American interference to that extent. It was said in one quarter, informed as to the views of the Entente Allies, that if the people of the allied nations interpreted the President's note to their Governments as a suggestion that Great Britain and her partners did not know for what they were fighting, the action of the President would be resented.

Germany, however, is not disposed to make known in advance of any conference the terms upon which she will be willing to negotiate a treaty of peace. Her position, it is learned here, is that the best assurance of peace lies in having envoys of the groups of belligerent nations get together around a table and talk things over. If one side becomes dissatisfied it can withdraw; it does not commit itself to any guarantees or assurances in advance by entering the council chamber. Germany, it is said, is willing to furnish guarantees called for by Great Britain—that is, she is willing to give guarantees of an arrangement for a reduction of armaments and the formation of a league to enforce peace in the future. But it is strenuously insisted by those informed as to Germany's position that she is opposed to making any advance disclosure of her terms or to consent that these terms, even when laid before the Entente peace commissioners, should receive publicity pending an agreement.

What caused the President to make this unexpected move is a source of speculation in Washington tonight. From an excellent source it was learned that the President had the idea in mind of taking this action several weeks ago, and the impression was gained that at the time of its inception he feared another outbreak of reckless German submarine warfare which might compel the United States to become a party to the European conflict. It was for this reason, it is believed in some quarters, that he began to think seriously of making a move for peace. The belief is strongly borne out by the President's statement that if the war is not concluded soon it may reach a condition where "the situation of neutral nations, now exceedingly, hard to endure, may be rendered altogether intolerable." With that idea in mind the recent effort of Germany to bring the war to an end probably influenced him to some extent in making known to the belligerents his own views of what should be done to produce peace. But the determining thing that brought the President suddenly to the conclusion that he must move without delay, even at the risk of placing himself in the attitude of being offensive to the Entente Allies, remains a mystery outside of the inner official circle.

All Neutrals Threatened.

One of the best informed men in Washington, to whom THE TIMES correspondent went for guidance as to the meaning of the President's course, made the significant statement that if the war continued for any great length of time there would be nothing to prevent all the neutral nations from being drawn into the conflict. The time had come, it was said, when the United States was entitled to say to the belligerents, "We would like to know what are the objects for which you are fighting."

Those objects have been stated in general terms by the leaders of the belligerents themselves, the President contends in his communications, and he holds that their statements are in substantial agreement. All agree, he points out, that it is essential to secure weak nations against aggression, to provide security against future great wars and the abandonment of alliances by groups in favor of the formation of a league of nations to insure peace and justice throughout the world. His notes call upon the belligerents on both sides to state these terms definitely in order that a foundation for a move toward peace can be obtained.

That is the essential proposition he makes to the Entente Allies and the Central Powers. He wants an immediate opportunity, "for a comparison of views as to the terms which must precede these ultimate arrangements for the peace of the world."

Count von Bernstorff declined to comment on the President's note other than in the few words quoted in the beginning of this dispatch. It may be said, however, that a definite acceptance of the President's proposal will be sent by the German Government.

Surprised Official Washington.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—President Wilson's notes to the belligerent powers appealing to them to discuss peace terms proved a distinct surprise to official Washington. All had been led to believe that with the formal transmittal of the proposals of the Central Powers the United States would await further moves between the belligerents themselves, and that in view of the speech of Lloyd George and the announcements in Russia, France, and Italy, further action by neutrals would depend upon the next careful moves of the belligerents.

The tenor of official opinion throughout Washington, when the President's action became known, was that it immeasurably improved the prospects for some sort of exchanges looking toward an approach to peace discussions between the belligerents without impairing the position of the United States, should they finally be unable to find a ground on which to approach one another.

At the White House no statement whatever could be obtained as to whether any power had intimated how it would receive the note, and there was every indication that the same secrecy which prevented anything whatever becoming known about the President's action until it had been taken would surround any of the succeeding moves.

Nowhere on the surface appears any indication of the history-making events which diplomats generally are convinced must have happened since the German allies brought forth their proposals to dispel the general belief that such action on the part of President Wilson would be unacceptable to the Entente Powers.

British Embassy officials said they were utterly taken by surprise, were unable to explain it, and were emphatic in their statement that no exchanges had passed through the embassy here as a preliminary.

The wish and hope of the German powers that President Wilson would intercede in some way has long been well known and has been conveyed in different ways to the White House.

Recalls Roosevelt's Course.

The nearest parallel in world history for President Wilson's action was President's Roosevelt's move in 1905 to end the war between Russia and Japan. But in that case the President had been assured his proposal would not be disagreeable to either of the belligerents, and, curiously enough, it was through Emperor William of Germany that the preliminary soundings crystallized into the suggestion that President Roosevelt take the steps. Before that time President Roosevelt had conferred with Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador here, and with Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister. In the Russian capital the American Ambassador, George Von L. Meyer, had conversations with Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs. In Tokio American Minister Griscom had conversations with Count Komura, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs. The outcome of all these preliminaries was that President Roosevelt was assured that he would not be humiliated by a rejection of his action.

There are indications that President Wilson began preparation of his note some time ago, probably even before the German proposals came out, and that the offer of the Central Powers and the succeeding developments made a more favorable opportunity for its presentation.

The fact that the President asks first only a clarification of terms is taken as indicating that he is not expecting an immediate conclusion. In a war involving so many conflicting interests not only between the two belligerent groups, but even between nations of the same group, it is realized that much time may be needed even to bring about the mere preliminaries of a conference. It is desired, therefore, to clear away as many of those preliminaries as possible, so that when a solution is near, either by victory or exhaustion, not a day of needless slughter may be necessary.

Officials expect the note to be received with general favor in Germany, but many believe the real test will come with its arrival in the Entente countries, where many influential persons have feared and sought to prevent any American intervention until the military situation changed. From the fact, however, that Lloyd George's reply to the Central Powers was milder than generally had been expected and still left the way open for further negotiations, it is believed that the Allies will meet the present note in at least a friendly spirit.

German Plan of Conference.

While German officials thoroughly understood that President Wilson made it clear that he was not in any sense offering mediation to the warring Governments, it was declared that should the negotiations reach that stage, Germany, being anxious to have the peace of Europe restored, willingly would agree to such procedure. Neither does it make any difference to Germany, it is said, whether the conference is composed of representatives of all the belligerents or just the coalitions.

So far as Germany is concerned, the view held here is that she would be perfectly willing that a committee of three, formed of a representative of the Central Powers, a representative of the Entente, and a representative of the United States, should hold preliminary discussions. The main idea of Germany and her allies is to get each set of belligerents into direct personal communication with the other. The method is considered of secondary importance.

ROOSEVELT WON'T COMMENT.

Silent on President's Note to the Belligerent Powers.

Theodore Roosevelt declined last night to comment on President Wilson's note to the belligerent Governments suggesting that they state peace terms. Extracts were shown to him at the Hotel Langdon. He insisted that he did not care to make a statement. He declined to avail himself of an opportunity to read the note in full.

The Colonel said he had heard nothing of the published statement that Congress intended to return to him the $40,000 Nobel Peace Prize awarded to him in 1907 and which he employed as a Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace. Congress planned this action, it was said, because the fund never had been added to or employed as the Colonel had planned and because Mr. Roosevelt could be counted on to devote the money to some other public purpose. Mr. Roosevelt said he would have nothing to say concerning the matter until the money was delivered to him.

HAMPERED CABLING PREMIER'S SPEECH

Censorship Went Through Its Delaying Process in This as in Everything Else.

TIMES GAVE CANADA TEXT

All That Lloyd George Said, with Hall Caine's Description of Scene, Sent to Montreal from New York.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 21.—The Daily Chronicle prints the following under the heading, "Censoring Lloyd George's Speech:"

"Long reports of Lloyd George's great speech in the House of Commons on Tuesday were cabled to America. THE NEW YORK TIMES printed the speech in full, accompanied by a descriptive article by Hall Caine.

"The speech had to be censored at the press bureau before it could be sent to the cable office. This is obviously unnecessary and vexatious, and it casts suspicion on accredited correspondents, besides a great deal of delay. The censors think it is part of their duty to waste time censoring speeches of this kind. The work should be done at the cable office, and no time wasted over it.

"Such speeches are the best propaganda work we can issue to neutrals, and no difficulties of delays should be put in the way of their publication."

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Dec. 20.—The Montreal Gazette will say tomorrow in a "box" conspicuously printed on its first page:

"The complete text of Premier Lloyd George's speech, as printed in yesterday's issue of The Montreal Gazette, contained more than 8,000 words. The Gazette was the only Canadian newspaper to carry the full text of this speech, and it was enabled to render this service to the reading public through its connection with THE NEW YORK TIMES, unquestionably the greatest of American newspapers.

"In addition to the report of the speech, THE TIMES also had cabled to New York a four-thousand-word picture of the scene at Westminster and a review of the Premier's declarations, written by Hall Caine. This cable The Gazette also received through THE TIMES service, making 12,000 words of cable dealing with the events of a notable day in the British House of Commons."

LONDON FINANCIERS PLEASED.

Approve Heartily Sentiments of Premier, Asquith, and Curzon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 21.—The Morning Post's financial correspondent says:

"There was only one topic of conversation in the city yesterday, and it would be difficult to say which of the three speeches in the Houses of Parliament, the Premier's, Asquith's, or Curzon's, was more closely studied. All three, however, commanded approval, and some of the criticisms which had been offered on the previous night on Lloyd George's speech, based on brief extracts in the evening papers, were modified on perusal of the speech in its entirety. And although the point may be regarded by some as a small one, the city was very favorably impressed with the close similarity between the more important passages both in Curzon's and the Premier's remarks, as well as by the restraint in both.

"The situation is one in which if the war is long continued there must inevitably be calls for self-sacrifice throughout the community, and it is essential not only that patriotism should be stirred, but that confidence should be engendered. Therefore was this note of restraint particularly liked by businessmen."

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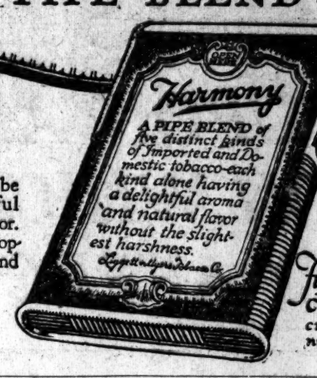
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LLOYD GEORGE'S STAND SHAKES VIENNA'S HOPE

Newspapers Interpret His Speech As a Rejection of Peace Proffer.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 20.—Some of the Vienna newspapers, commenting on the speech of David Lloyd George, the British Premier, express the opinion that rejection of the peace offer of the Teutonic allies by the Entente Allies is virtually certain. The Fremdenblatt says:

"After Mr. Lloyd George's speech the continuation of the world war is inevitable. Great Britain does not want to end the war until her aim has been attained. This aim Mr. Lloyd George designated by the dark word 'reparation.' He obviously demands reparation for the fact that the Central Powers dared defend themselves against world enemies standing under England's command. Fate will be allowed to take its course, and the day will come when Mr. Lloyd George, shudderingly, will recognize that England, by rejecting the peace offer, has really stuck its head into a noose with the rope in our hands."

The Neue Freie Presse, however, thinks that Mr. Lloyd George's speech still leaves open the possibility that the question will be put to the Central Powers as to what proposals they have to make, and adds that the declaration of the Italian Foreign Minister also justifies this thought.

The Neue Wiener Journal says:

"The reply of the Entente nations to the peace proposals of the Central Powers will certainly be as unequivocal as the speeches of Premier Lloyd George, Premier Briand, and the Italian Foreign Minister, Baron Sonnino. Nevertheless, the idea of peace has made a step forward."

HAD NOT HEARD PEACE OFFER.

German Prisoners Taken by British Professed Ignorance of It.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Dec. 19, (via London, Dec. 20.)—Out of a group of German prisoners taken on one section of the British front on Sunday only a noncommissioned officer had heard anything of the German Emperor's peace proposal. This circumstance, coupled with the fact that there have been absolutely no demonstrations from any part of the German trenches, caused much speculation among the British officers as to whether, despite the Emperor's address to his troops, the new peace overtures have been permitted to reach the men actually engaged on the fighting line.

CONGRESS LEADERS LAUD WILSON'S STEP

Continued from Page 1.

greatest piece of news I have heard in a long time, and I believe it augurs well for world peace."

The majority leader of the House, Mr. Kitchin, said:

"There will be general approval of the course the President has taken. It is humanitarian and timely. I trust and believe that it will bring about a peace conference and this slaughter will end. The hands of the President should be upheld in seeking to end this conflict, and I am exceedingly glad that he has taken the step."

Warren Worth Bailey, a pacifist member of the House and a follower of Mr. Bryan, said:

"I receive this news with the greatest joy and appreciation of its importance, and I pray the President may succeed. He is entirely right in coming forward at this tmie with the tender of our good offices. At the same time I trust that peace will bring an end in this country of extravagant appropriations for the army and navy and the trend toward militarism."

Representative Charles Bennett Smith, a Democratic member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, expressed gratification over the President's course, and said:

"I have felt that the time was opportune for a peace suergestion from the President. The developments of the last few days indicate to me that both sides are at least approachable on the subject of peace. The British have left a loophole for discussion of Germany's overtures. It would not surprise me if the President's move should culminate successfully."

Representative J. Hampton Moore, Republican, of Pennsylvania, said:

"The President deserves credit for taking the step he has and he seized an opportunity to be of great service. Men of all parties and beliefs can commend President Wilson's desire to assist in the movement for world peace, and there is a good chance that results may be accomplished."

These expressions were typical of the comment among House members. Legislators of the lower body learned of the President's action just as the House prepared to adjourn. As they left the chamber members discussed little else, and partisanship was forgotten in a common expression of hope that the European war might end and the United States should take her place as a mediator.

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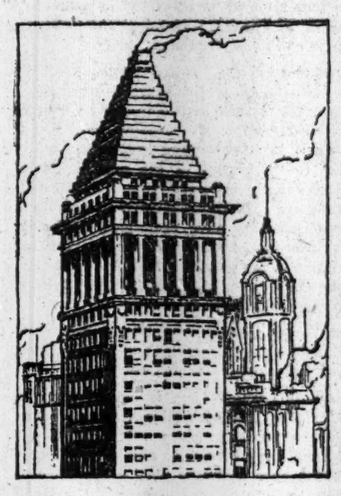

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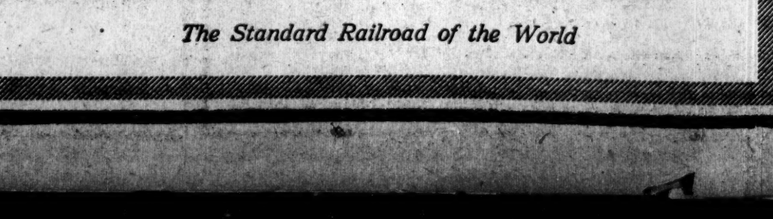

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2.08 pm	2.00 pm	m 2.30 pm	- Pan Handle Express -	4.34 pm	4.58 pm
2.45 pm	**2.45 pm**	**p 2.40 pm**	**- Broadway Limited -**	**9.22 am**	**9.45 am**
5.04 pm	5.00 pm	m 5.26 pm	-- Manhattan Limited --	1.35 pm	2.00 pm
5.30 pm	5.30 pm	m 5.52 pm	-- Mercantile Express --	4.22 pm	4.45 pm
6.04 pm	6.00 pm	m 6.33 pm	--- Western Express ---	8.29 pm	8.54 pm
8.34 pm	8.30 pm	m 8.56 pm	Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Chicago Express	8.00 pm	8.25 pm
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SAYS WILSON ACTED AT THE RIGHT TIME

Belligerents Will State Their Peace Terms, Prof. Stowell of Columbia Believes.

PEOPLE HAVE LAST WORD

Not Convinced Entente Opinion Will Permit Settlement Now—Calls Peace League a Chimera.

Discussing President Wilson's note to the belligerent powers, asking them to state the purposes for which they are fighting, Professor Ellery C. Stowell of Columbia University, a widely quoted authority on international law, said the President had selected the psychological moment for his suggestions, and that it would be possible for them to bring results which could be accomplished in no other way.

"I believe that, now that the President has taken the initiative, after patiently waiting so long in order that he might not prejudice the legitimate interests of any of the belligerents," Professor Stowell said, "his proposal will be considered, at least to the extent that both sides will indicate approximately the conditions upon which they would be willing to make peace.

"I should say that the President has chosen the psychological moment, because the world has heard the point of view of the Allies, as expressed by Lloyd George, and has made himself the spokesman not only of the United States and other neutrals, but of every belligerent as well; for, as civilized beings, they are heartily sick of the frightful carnage in which they have been engaged.

"Two facts stand out at present—Germany proposed peace and Great Britain did not make it impossible by her reply. President Wilson now comes at the opportune moment to speak for humanity as a whole and urges the belligerents, one and all, to make concessions in an effort to throw off this frightful war, which menaces civilization.

"I am not at all certain that it is possible to terminate the war at the present moment; we shall have to see whether public opinion in the respective countries is sufficiently reasonable to permit the Governments to make the concessions. Contrary to general opinion, it is the people who usually make war necessary, and it is they who most hinder the coming of peace. Their devotion and patriotism cannot recognize the facts of the international situation upon which peace must be based. It may be necessary to fight on for some time, if public opinion in Russia, Germany, France, and Great Britain proves irrational.

"One thing, however, is certain. Neither of the belligerents can resent President Wilson's suggestions. Some months ago Lloyd George was announced in the press as warning the neutrals against any attempts to bring about peace. I read carefully what he said, and it could have no bearing on such an offer as this one of the President's.

"At any rate, the convention signed by the belligerents and other Governments at The Hague for the settlement of international difficulties specifically permits just such initiative as the President has taken. If, however, either of the belligerents should refuse to acquiesce in the suggestion, by the provisions of the same convention President Wilson's action in the matter would be concluded.

"Previous to the signing of this Hague convention for the settlement of international disputes a belligerent might have resented an offer of mediation or a tender of good offices of this sort, but, since all powers have signed the convention, there can be no offense taken at such a suggestion. The only consideration to restrain a neutral desiring to facilitate a conclusion of peace would be whether such a tender would have any effect. If both belligerents really wish to conclude peace, however, they may be ready to listen to a neutral suggestion, when their pride would not let them give heed to a suggestion from their enemies nor let them unprompted meet their adversaries half way. President Wilson's action may afford such an opportunity for both sides to enter upon negotiations of peace.

"All of the powers now claim officially to favor the formation of a League to Enforce Peace. When peace is concluded it is probable that an attempt to form such a league may be made, but it can not hope for any more successful career than its famous predecessor, the Holy Alliance. At the present epoch, with such a diversity of ideas and conditions between nations, it is impossible for them to organize into any one political body, and a league to enforce peace would be of a political nature, and inevitably would split up.

"We may possibly see the world divided into two great groups facing each other. Each will have different ideals and different ideas as to how the work of the world should be accomplished, just as is the case with our two great political parties, and now that the nations of Europe have tested their relative strength by actual war, and while they retain a vivid recollection of the horrors of this war, they might go on for several generations and settle their differences without recourse to arms. Such a dualism is the immediate goal toward which the world is tending. The League to Enforce Peace, however, is an out-of-date chimera."

Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War, said: "It's very interesting. I don't think, however, that any citizen should do or say anything to embarrass the Administration in times like these. I have some opinions in the matter, but I don't want to say anything for publication; I'd rather not rock the boat."

A copy of the President's peace note was shown to Jacob H. Schiff last night by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Mr. Schiff read every word of it with marked interest, then said: "It is a beautiful expression—beautiful as only Woodrow Wilson can make it. For me to comment upon such a document at such a portentous moment would be futile."

LIKENS OVERTURES TO POKER.

Professor Shepherd Thinks Each Side Wants to Save Its Face.

Lloyd George has left the way open to peace negotiations in the opinion of Professor William R. Shepherd, head of the Department of History of Columbia University. He also thinks that England has become "Germanized," as shown in the program outlined by Lloyd George, which is one of "socialized efficiency."

Professor Shepherd has been considered at Columbia as inclining toward the German cause, but he contended vigorously yesterday that he had consistently tried to be American, and had far from forgotten the traditions of his family, which is English on both sides.

"So far as war questions are concerned," he said, "the speech of the British Premier is, in my opinion, a diplomatic move designed to induce Germany to state something like the precise terms upon which it would be disposed to conclude peace. Germany suggested a conference; Great Britain responds by putting forward certain general demands. Lloyd George apparently wishes Germany either to justify Great Britain and its allies to neutrals in continuing the struggle, or else to offer milder terms which a magnanimous spirit presumably might be inclined to consider. Obviously, as peoples helplessly watch it, neither set of diplomats is willing to show its hand. However desirous at heart either may be of making peace, the old bluff must go on. Each antagonist wants to 'save its face,' Chinese fashion, before a credulous world, and leave forever the grateful impression that it alone is responsible for bringing the war to a close.

"The declaration of the British Premier is suggestive of hope, rather than despair, as to the possibility of further negotiations, in putting the next move up to Germany. Its item of chief importance is that which calls for guarantees of future peace to which all belligerents can subscribe.

"Those who have watched the extraordinary career of Mr. Lloyd George, however, will recognize in his speech that what might be termed the economic and social 'Germanization' of Great Britain, which he began before the war, is to be carried onward with tremendous vigor so long as he can hold office. His radical program of socialized efficiency, otherwise known as 'Kultur,' for purely British concerns, is, in fact, more precise and specific than his mention of war issues. It indicates the possibility of a democratic transformation of Great Britain which may shatter conservatism to its foundation."

HAS A PEACE LEAGUE DAY.

Fall River Exercises Attended by Former President Taft.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 20.—Three addresses by former President Taft and special exercises in the public schools marked the municipal observance today of a "League to Enforce Peace Day." Mr. Taft addressed at different times a gathering of high school students, a class of naturalized citizens, and a mass meeting on the plans of the league.

Mayor Kay had issued a proclamation calling upon citizens to "observe the day by giving their most earnest consideration to the proposal that the United States should join a league of nations to maintain the peace of the world after the end of the present war."

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BRYAN INDORSES PRESIDENT'S ACTION

Believes Peace Will Be Reached If Each Side States Its Demands Clearly.

Special to The New York Times.

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 20.—William J. Bryan said tonight:

"I heartily indorse the step the President has taken in asking the belligerent nations to state specifically the terms upon which they are willing to conclude a treaty of peace. No matter how harsh or unreasonable either side may seem to be, its position should be stated to the world. It is impossible to suppose any nation would prefer securing by war terms that might be secured by agreement, and no one can say in advance what terms may be proposed or accepted.

"Responsibility for the continuation of this war is much graver than responsibility for commencing it, because it is now known that the war is more cruel and more expensive than any one could have imagined beforehand. If each side will state its demands with definiteness and clearness, negotiations can be commenced, and, when commenced, are likely to result in an agreement, although it may take some time to settle the points in dispute.

"The President has rendered a distinct service in throwing the great influence of this country into the balance on the side of peace, as against war, and I have no doubt that all the other neutral countries will second his effort."

BETHMANN HOLLWEG HAS POWER TO NEGOTIATE

German Party Leaders Coerced, It Is Said, by a Threat of Resignation.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A Reuter dispatch from Zurich says that information has been received there from Berlin that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, in a secret conference with the party leaders, preceding his announcement of Germany's peace offer in the Reichstag, received full powers to conduct peace negotiations without further consultation with even the party leaders.

"The Chancellor," says the dispatch, "refused point blank to give the leaders any detailed particulars of his peace terms, although he stated bluntly that these terms would not take any consideration of the various expressed wishes of the numerous parties within the empire.

"When the leaders objected to granting the Chancellor's demands for full powers to negotiate, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg countered with the statement that he would resign forthwith unless his demands were met.

"After a long argument the leaders voted the powers the Chancellor wished, explaining later to followers that they were compelled to do this owing to the fear that if Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg resigned he would be succeeded by Admiral von Tirpitz.

YOU'LL be mighty pleased to receive them—then why not give them for Christmas.

JEAN VALJEAN
TRULY A CIGAR

Various shapes and sizes — DAVE SAQUI MAKER — Boxes of 25—$2.00 and up

For sale where good cigars are sold

In the Soft Glow of Christmas Candles

FULL dress suits and dinner coats in which you have the luxurious feeling of being correct to the smallest detail.

★ ★

Fashioned for men most accustomed to evening dress—who demand perfection in fit and material.

★ ★

One $60 Full Dress Suit, its style equal if made to order would cost $100 or more—with all the latest points observed.

Others at $35, $45 and $55—not merely dress suits, but intended for the man who knows.

★ ★

Tuxedo and trousers, $33.50 up.

Full dress waistcoats, haberdashery and jewelry.

The correct silk hat.

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Ave.

E. M. GATTLE & CO

Platinumsmiths 630 FIFTH AVE *Jewelers*

VANITY CASES AND GOLD BAGS

Unusual and distinctive designs by master craftsmen, plain gold and jeweled, all wrought to the Gattle standard of exclusiveness and good taste.

Opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral

SAVE NEW YORK MOVEMENT NATION WIDE

This letter and sign is being sent to 15,000 of the leading merchants in the United States:

SAVE NEW YORK COMMITTEE
291 FIFTH AVENUE

FINANCE COMMITTEE

December 20th, 1916.

Marshall Field & Co.
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

A danger of serious magnitude threatens the heart of New York City due to the invasion therein of manufacturers of the lines mentioned in the announcement accompanying this communication.

To prevent this threatened evil, an organization called the "Save New York Movement" was formed, composed of practically all the retail stores, including:

B. Altman & Co.	Arnold, Constable & Co.
Best & Co.	Bonwit, Teller & Co.
J. M. Gidding & Co.	Franklin Simon & Co.
Stern Brothers	Gimbel Brothers
L. P. Hollander & Co.	Lord & Taylor
James McCreery & Co.	R. H. Macy & Co.

Saks & Company.

The enclosed sign tells the story of the Save New York Movement which is endorsed and supported by the leading merchants and manufacturers of this city.

Not only the parties directly affected - the retailers and manufacturers - but the entire city is back of the Save New York Movement. The manufacturers located within the zone have joined the enterprise, and ninety-five per cent of them have agreed to remove their plants upon the expiration of their leases.

We believe every merchant in the United States is interested in the welfare of New York City next to that of his home town. This movement will cause the centralization of the cloak and suit and other allied industries in a definite location and thereby assist your buyers and will enable you to purchase merchandise manufactured under the least possible overhead expense instead of being charged with the additional expense which manufacturers have to pay in order to be in the retail section of New York City.

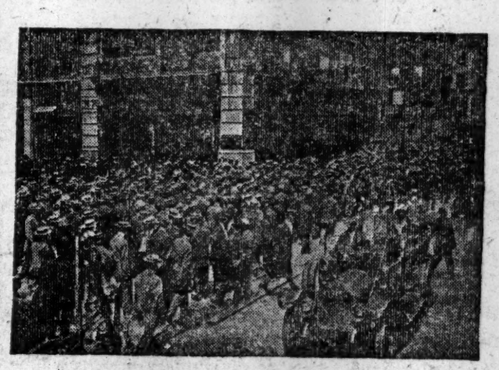
Therefore, the Save New York Committee are asking the approval of all merchants in the United States because we know this movement is not only for the benefit of New York City, but greatly for the direct benefit of every retailer in the country, as well as the manufacturers in New York themselves.

We will greatly appreciate an expression of your opinion, in addition to signing the enclosed card.

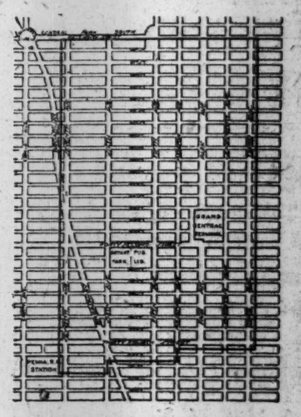
Yours very truly,
SAVE NEW YORK COMMITTEE
J. P. Stanton
Chairman.

This photograph, taken during the noon hour, is typical of the condition which existed daily from 14th to 23rd St., on 5th Ave.

Realization of the harm done by the congestion as pictured below, caused the formation of the Save New York Movement. The public-spirited action of the manufacturers of cloaks, suits, skirts, petticoats, clothing, furs and kindred lines in removing from the zone will preserve, for all time the heart of New York City, and they will secure lower rents and the benefit of having the industry located in one section.



The Save New York Zone is the area enclosed in heavy black lines as shown on map below.



This Zone, free from congested conditions, and within the boundaries of which are located the two greatest railroad terminals, the largest hotels and the finest retail section of New York, is particularly adapted for retail trade, offices and salesrooms of those lines of business which require a location most convenient for the 100,000 buyers and shoppers who come to New York City from all over the United States, every week during Spring and Fall, and for the offices and salesrooms of manufacturers of all lines who wish their merchandise represented in the thousands of retail stores throughout the United States.

Save New York Committee,
291 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

Gifts for Men from a Man's Shop Are Sure To Be Right

KNITTED MUFFLERS

Accordeon weave in desirable shades, plain white and gray, crocheted, striped, Swiss knit in many unusual colorings. Also of the popular brush wool.

$2 to $8

A Gift Certificate Permits Personal Selection

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

CRESTA BLANCA

The Sunshine of California is in the

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PAUL MASSON CHAMPAGNE
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BOSCA

CLUB VINTAGE BRUT
The Champagne of the Continent

An Appropriate Xmas Gift—6 Pints in a Handsome Gift Basket.
Price $8.50

The "A" in BOSCA stands for ANOTHER delightful drink, and distinguishes the real BOSCA direct from ITALY—from other wines sold under a similar name in this country only.

LOUIS BOSCA & SONS, Canelli, (Italy.)
NEW YORK, 500 WEST B'WAY—BUENOS AIRES, PARIS & LONDON.

Comment of This Morning's Papers on the Note.

NEW YORK CITY.

Purveyors of German Peace.

From The New York Tribune.

The Tribune profoundly regrets that President Wilson should at this time have been moved to make any gesture which, however honestly intended to promote the cause of peace, will inevitably tend to complicate and not to clarify the situation.

In the eyes of Europe today the United States is no longer a nation dedicated to the championship of noble principles and committed to the support of a just peace. Today and henceforth we have become the agents and purveyors of a German peace. The nation that did not protest when Belgium was invaded could not wait until the liberation and restoration of Belgium were assured before raising its voice on behalf of what?—of whatever German purpose lies undisclosed behind the German peace proposal.

Request Cannot Be Ignored.

From The New York World.

What may come of the President's request can only be conjectured; but, for one thing, it cannot be ignored, and the answers must go further than any European statesman has yet gone in defining the objects of the war and the terms of peace.

The worst that can happen is that the war will continue without conclusive results. But in the meantime the United States and all other neutrals will have obtained a clearer notion of the measures which they must take, if the war is to continue, to protect their rights and safeguard their welfare. To that much consideration, at least, they are entitled from belligerents which have hitherto shown little respect for any neutral right from the violation of which they could profit.

Of one thing there can be no question. In trying to find a common ground upon which the warring nations can meet, President Wilson represents the sentiment of a vast majority of the American people, and that sentiment is without ulterior or selfish motive. The American people want nothing for themselves. They ask nothing out of this conflict except peace with justice and the common good of all mankind.

A Task of Definition.

From The New York Sun.

What President Wilson suggests to the statesmen of the belligerent powers is a task of definition. He categorically denies that he proposes peace. He does not offer mediation. He asks for formal disclosures of national aspirations and racial ambitions. The limitations he imposes on his present project he makes clear beyond the possibility of misconstruction. It is not how peace may be attained, but why war is maintained, that engages his immediate interest.

Serious as is the President's aim with respect of the conflict now devastating the world, it is to America less momentous than the change in our historical attitude toward foreign affairs which may eventually flow from its development.

Sees Striking Coincidence.

From The New York Herald.

Despite his disclaimer, the President's action in proposing, at this time, that the belligerent nations exchange views on possible terms of peace is bound to be construed by the peoples of those nations and by many Americans as having direct relation to the Berlin cry for peace. If the suspicion is not warranted the responsibility, if Mr. Wilson's alone, for the coincidence is striking. It will be surprising if the mere suspicion raised in nations that are fighting for their existence does not militate greatly against the end to which the President is aiming.

GERMAN PAPERS PLEASED.

Has Won Enduring Fame.

From the New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung.

The note which President Wilson yesterday addressed to the Governments of all the warring nations to move them to come to an exchange of views on the question of peace may prove to be a step of quite incalculable extent in the interest of all the peoples involved in the fearful war.

The dispatch of this note is an act of world-historic importance. Correctly estimating the situation, President Wilson has chosen the psychological moment for it. After the expressions of leading allied statesmen yesterday the conclusion that the Governments of England, France, and Russia were preparing to refuse the German offer was justified. The warning of the President, which in its impressive phraseology will have a tremendous influence, cannot be without effect upon even the most reluctant European statesman, for it is the power of truth which turns itself upon the spirits of these rulers, hardened by the tumult of the bloody struggles. The thankful relief of the hard-tried peoples of Europa will be a monument to the President which insures to his name a place of honor in history more enduring than images of marble or bronze.

May Signal End of War.

From the New Yorker Herold.

President Wilson's note calling for peace terms may be the signal for the end of hostilities. We are certain that this note is but the result of negotiations behind the scenes and that the speech of the German Chancellor and that of Lloyd George were merely preliminary acts in the drama, which is now unfolding itself before our eyes.

The President's note is drawn up in such a manner that the impression is conveyed that he is merely sounding the belligerents as to the prospects of peace, but in reality he would not have dared to come out openly in this manner if secret negotiations, whether he should do so, had not been answered by the belligerents in the affirmative.

All belligerents and all neutrals desire peace. But what kind of peace will it be? England knows already and so do the other belligerents. They have a general idea what the peace terms will be. They will be determined by the war map—or, rather, mainly determined. The Central Powers will yield some of the territory they have conquered. They will forego some advantages they might hold if they elected to continue fighting. But, on the whole, they will have their way in their main contentions. They have won the war.

WASHINGTON.

"An Independent Proposal."

From The Washington Post.

It is somewhat unfortunate that the President's proposal should come at a moment when it may be associated with the peace overtures of Germany and the reply of the Allies. It is clearly an independent proposal, decided upon before the German overtures were made. If the German Government should not regard it as an effort to swing neutral sentiment behind the Allies' demand for an explicit statement of Germany's position, the President's communication cannot fail to do good. It will induce the peoples of all warring nations to ask themselves why they are fighting.

BOSTON.

"President Wisely Leads."

From The Boston Herald.

If the President can have any influence in bringing the embattled nations to a common understanding of what this struggle is about, he should exert it. What they need is an international mindedness, a detachment from the prejudice and misinformation with which their minds have been instilled. From the effects of this we exempt neither side of the controversy. We think opinions freer and the people better informed in the great democracies of Great Britain and France than in the autocracies of Central Europe. But both sides can learn something of the others' points of view to advantage, and in this direction our President wisely leads.

NEW ORLEANS.

"Clear, Direct, and Fair."

From The Times-Picayune.

President Wilson's peace note to the warring nations takes the country by surprise, and apparently is as profound a surprise to the Governments addressed. The proposition is clear, direct, and fair to all. Its proponent places his finger upon the fatal defect of all the peace talk gone before—the fact that the 'authoritative spokesmen' of either side have never yet avowed the precise objects which would, if attained, satisfy them or their people."

A New Industrial City

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of the entire borough of Queens is now the Hunterspoint Section, immediately adjoining the Degnon Terminal, four minutes from Grand Central Station via the Queensboro Subway. The Degnon Terminal more than ever before is a most inviting field for the location of new manufacturing plants in which overhead charges can be reduced to a minimum, and where the efficiency of the entire organization can be increased.

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The Appropriate
CHRISTMAS GIFT
For the Entire Family Would Be a Beautiful
Walters
Player Piano
$395
Terms $2 per Week
Conceded to be one of the finest pianos, both as to tone quality and case design, now before the public.
Courteous Service
Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

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MODERN LIGHTING
Fixtures, Brackets, Portable Lamps
Distinctive Christmas Gifts
Give Something Electrical

S & A Lighting Fixtures make useful gifts and are constant reminders of the giver's good will.

OUR showrooms are ready with hundreds of designs in lighting fixtures, brackets and portable lamps—suitable for Christmas giving. All attractively priced.

See for yourself.

VISIT OUR SHOWROOMS
Write for Fixture Booklet "B"

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One Block East of Brooklyn Bridge

BRENTANO'S

The surprise of the season has been the demand for

"The Chronicler of New York"

"THE CHRONICLER OF NEW YORK"
VALENTINE'S MANUAL
NINETY SEVEN PICTURES & TWO HISTORICAL ARTICLES ABOUT OUR CITY

A hint of its popularity may be found in the fly leaf:

TO ALL NEW YORKERS—NATIVE OR ADOPTED—WHO LOVE AND VENERATE THIS OLD TOWN—AND TO HER ABSENT SONS AND DAUGHTERS, WHEREVER THEY MAY BE—THIS VOLUME IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED.

When Broke Call on Uncle Ben

BENJAMIN FOX

Reliable Pawnbroker

Offers Big Bargains in

Diamonds

72 8th Avenue Near 14th Str

All Cars Transfer

Est. 1876. Open Evgs. Until 10 o'Clock.

IRISH PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED

Chief Secretary's Statement in Commons So Interpreted by the Correspondents.

A STEP TO CONCILIATION

Lloyd George and Mr. Duke in Accord—Irish Peers Plan a Conference.

BRITAIN TO CALL ALL MEN

Far-Reaching Plans to Mass All Available Resources Are Being Perfected.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 21.—Parliamentary correspondents of the morning papers believe that a majority of the Irish prisoners interned after the rebellion will be released today.

Their belief is based on inquiries following a sympathetic statement made by Henry E. Duke, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to a question made by John Dillon, one of the Irish leaders, in the House of Commons last night, indicating that the Chief Secretary and the Premier were inclined to release the prisoners. Mr. Duke said there had been a steady course of improvement toward the appeasement of Ireland in the past two or three months.

The Irish Conference Committee in Dublin has sent a circular to the County Councils and other public bodies in Ireland asking opinions as to the desirability of holding a conference in an endeavor to try to solve the existing political differences.

The circular, which is signed by Lord Monteagle, Lord MacDonnell, and others, says the signatories believe, notwithstanding the rebellion and its consequences, that there is just now throughout Ireland a more widespread desire than ever to settle political differences, and that a conference, which would in nowise go behind the Parliamentary leaders, would strengthen the latters' hands and might lead to a settlement.

Plunkett Expects Harmony Soon.

Sir Horace Plunkett of Dublin, one of the prominent leaders of Irish sentiment, arrived in this country on the Adriatic on Tuesday and remained over in New York yesterday before starting for a health resort in the Middle West. In an interview yesterday he expressed confidence that the new British Government would succeed in procuring the greatest patriotic service from Ireland during the remainder of the war. He thought Lloyd George would now be able to solve the difficult Irish problems, and that, although recruiting in Ireland was now practically at a standstill, the Government would be able to enlist 150,000 to 250,000 more soldiers there without conscription, which he said would be impracticable.

Sir Horace said that Ireland was slow to realize the significance of the present great struggle at first, because of the acute political conditions at home, but that she was now awakening to the real meaning of the war and would respond with the fullest requirements of patriotism when this education had been spread further.

BRITAIN WILL CALL EVERY MAN TO WORK

All Will Be Required to Pledge Service Wherever Needed While the War Lasts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 21.—The Daily Chronicle gives prominence to an article which purports to outline the Government's scheme for utilizing all the man-power resources of the country with a view to the more vigorous prosecution of the war. It says that the plan is of a very bold and far-reaching character. More men are needed for the army, for the manufacture of munitions, and for productive employments like agriculture. The Government will therefore appeal to the whole manhood of the country that is not in the army or already engaged in work of national importance to enroll voluntarily for service as war workers.

Men between the ages of 17 and 58 are wanted. They must place themselves at the disposal of the State for the duration of the war and consent to be transferred to occupations or localities where their services are most required in the interests of the country. At present, except in the case of munitions volunteers, there is no power to transfer workmen from a factory where there is a sufficient number to one where there is a serious inadequacy of labor; nor, when a man is released from the army for, say, agricultural work, is there any guarantee that he will take up the work on the land. It is essential in order to stimulate production and make the best use of man-power resources that the State should have power to control and direct the mobility of labor.

The full trade union rate of wages for skilled or unskilled work, as the case may be, will be paid to war workers, and in addition to this pay a subsistence allowance at the rate of 2s. 6d. (62 cents) a day for seven days of the week will be paid to men who, owing to the system of transfer, will be under the necessity of maintaining two homes.

To Shut Down Certain Industries.

There is to be a register in every locality of war, industrial or productive requirements, which, of course, will vary from time to time. A schedule of indispensable and non-essential trades is to be drawn up. Non-essential industries will be shut down without compunction, so that the labor employed in them may be available for munitions or productive industries.

War workers are needed to release fit men for the army, to supply the expanding needs of munitions factories, and to help in creating national wealth by occupation in productive employments. To stimulate the mobility of labor is nearly as important as to add to the quantity of labor. It is estimated that at any given time 40 per cent. of the men engaged on war work in this country are either idle or not occupied to their full capacity owing to the lack of mobility. One of the chief functions of Neville Chamberlain will be to stimulate mobility by transferring men in batches to places where they are most urgently required. In order to reduce the housing difficulty to a minimum, power will be taken to billet war workers in private houses in the localities where they will be employed.

Compulsion if It Is Required.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 21.—The domestic program of the new Government, as outlined on Tuesday by Premier Lloyd George, was not published until yesterday morning, and it was too vast and too briefly indicated for the immediate crystallization of opinion.

The most important of these points foreshadowed by the Premier was the general mobilization of labor for war and the vital industries. Mr. Lloyd George indicated that he meant to begin with a voluntary plan, and that if this failed he would ask Parliament to give the Government compulsory powers to place all the labor of the State at its service. His proposal, therefore, follows somewhat on the line of the German mass levy.

When Mr. Lloyd George invited the Labor representatives to join his Cabinet, this scheme was put before them, but they deferred judgment until they learned the details. While expressing the opinion that, after compulsory military service, industrial conscription is not impracticable, the Labor leaders are dubious as to its success, feeling that the outcome depends entirely on how the workmen take it. If there is hostility in the rank and file of organized labor, the scheme, they believe, will fail.

Hope for Irish Home Rule.

The fact that the Premier passed straight from Ireland to the imperial conference suggests that he hopes to find a solution of the Irish problem in this conference. It had been promised previously that Ireland would be one of the subjects of discussion at the next imperial conference, and as most of the dominions favor some form of home rule it is believed this will be the best means of settling the long-disputed question.

At a meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association yesterday, Walter Hume Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that the time of holding the imperial conference depended on the overseas dominions. Their Premiers, he added, were engaged in work as strenuous and anxious and as important as that of those in the home Government.

The Government probably will require the whole eight weeks of the parliamentary recess to produce the measures foreshadowed, which also include more drastic dealing with excess profits and an increase in food production by an extension of cultivation.

PROHIBITION IN STORE FOR GREAT BRITAIN?

Government Said to be Preparing to Forbid Making and Selling Whisky.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 21.—The newspapers learn that the Government is preparing measures for the further control of production and sale of alcoholic beverages, which may go as far as absolute prohibition. It is stated from one source that it has already been decided that the manufacture and sale of whisky in Scotland will be virtually prohibited, and that this is likely to be followed by a similar step in England and Wales.

As regards Ireland, it is said that the Government from the first of January will take over the Irish distilleries for the manufacture of munitions, but that the retail sale of whisky will not be affected, as whisky of less than three years' age cannot be legally sold, and existing stocks will be allowed to be consumed.

BATTLESHIPS ASTRAY IN ATLANTIC STORM

Eight Vessels, Bound for Massachusetts Coast, Wind Up Off Nova Scotia.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 20.—Eight ships of the Atlantic fleet lost their bearings in a storm off the Virginia Capes last week and were hundreds of miles off their course when the gale ceased, according to members of the crews of the battleships Florida and Utah, which passed the capes today.

The ships were bound for the Massachusetts coast, but wound up off Nova Scotia. No observations were possible for four days, during which time the wind reached a velocity of ninety miles an hour, intense cold and snow caused suffering among the men, but aside from the smashing of a motor boat on the Utah and the damaging of small boats on the Florida, the ships came through the gale in good condition.

Besides the Utah and Florida the fleet consisted of the battleships Connecticut, Texas, and Oklahoma, and three auxiliaries.

Commons Votes Million More Men

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The House of Commons today passed a resolution presented by the Government "that an additional number of land forces not exceeding 1,000,000 shall be maintained at home and abroad." It was explained that no question of policy was involved, but that the colonial troops and forces of the Crown exceed the 4,000,000 already authorized, and a vote was necessary in order to regularize the position.

BRITAIN TO RUSH REPLY TO GERMANY

Continued from Page 1.

for the campaign which underminded the Coalition was the idea that there existed in the Cabinet a strong tendency in favor of peace by negotiation, not, of course, a peace which abandoned the hope of achieving the objects for which England went to war, but a peace that would satisfy "every thinking mind in this country."

Curzon's speech calls for careful reading by every one who wishes to obtain a correct view of what has gone on in and has been done by Great Britain since the war began. Curzon denied point blank that the coalition was a failure, and asserted that "both parties were united under a Prime Minister whom (and I know I am speaking for my colleagues in the late Government on both sides) we regard with profound respect and whose services to the Government and country in the prosecution of this war appear to me in danger of receiving insufficient recognition."

Ex-Premier Asquith, whose speech, by the way, ranked second to Lloyd George's only by the standard of public interest, said:

"I agree with Mr. Lloyd George that Rumania has been bad business, although it is not possible at this moment, even if it were desirable, to go into the matter precisely to apportion the different degrees of responsibility and I have no desire to enter into that question. Yet I am heartily in agreement with him. We have often discussed the matter together and I do say that it is a very good illustration of the desirability, nay urgent necessity, of more intimate co-operation between the General Staff and politics of the allied countries.

"Of course, it is very easy to say why have you not brought that about. An alliance of this kind, working under these conditions, is without any example in history, and during the last twelve months at any rate the constant interchange of communications and conferences between ourselves and the French has grown into a practice which may now be regarded as one of the normal incidents of our allied action, and my right honorable friends have crossed the Channel together with others of our countrymen and the greatest good has resulted from that interchange of views.

"You cannot get over, unfortunately in this world, the limitations of time and space and the difficulty of bringing together in constant and intimate communication not only soldiers, but still more the representatives of four powers so widely separated geographically and otherwise. As those who constitute this alliance know these difficulties are, I will not say insurmountable, but are very great. If the right honorable gentleman, Lloyd George, and his colleagues can devise some method of bringing about more intimate communication they will render one of the greatest services it is possible to render to the Allies, I wish him all success in that direction."

In all the speeches made yesterday by members of the late Administration there breathed a spirit of sincere hearty good will for Lloyd George in his great task. Lord Crewe said his Government "was not precisely a dictatorship, but it came not very far from being one." A dictatorship, in Crewe's opinion, demanded complete immunity from criticism of all kinds, whether in Parliament or press.

"There was some idea," said Crewe with fine irony, "that when the decrepit figures and tottering intellects of the late Government had disappeared from he scene an era of perpetual new enterprises would begin and that lightning decisions would be taken every day, and possibly twice a day. Some felt, however, that the conduct of the war was not such a random and slapdash enterprise as certain gentlemen appeared to think. There had always been a number of wirecares, writers and speakers, who had urged that we should proceed straight ahead, prepared to ignore our allies or to flout neutrals at any point, if it appeared advantageous to their program to do so."

He ventured to think that those people would not find the present Government such a set of charlatans as they anticipated. He believed the Government was well aware that it would have been easy enough in the past to have lost the war finally in a month by some of the actions which were pressed upon the late Government from certain quarters, and, in a way, believed the same thing was true. He was confident the Government would display the necessary qualities of energy and determination, and he did not believe they would repudiate the quality of judgment.

FRENCH LEADERS HAIL LLOYD GEORGE'S WORDS

"The Allies Needed a Single Man; We Salute Lloyd George," Says Finot.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The impression produced here by Lloyd George's speech fully equals that made by Briand's declarations and the Senate debate. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has obtained these expressions of opinion from prominent Frenchmen:

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant—"Lloyd George in his admirable speech is faithful to his past. All his life he has desired peace. Before the war he went several times to Germany, as I did, to exhort the Germans to peace.

"Today he is unable to accept the comedy of peace. Just like us and the Allies, he wants really to finish the war. He cannot put faith in the vague peace propositions of the German Government. All the world sees in it a perfidious war manoeuvre to deceive the German people and universal opinion. If the German Government is sincere, let it prove it—as regards the past by making known the reparations it owes its victims; as regards the future by giving the guarantees it owes the world."

Jean Finot, editor of La Revue—"There is a collective conscience of the Allies. Lloyd George, after having contributed to forming it, now embodies it with energy and precision. Having grasped it, he will, if necessary, be one of its chiefs, if not the chief. The Allies needed a single man; we salute Lloyd George."

Etienne Grosclaude—"The most apparent object of the German manoeuvre was to break the unity of the Allies' action by endeavoring to bring into conflict the different interests and points of view of each. Lloyd George's declaration, coming after those of Briand, Sonnino, and Pokrovsky, marks the definitive and lamentable defeat of this stratagem. The result of the manoeuvre has been to concentrate more strictly the action of the Allies, and to fix their accord on points regarding which some deviation of opinion may still have existed.

"The discussion which followed Lloyd George's speech, besides emphasizing this political concentration of the Allies, revealed the unity of political parties in England. Asquith, who had just resigned an office which seemed to indicate him as the chief of the Opposition, makes it a point of honor to declare that this Opposition will not militate against his successor and that all his efforts will aid the present Government. This is a new manifestation of 'the sacred union' which the perfidious manoeuvres of German diplomacy render every day firmer by emphasizing its necessity. Lloyd George's words have all the greater value, inasmuch as the universal impression is that he represents the entire British Nation."

The Temps, in a leading article, remarks:

"Lloyd George's speech is stocked with great ideas and, above all, sincerity. It is summed up in three phrases: 'It is necessary that restitution be complete, reparation entire, and guarantees certain.' The speech inspires hopes that under the new leadership all England's affairs will be conducted with greater energy and method than formerly. Let us hope it may be the same with all the Allies."

The Journal des Débats says:

"Following Lloyd George's expressive figure, we shall not put our heads into the noose held by Bethmann Hollweg. The German Ministers are not expert enough in the art of the lasso to strangle the Quadruple Entente at one throw."

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FINDS POPE IN ACCORD WITH LLOYD GEORGE

Father McMahon Says Similar Views Were Expressed in Letter to the Cardinal of Paris.

The Rev. Joseph J. McMahon, pastor of the Catholic Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Convent Avenue and 142d Street, addressed the Catholic Library Association yesterday afternoon on "The Church, the Pope, and the War."

"When the Belgian representative at the Vatican asked why the Pope had not denounced the invasion of Belgium," Father McMahon said, "Cardinal Gasparl, the Papal Secretary of State, informed him that the Pope had in mind the invasion of Belgium in an allocution denouncing such an injustice. The allocution was made in general terms, it is true. But when the President of the United States denounced in no uncertain terms the sinking of the Lusitania as a crime against humanity the very next day, ignorant of the President's attitude, the Pope denounced crimes of that character. Cardinal Gaspari made this known to the foreign representatives who questioned him.

"The newspapers of France attacked the prayer for peace which the Pope sent throughout the world to Catholics. He afterward wrote to the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, and I gather that he said he prayed for a peace founded on justice and rights that maintain the equilibrium of States and which, above all, guarantees the rights of nations and the people, a peace most significant at this particular time.

"A study of that letter of Pope Benedict to the Archbishop shows that we have exactly the demand that the Allies have made. If it were printed in full it would be what David Lloyd George demanded yesterday. Peace demands the rights of humanity and the restoration of the rights of small countries. The Pope's plea for arbitration must certainly appeal to every one, but if the representatives of the belligerent nations could come together in a spirit of fairness instead of a spirit of hatred—and surely there is power and ideality enough left in the world to make us believe that there are human beings enough to meet in such a spirit—they would indubitably be a different situation.

"There are many Catholics who are not particularly enthusiastic about the Pope's peace views. But it is because we are prejudiced and because we have not the larger view of Benedict XV., though, if a study of his encyclicals is made, you will see what this comparative prisoner has done for the amelioration of suffering."

CALDER APPROVES NOTE.

Senator-elect William M. Calder said last night that he fully indorsed the objects of the President's note to the belligerent powers.

"I am glad he has taken this course," he said. "I think the time has arrived for our President to offer his good offices in the way he has, and I am very hopeful that his offer will lead to ultimate peace. My own judgment is that everything points in that direction."

Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts took an opposite view.

"My judgment is that the President's action is ill-timed and unwise," he said sharply.

Benjamin Franklin says:
"Be slow in choosing a friend, slower in changing."

A Personal Interest

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EMBARGO BY NORTHWEST.

Shipments East of Chicago Forbidden by Four Roads.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 20.—The Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad Companies announced today an embargo for an indefinite period on all freight shipments consigned east of Chicago and the Illinois-Indiana line, except perishable goods and livestock.

The embargo is the result of congested freight conditions in the East. Perishable goods and livestock are not under the embargo enforced by Eastern railroads. Railroad officials here declare that the movement is necessary, as it will stop the accumulation of freight at Chicago. Eastern railroads are said not to have a sufficient number of cars to handle the Western freight business. The embargo declared today will work favorably for the Northwestern territory, traffic men say, as it will give railroads in this section an opportunity to care for local traffic.

STEEL TRADE FLOURISHING.

Peace Talk Fails to Affect Orders, Which Exceed Production.

The talk of peace has not lessened appreciably the demands for steel and kindred products. The Iron Age will say today:

"The first effect of peace talk upon the steel trade was a halt in new orders. That was confined, however, to last week. The market of the last three days shows a practical return to conditions of ten days ago. The difficulties of getting any early deliveries of pig iron or steel or any concessions in prices for such deliveries, are unchanged, by the peace proposal that the war may end in 1917 is more seriously thought of than heretofore, and it is granted that price readjustments will anticipate the end. Yet the immediate movement or some prices may even be upward.

"In view of the large contracts for shell steel already on the books for the Allies to be shipped in 1917, probably 3,000,000 to 3,500,000 tons, it is significant that France and Italy have placed additional orders in the last week—Italy for upward of 25,000 tons.

"Transportation machinery is breaking down in all directions and the situation is most acute in the Pittsburgh and Valley districts. More blast furnaces have banked because short of coke, and steel is piling up at the mills."

The Iron Trade Review will say:

"The character of immediate conditions is illustrated by the case of the Steel Corporation, which continues to book new business in excess of its shipments and effective today, has advanced heavy products another $2 a ton. Taken in all, the peace talk has had surprisingly little effect upon the market."

TELLS OF SOMME FIGHTING.

English Excel at Bomb Throwing, Major McCutcheon Says.

Major Wallace McCutcheon, an American who has been serving in the British Army in France, told members of the Army and Navy Club last night that the co-operation on the Somme front between the British artillery, infantry, and aviation corps had produced a perfect war machine.

"The English certainly show to superior advantage in bomb throwing and the use of the bayonet," said he. "I think the advantage of the English soldier over the German in the matter of hurling the bomb is due to the special training received in playing cricket. Many of the colonial troops have played baseball, and have skill in ball throwing. Throwing a bomb, which is about the size of a lemon, is easy for these men.

"In reply to a question from a member of the club, Major McCutcheon said there was a noticeable difference in the morale of the Germans after the Somme offensive, and the defeat at Verdun. Up to that time the Germans had fought like tigers, he asserted, but afterward they gave ground without resistance at all on frequent occasions, often throwing away rifles and surrendering in squads. Later, however, the enemy regained his nerve, and had since been showing to better advantage.

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For Women	2.00	1.50	1.65		.65
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	2.50	2.00	2.50		1.00
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MASS MEETING

Carnegie Hall, Thursday, Dec. 21, 8 P. M.

Dr. J. L. Magnes will report conditions as found by him in Poland, Lithuania and Galicia.

Addresses by

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The Mid-Week Pictorial, published weekly by The New York Times, a 24-page Rotogravure Picture Weekly, only one in the world. Thrilling photographs of the chief battle scenes, lands and personages of Europe's great war, all in soft rotogravure tones; also of chief current events. Current history in superb illustrations. Valuable now: priceless later. 10 cents a copy—$5.00 a year. Mid-Week Pictorial, Times Square, New York.

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NEW AUSTRO-GERMAN FOOD REGULATION PLAN

Batocki Announces an Agreement for the Exchange of Supplies Between the Empires.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 20, (via London.)—Another long step in establishing closer relations between Germany and Austria-Hungary has been taken by Adolph von Batocki, President of the German Food Regulation Board, who has been in conference in Vienna and Budapest with the Austro-Hungarian food authorities.

"The object of my trip to Vienna and Budapest," he said to a representative of the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, "is the conclusion of agreements for an exchange of goods and the prevention of profit-making on foodstuffs. For this purpose Austrian and Hungarian delegates will henceforth sit in the German Food Supply Board; and German delegates in the Austrian and Hungarian Boards."

Regarding the supplies seized in Rumania, the food dictator said:

"No definite figures are yet available, but the quantity is such as to disperse the doubts of the pessimists. Negotiations about the distribution of these supplies have not yet been concluded, although their transport has already begun."

RUSSIANS WIN IN GALICIA.

Break Through Entanglements Into Bohorodczany Stare.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 20, (via London, British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Russian troops, operating in the region of the River Bystritsa, in Galicia, says the Russian official statement issued today, broke through the barbed wire entanglements in front of the Austro-German advanced posts yesterday and penetrated into Bohorodczany Stare, southwest of Stanislau. The text of the statement reads:

Western Front.—In the region southwest of Brody, (Galicia,) the enemy, after bombarding our trenches with heavy artillery for half an hour, conducted an attack in open formation upon our position. He was driven into his trenches by our fire. Repeated enemy attempts to attack our detachments also were unsuccessful.

On the River Bystritsa, in the region of Iezupole, Seletz, and Bohorodczany Stare, our scouts, after having broken through barbed wire entanglements, attacked the enemy's advanced posts and penetrated into Bohorodczany Stare. The enemy, after several men had been killed, fled in disorder leaving some prisoners in our hands.

FIGHT BULGARS IN FOG.

Allied Operations in Macedonia Hindered by Weather.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The French official report on the progress of hostilities in Macedonia, given out this afternoon, reads as follows:

There is nothing to report, other than some patrol fighting on the Macedonian front, where the rains and the fog continue.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—The following bulletin of operations on the Macedonian front was given out by Army Headquarters today:

In the Cerna bend (Macedonian front) hostile attacks, launched after a strong artillery fire, failed before our positions.

PROFITS TAX $358,177,140.

Bonar Law Tells Total Levy on Excess Up to Dec. 16.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The tax on excess profits produced £73,699,000, (approximately $358,177,140), up to Dec. 16, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons today.

The original estimate for the full year ending March 31, said the Chancellor, was £86,000,000, an amount which he considered likely to be greatly exceeded.

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HOLD TEUTON ARMY ALONG THE DANUBE

Russians and Rumanians Repel Attacks Made in the Direction of Parlita.

HOT FIGHTING IN DOBRUDJA

Berlin Hears Gen. Berthelot Has Asked to be Recalled and British Officers Have Left.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 20, (via London, British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Fighting has been in progress on the west bank of the Danube, nearly opposite Hirsova, Dobrudja, between Russo-Rumanian and Teutonic forces, the War Office announced today. Attacks on the Russian lines were repulsed. Outpost engagements of considerable violence have also taken place on the Dobrudja side of the Danube. The official statement follows:

In the wooded Carpathians reconnoissances are being made by our strong scouting parties to the west and south of Mount Botochu.

Rumanian Front.—Rifle firing and artillery duels are proceeding. In the direction of Rimnika-Buzdu successful operations are being conducted by our scouting parties.

On the left bank of the Danube, in the region of Parlita, enemy attacks have been repulsed.

In Dobrudja, on the right flank, fighting is proceeding between advance detachments and has attained more than the average intensity on our right flank in the region of the village of Cerna and in the centre in the region of Umachea.

On the Black Sea on Saturday an enemy seaplane protected by a battleplane dropped bombs without success upon Sulina (northeastern Dobrudja.) The battleplane was hit by one of our aviators named Ragozyn and fell into the sea. In consequence of the cold weather we were unable to capture it.

BERLIN, Dec. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The War Office announcement tonight, regarding the Rumanian operations, says:

In the most northern part of Dobrudja the enemy, who retreated there, has again offered fighting resistance.

Front of Archduke Joseph.—In the mountains on the eastern bank of the Golden Bystritsa several attacks by Russian battalions resulted in failure.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen.—There is nothing new.

General Berthelot, the French military strategist, has asked to be recalled from the Rumanian front where he has been occupied for some time past, according to reports received by the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, which also says that the majority of the British officers attached to the Rumanian General Staff have left for England.

The newspaper likewise reports a long conference between King Ferdinand of Rumania and General Alexieff of the Russian Army, regarding the military situation as it affected the Rumanian Army. General Alexieff will report to Emperor Nicholas, says the newspaper, in the lack of an opportunity at present for the Emperor to receive King Ferdinand in person.

RUMANIANS FLEE TO RUSSIA.

Influx Increases Empire's Already Grave Refugee Problem.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 20.—The passage across the Russian frontier of thousands of Rumanians who have abandoned their houses and property in the face of the invading Germans and Bulgarians has cast the shadow of a new refugee problem on the Russian Empire. These refugees have been pouring into Odessa, Kiev and other southern Russian cities in a destitute and helpless condition and present a problem which threatens to be more difficult than any which has confronted a belligerent power since the invasion of Belgium.

Russia has only partially succeeded in colonizing and assimilating the millions of homeless Poles, Jews and members of other races who fled to the interior during the first year and a half of the war. This is naturally the worst time of the year in which to care for refugees and the economic readjustment which the present political crisis has emphasized adds to the difficulty of clothing and supporting a new nation.

The magnitude of Russia's economic burden is appreciable when it is considered that the country has received already since the beginning of the war a refugee population far exceeding the combined citizenship of the Scandinavian countries, while the resources of the country have been taxed to the utmost to provide for the wandering peoples whose homes have fallen within enemy lines and whose means of livelihood are either temporarily or permanently forfeited.

The wretched condition of the refugees has been steadily improved through the systematic efforts of the Russian Government working through the various refugee committees. These committees, looking beyond the immediate necessities, are succeeding in distributing the migratory population throughout the interior, encouraging their colonization in fertile agricultural districts and giving them work in making boots, all sorts of clothing and other immediately marketable articles. A great number of these refugee products are now in use by the military and civil population. Special schools have been organized in many parts of the country for refugee children and every means taken to prevent the war victims from becoming a burden to the State.

The American Relief Committee, headed by Thomas Whittemore, working in conjunction with the Tatiana Committee, organized by the Empress, has made valuable contributions to the relief work and is now devoting its energies to meeting the Rumanian problem. Temporary barracks and numerous food kitchens have been established at all distributing centres to receive the incoming Rumanians. From these places the Rumanians will be sent to the interior.

Despite all efforts, however, the enormity of the task has defeated all efforts to adequately handle the gigantic migration of people brought about by the war. The refugee ranks have been inevitably thinned by disease and many have fallen victims to cold, lack of proper food and clothing and the unsanitary conditions which are bound to accompany the sudden unloading of a vast additional population on a country at war.

180 LUSITANIA MEDALS SOLD

Overseas News Says They Are 'Practically Unknown in Germany.'

BERLIN, Dec. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Referring to reports of the founding of an association for the manufacture and distribution of medals commemorating the sinking of the steamship Lusitania, the Overseas News Agency says:

"It is officially declared that in Germany this medal is practically unknown and that hardly 100 persons ever saw it. It was coined in a private house in Munich. The manufacturers reported that up to Dec. 1, 1916, a total of 180 of these medals had been sold to the trade, and that of this number seventy-five went to foreign countries."

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Santa Claus is here to stay until Christmas with Presents for Boys and Girls

All styles carried at our 6th Ave. at 20th Street Store—also sold at our NEWARK BRANCH—645-649 Broad St.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Events of the past few days have been such as to preclude for the moment the following of the German campaign against Rumania.

The situation has reached a stage when it is permissible to sum up the activities of the past week. Since the Jablonitza River was crossed by the Germans their progress northward through Wallachia has been steady and unopposed. The Russians and Rumanians have absolutely no object in endeavoring to oppose the German advance in that section. The only thing that could possibly be gained would be a delay, the only thing that could be lost is so much additional territory. The Rumanians, aided by the Russian cavalry, are engaged in rear guard fighting only.

The main army is retreating as fast as it can march, making no stand, and, it is to be noted, suffering very small loss. The fact that the loss is so small tells more than any other incident the true facts in the situation. The Rumanians are falling back to a previously prepared position still some distance in their rear, but at which they hope to find sufficient field fortifications and a shell supply in ample quantity to enable them to make a stand. The line of the Buzeu appeared some time ago to be that line. However, as was pointed out at the time, the southern wing of the army had such a long distance to travel as compared with that which the northern wing had to cover that it was extremely doubtful if the northern army could hold the Teutons in check while the southern army executed their pivoting manoeuvre. This doubt appears to be more than justified, for the Teutons in the north broke through the defense, seized the village of Buzeu, and several days later effected a crossing of the Buzeu River. The value of this stream as a defensive barrier immediately was destroyed. But another loomed up, and one which is apparently stronger than the line of the Buzeu. This is the line of the Sereth, supplemented by the Trotus, one of the larger of the Sereth's tributaries. It is unquestionably this toward which the Rumanians are making their way. This line can almost certainly be reached before it is crossed in any part by the Germans, and its value impaired, as was the case of the Buzeu.

Due to the fact that the Sereth runs from the northwest to the southeast, emptying into the Danube in the vicinity of Galatz, the southern Rumanian army is as near their defensive line as is the army in the north. The problem has, therefore, been much simplified. As a matter of fact, the southern army is already within a few miles of Galatz. It appears that the Rumanian contingents are being gradually withdrawn from the line, their places being taken by the Russians, who seem to be manning the greater part of the front. The reports from Petrograd do not mention a retreat beyond the village of Rimnik Sarat, which is on the river of the same name. This river is one of the smaller tributaries of the Sereth, and while it appears that the Russians have halted the Germans on its banks, it does not appear that the position possesses sufficient natural strength to enable them to turn this into a permanent battle line.

The slackening of the German progress during the last few days indicates that the attack is being spent, just as was the case in the great Russian drive. The Wallachian campaign has been won, of course. But Rumania is but an incident, not a decision. Furthermore, the incident is not closed, as the Rumanian Army is still in the field, although badly battered, and because of the heavy loss in artillery is in poor condition.

From German sources the statement comes that Germany is withdrawing troops from the Rumanian campaign for service on other fronts. From French sources comes the report, which verifies this, to the effect that some of the German prisoners captured at Verdun belonged to units which are known to have been on the Rumanian front. At the same time it does not seem that the bulk of the German troops which have been released by the success of the Rumanian campaign will be sent to the west. Here it is felt a condition of deadlock exists at least until Spring. The German troops can be used to better advantage either against Russia or against the Saloniki position. The situation at Saloniki has not been rendered impossible from an allied viewpoint by the defeat of Rumania. Its object has, of course, been postponed, but not defeated.

Germany has acquired a new route to Constantinople, but not one that will be of very great service. This route is the Danube. The difficulty lies in the fact that all supplies sent by way of the Danube have to be transshipped by freight over roads much inferior in carrying power than the Oriental road. The cutting of the Oriental road, which was the raison d'être of the Saloniki force, will, therefore, not be as far-reaching nor as determinative as it would have been before this other route was opened. It will still be a heavy blow which Germany can ill meet. The function of the Saloniki force will yet make itself apparent.

AID FOR FRIENDLESS POILUS

Americans to be "Godmothers" to Troops Whose Homes Are Invaded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—A new plan has been launched to aid the soldiers whose homes are in the invaded districts of France and who are consequently unable to communicate with their families or receive letters or parcels from them. An organization has been formed under the title "Aide Mutueliste des Soldats du Nord," with headquarters at 18 Rue de Varennes, Paris. It is hoped that "war godmothers" will be found on the other side of the Atlantic for these unfriended soldiers, and to facilitate benefactions the society will put correspondents in touch with men recommended by their commanding officers and will translate letters and transmit them with the parcels sent. These may be dispatched from New York through the War Relief at 133 Charlton Street.

The articles most required are woolen gloves, socks, scarfs, condensed milk, cocoa, and chocolate. American candles will also be very much appreciated.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH and 47TH STS
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Fur Coats and Wraps of Sable, Ermine, Chinchilla, Kolinsky and Broadtail.....$950, $1,000, $1,800 to $10,000
COATS of Hudson Seal, Caracul, Mole, Leopard, Natural Muskrat and Beaver.....at $195, $245, $375 to $750
Rich Jacquettes - Shoulder Capes - Stoles
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Holiday Blouses
Imported hand-made Blouses of batiste, organdie, linen and chiffon—Also Costume styles of Georgette crepe and chiffon.

REBUILD A VILLAGE GERMANS WRECKED

Vitrimont, in Lorraine, Rising from Its Ruins with Aid of American Woman.

SHARP LAYS CORNERSTONE

Mrs. W. H. Crocker Gave Funds and Miss Daisy Polk Is Superintending.

VITRIMONT, France, via Paris, Dec. 20.—This village, which, like its neighbor, Gerbeviller, was destroyed early in the war, will have the honor of being the first village reconstructed in France, and this is due to American enterprise and generosity.

The rebuilding is already under way, the cornerstone of the first group of houses having been laid Sunday by the American Ambassador, William Graves Sharp, who had been invited to participate in the ceremony by those interested in this distinctly American undertaking.

Mrs. William H. Crocker, of San Francisco, who has furnished the funds for reconstruction, was unable to see the practical realization of her work. She was represented by Miss Daisy Polk, of San Francisco, known in the community as "Mademoiselle de Chez Nous," or "Miss One of Us," who is superintending the work. Old men and youths unfit for military service are being employed on the building operations. Miss Polk's task is not without difficulties such as often confront American building contractors. She has had her first strike in the last week, that of masons, who sought higher wages, but she succeeded in settling the matter.

The cornerstone laying was an event in Vitrimont. Grouped about the ruins and the foundation of the first structure were the inhabitants and soldiers on leave of absence. The American flag, besides the tricolor of France, was in evidence here and there, and despite the gloominess of the situation of the destroyed village there was a manifest feeling of joy that its restoration after original plans would soon be seen.

Léon Pobe, Mayor of Vitrimont, and M. Mirman of Nancy, Prefect of the Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, spoke, thanking the American people, through the Ambassador, for their generous initiative toward the rebuilding of the ruined places of France and the aid which the United States had given in so many ways.

Replying, Ambassador Sharp said it had not only given him much pleasure to see such highly useful work begun by his own countrymen for those who had been made homeless by the fortunes of war, but he was greatly interested in the possibilities to which this work, so auspiciously begun, might lead. He hoped earnestly that this beneficent aid might be extended to other villages in the province of Lorraine, upon which like destruction had been visited.

The Ambassador was gratified especially that, in addition to providing substantial homes for the people of the village, all the money for the construction of the building would remain among the people, who so sorely needed it. In fact, he said, what he saw about him only confirmed him in the belief that for economic reasons, if for no other, the reconstruction of at least the smaller towns and villages of the invaded territory must be the work of the home people, out of home building material, like that from which the original buildings had been constructed.

In conclusion, he took occasion to compliment those responsible for the work, and referred feelingly to the fortitude of the afflicted people under such trying conditions.

The little girls of the village, who excel in the art of embroidery, were presented to the Ambassador, and they gave him handkerchiefs, examples of their work, as souvenirs.

On the return trip to Paris Ambassador Sharp stopped at Rheims and inspected the cathedral, the ruins of the Archiepiscopal Palace, and the devastated sections of the city. Only the night before fifty shells from the German guns had been thrown into Rheims.

BRITISH TROOPS MAKE TWO TRENCH RAIDS

Capture German Patrol Near Neuve Chapelle — Heavy Shelling on the Somme.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The official statement from British Headquarters in France reads:

During the night the enemy lines were entered by us in the neighborhood of Gommecourt and considerable damage was done. A number of prisoners were taken in the course of another successful raid carried out by us early this morning against the enemy's trenches north of Arras.

In a patrol encounter this morning north of Neuve Chapelle the leader of the hostile patrol was killed. His men were taken prisoners. The enemy exploded a camouflet south of Ypres.

The enemy's artillery was particularly active on the right of our line north of the Somme and in the neighborhood of Festubert and Ypres. Our artillery vigorously replied.

Enemy trenches at Gommecourt and in the neighborhood of Loos and Hulluch were also bombarded by us.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The bulletin issued by the War Office tonight reads:

South of the Somme the enemy violently bombarded our lines during the day, especially in the sectors of Belloy-en-Santerre, Berry, Pressoire, and Ablaincourt. Our artillery replied energetically. There were intermittent artillery actions on the rest of the front.

The afternoon statement follows:

There was nothing to report last night other than heavy artillery exchanges in the region of Louvemont and Chambrettes.

BERLIN, Dec. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Following is the official announcement of today respecting the campaign on the western front:

On the Somme and the Aisne, in the Champagne and on the east bank of the Meuse, in isolated sectors, there were at times strong artillery bombardments and patrol activity.

Heavy Shelling Near Het Sas.

HAVRE, Dec. 20, (via Paris.) — The Belgian War Office issued the following statement today:

After a relatively quiet morning the enemy opened in the course of the afternoon a violent artillery fire in the region of Het Sas. The Belgian artillery silenced the enemy guns.

Two Americans Killed at Front.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 20.—H. T. Hampstead of Tacoma, Wash., and R. J. Cooney "of Vermont" are mentioned among the dead in today's Overseas casualty list. M. H. Brown, Harrisburg, Penn., is missing.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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"We enjoyed every minute of our trip. I never slept more soundly in all my life than I did on that wonderfully steady, smooth running train.

"Then, too, the fact that we did not have to cross any high mountains banished the discomfort some of us experience at high altitudes."

Another splendidly equipped train via Rock Island—El Paso Southwestern—Southern Pacific over the Golden State Route is the "Californian."

It reflects the high class service of the "Golden State Limited." Both trains via the direct line of lowest altitudes—the most comfortable and interesting route to Southern California.

Less than three days—Chicago-St. Louis to Los Angeles—no extra fare.

The military encampments at El Paso and West provide a continuous panorama every loyal American should see. Tickets permit ten days stopover at El Paso.

Tickets, reservations and California literature on request at Rock Island Travel Bureau, 1238 C Broadway, K. E. Palmer, G. E. P. A. Phones: Madison Square 2350-2351.

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Overcoats and Suits
Some of the overcoats are full silk lined; others quarter silk lined. Single or double-breasted model. Chesterfield model and the regular ulster.
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33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.
Store Open 9 A. M. Till 7 P. M.
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3182 Boxes From a World-Famous New England Mill
At 25% Less Than Usual Prices
"——, —— and ——," the famous paper makers of Pittsfield, Mass., (we are not permitted to mention the name, but you would recognize it as world-famous) sold us this tempting accumulation just in time for Christmas.
The quality is exceptional; best fabric finish, some with gold borders and some with tinted borders. All in boxes—with correspondence cards or note paper, with envelopes to match. Ideal for gifts.
Two Very Special Lots Featured
Lot 1
24 Correspondence Cards or 24 sheets of note paper and 24 envelopes to match in handsome box.
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24 cards or sheets with 24 envelopes to match, best quality fabric finish—boxed.
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On Sale all of this week until sold at Main Floor Stationery Sections.

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GREEK KING PROTESTS AGAINST REVOLUTION

Allies Refuse to Admit His Contention That Venizelist Movement Is Seditious.

ATHENS, Dec. 19, (via London, Dec. 20.)—A note was presented by the Greek Government to the Entente powers last evening. It reads:

"The Royal Government learns with astonishment that a large number of revolutionists under command of seditious officers from Saloniki landed several days ago on the Island of Syra despite the blockade the allied fleet maintains, arrested all the high functionaries and many notables, and committed every sort of outrage, since when they have continued to terrorize the inhabitants of the islands.

"Later a British warship landed a detachment, and arrested the Chief of Police.

"The revolutionists spread their activities to other islands in the archipelago, where they committed depredations, made arrests, and abolished the legal authorities, whom the Government could not rescue on account of the Allies' blockade.

"The Government is most astonished to see the allied warships permit the Revolutionists to perpetrate these acts, since by its reply to the ultimatum on Dec. 14 the Government gave the strongest proof of its good will toward the Entente."

The note further recites that the French landed at Zante, where they threatened a bombardment, and that the Allies are making preparations to land on the Sporades Islands and the coasts of Euboea. The note protests vigorously against "the allied naval authorities' tolerance of the extension of the seditious movement and the occupation of the islands of the Kingdom by the allied authorities."

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The receipt of the Greek note respecting the so-called revolutionary movement in Greece has occasioned surprise. The Allies, it is stated, cannot admit the Greek contention that the Venizelist movement is in any way a seditious one, and it is added that a majority of the populations of the Greek islands have voluntarily thrown in their lot with the Greek Provisional Government.

TURKS FREE AMERICANS.

But They Must Stay at Beirut a Month Before Starting Home.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The 200 Americans detained in Syria and Palestine by the Turkish military authorities have been granted permission to leave Beirut on condition that they intern at Beirut for a month to make valueless any military information they may have.

The United States has repeatedly made diplomatic efforts to free the Americans, some of whom are missionaries and others naturalized citizens, and until now each effort has been thwarted by the Turkish military commander.

Ambassador Elkus at Constantinople reported the Porte's action to the State Department today. Efforts will be made to have the time of interment shortened. The cruiser Des Moines, now at Alexandria, will go to Beirut to take on the refugees.

ITALIAN GUNS ACTIVE.

Silence Austrian Batteries in the Trentino and Disperse Carso Troops.

ROME, Dec. 20.—The War Office issued the following statement today:

In the Arsa Valley our artillery fire dispersed an enemy detachment and silenced enemy batteries. In the Upper Astico Valley and on the Asiago plateau the activity of the artillery on both sides was marked.

On the Carso the enemy's artillery was rather more active against our advanced positions. Our batteries dispersed enemy troops on the march at several points, while our infantry drove off without difficulty an enemy force which was attempting to advance.

NO IRISH RAILWAY STRIKE.

Increase of 7 Shilling Weekly in Wages Is Granted.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The complaint of the railway men in Ireland was amicably settled at the Board of Trade today.

An increase of seven shillings weekly in their wages has been granted to the men. They had asked for ten shillings on the ground of the increased cost of living.

A recent dispatch credited James H. Thomas, Labor Member of Parliament and Assistant General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, with the announcement that the Government had decided to take over the Irish railroads, and thus avert a threatened strike.

CHINA WILL STAY NEUTRAL.

Premier's Spokesman Says Nation Will Not Join the Entente.

PEKING, Dec. 20.—Hsia-yi-ting, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, appeared before the Lower House of Parliament today and answered questions concerning a rumor that China was preparing to join the Entente. He said that China was absolutely not considering entering the European struggle and that she would maintain the strictest neutrality.

Hsia-yi-ting spoke as the representative of Premier Tuan Chi-jui.

2,290 NOBLES KILLED.

Almanach de Gotha's List Includes 258 Counts and 567 Barons.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The new Almanach de Gotha's list of nobility fallen in the war includes 258 Counts, 567 Barons, and 1,465 lesser nobility.

More Primary Schools in Warsaw.

BERLIN, Dec. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"The number of primary schools in the Government General of Warsaw has increased 79 per cent. since the German occupation," says an Overseas News Agency statement today. "The number at present is 5,964. According to the last Russian census, taken in 1911, there were then only 1,455 public primary schools in the same district."

German Division Commander Dies.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 20.—The Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger announces the death of Major Gen. Ernest von Zieten, Commander of the Seventeenth Reserve Division. General von Zieten died at Dantzig as the result of an operation.

FOOD RESTRICTION FAILS IN LONDON

Restaurants and Patrons Generally Agree to Disregard or Evade It.

ONE NIGHT CLUB IS CLOSED

Ciro's, Which Sold Alcoholic Drinks in Prohibited Hours, Can't Reopen for a Year.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The food dictatorship failed on its introduction in Germany; the first efforts at food control in England have been equally unsuccessful. The half-hearted measures to reduce consumption at the restaurants, clubs, and other public eating places have, for the most part, provoked only hilarity. Daniel O'Connell said he could drive a chariot and six horses through any British law. Any individual could without difficulty devise a method of evading or circumventing the regulations governing hotel and restaurant meals and satisfy an appetite for six.

At a famous West End restaurant today THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was told by the manager that business had never been better and the bills never so high. The letter of the regulations was strictly adhered to, but the spirit of the customers was that the Board of Trade regulations were "so very silly" that the best thing to be done was to laugh them out of existence.

The inherent flaw in the regulations was that they were devised with an eye to particular classes which bear the same relation to the national life as the floating population of Broadway does to the whole population of the United States.

Ciro's Club has been struck off the register by a decision of the Bow Street Court as the result of an action brought by the police, in which it was alleged that alcoholic drinks were sold on the premises during prohibited hours. Ciro's for a year or so has been the Fort Chabrol of so-called "smart society" in London, and particularly of that section of the population which declined to take the war seriously. The club had other members recruited from folk who believed that youth must have its fling, and that the boys who risked their lives yesterday and were going to risk them tomorrow should have a good time today.

These classes, with a background of neutrals, chiefly South Americans, made Ciro's the gayest place in London. By the payment of a yearly subscription of five guineas ($25) one could lunch there, dine there, sup there, and particularly dance there to ragtime music played by a negro band whose members were said to receive $100 a week each. The management was in the hands of a caterer whose name is familiar to many American visitors to London in happier days. The profits were said to be immense, but now that Ciro's is closed, and an order issued that no other club be conducted on the premises for twelve months, the capital invested in the building is not likely to bring in a satisfactory return.

Many strings were pulled to keep the infraction of the License act out of court, but once public attention was called to the case the result was a certainty.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The steps which the Government intends to take to increase production of foodstuffs within the Kingdom was explained to a meeting of agriculturists today by Rowland E. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture. He said that in the first place it was intended to fix the contract price for home-grown wheat at 60 shillings ($15) a quarter (eight bushels); and that similar action would be taken in regard to potatoes, oats and barley, the prices for which are now under consideration.

Surveys are now being carried out to ascertain the land at present idle or insufficiently cultivated and to have it cultivated to the fullest extent.

It was announced that in every county an agricultural committee would be supplied with lists of the products most essential and would be told what that county was expected to grow. These committees would have the power to acquire land by compulsion, if necessary, and a system of credit would be established.

"We are a beleaguered city," said Mr. Prothero, "and must act in the fullest consciousness of that fact."

With a view to curtailing travel and thus enabling British railways to use more rolling stock for war and food purposes, it has been decided to decrease after the first of the year the number of passenger trains and to increase fares 50 per cent. This will not apply to workmen's tickets or to season tickets for distances not exceeding forty miles. This decision was announced by the Government in the House of Commons today.

DECLARES GERMANS DISCUSS ONLY FOOD

Uncensored Letter Says Daily Diet Is Chiefly Pound and a Half of Potatoes and Bread.

A pound of potatoes and a half pound of bread each day, with a taste of a few other things, is the daily sustenance of each adult of the civil population of Germany, according to a letter received by a lawyer in this city from an American in Dresden. The letter was sent from Dresden on Nov. 18, and came through an unusual channel, escaping the censorship.

The writer said that in Germany one heard little discussion of the war, and continued:

"Food, food is the only topic."

The following, according to the letter, is the maximum which is allowed to be purchased for a single individual:

Meat and chicken, one-quarter pound a week.
Butter, one-half pound every ten or twelve days.
Margarine, one-half pound every two weeks.
Bread, four pounds of brown bread, or three pounds of white, or 20 Semmeln a week.
Flour to be bought on bread tickets and deducted from the quantity of bread.
Oil, one-half pound a month, but very dear and very scarce.
Eggs, one pound a week, sometimes one egg every two weeks.
Coffee, one-quarter pound a month, but not any in town to be had.
Tea, one-quarter pound a month.
Sugar, one pound every three weeks.
Potatoes, one pound every day.
Milk, for children and invalids only.
Soap, toilet soap, 50 grammes a month, an ordinary cake weighing about 90 grammes. For domestic purposes only soap powder is allowed, of which one gets one-half pound a month.
No marmalade or vegetables in cans or jars being sold at present. Sardines are giving out, and there is no more canned meat, or wurst, or pastete. Milk sells for 30 cents a pint; ham for $2.40 a pound, and bacon for $1.75 a pound, but any one of these is rarely to be had.

Every man thinks he can mix a cocktail—but his guests need all their politeness to stand the strain.

Club Cocktails

protect the reputation of your hospitality.

SAYS RUSSIAN WAS NOT AN ADMIRALTY SHIP

American Consul at Malta Gives Detailed Report of the Sinking of British Vessel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—A detailed report on the sinking of the Leyland steamer Russian, presumably by a submarine, in the Mediterranean on Dec. 14, with the loss of seventeen American muleteers, was received at the State Department today from Wilbur Keblinger, the American Consul at Malta. The report did not provide the State Department with the information it desires to form its judgment in the case and instructions have been sent to the Consul to send extracts from the affidavits he has taken, and which are being mailed.

A statement issued by the British Admiralty on Dec. 19 said the Russian was "sunk by a submarine," but gave no particulars. The dispatch received from Consul Keblinger is based on affidavits of American survivors who reached Malta. His dispatch follows:

British steamer Russian of the Leyland Line, after having discharged a cargo of mules at Saloniki, brought from Newport News, and while on return trip in ballast to Newport News was struck by what was believed to be a torpedo from a submarine, at 5:40 in the afternoon of Dec. 14 about 200 miles east of Malta. The sea was very rough and considerable difficulty was experienced in launching lifeboats, but finally all on board were taken off. A southeast gale was blowing, accompanied by drenching rain, thunder and lightning, and one of the lifeboats capsized, drowning twenty-eight men, including seventeen American muleteers, as follows:

W. Gurnsey and Otis Tucker, white men, and Joe Wilson, W. Burchett, David Scott, L. Byrd, L. S. Waters, C. Hahn, N. Cooper, E. Taylor, Matt Campbell, James Johnson, Ralph Gordan, Jack Johnson, John Scott, Vance Brown, and Joe Bullock, colored, whose home addresses can probably be obtained from copy of ship's articles at Newport News.

There were ninety American muleteers on board, and also some in crew, but as ship's papers were lost, actual number not yet ascertained, but all saved. It was absolutely dark by time lifeboats were lowered, and not one on board ever saw any sign of submarine or any other vessel until two British trawlers came to rescue after about six hours, and brought them to Malta. Every one on board so far interviewed is of opinion that the explosion was caused by torpedo, as vessel was struck in hold nearest the stern, and was in water more than 2,000 fathoms deep at time. Russian was towed by a trawler until night of 15th, when it was taken over, it is said, by tugs, and it has since sunk, according to unofficial reports. The nine survivors from capsized boats suffered great hardships from exposure and difficulty in keeping on upturned boat before being rescued. Informed Russian not Admiralty charter. Affidavits by mail.

(Signed) KEBLINGER, Consul.

It was said at the State Department today that final information, showing that the British steamer Marina, torpedoed with the loss of six American hostiers, was not and had not been in Admiralty service, had been forwarded to Germany.

In reply to an inquiry from the United States, Germany recently stated that her submarine commander sank the Marina without warning, believing her to be a transport, and asked for any information on that point available to the American Government.

CUBA STARTS SEARCH FOR SUBMARINE BASE

Instructs Navy to Investigate as the Result of Request Made by France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Dec. 20.—As a result of a request made by the Cuban Minister to France instructions have been given the Cuban Navy today to examine diligently the keys at the eastern end of the island, especially those nearest the Bahama Islands, to ascertain if German submarines or their mother ships have established a base.

The Cuban Minister's note stated that the French Government was greatly concerned over German submarine activity in mid-Atlantic and believed it possible that Germans were using a spot near the Bahamas as a base.

U-BOAT SANK THE SUFFREN.

Berlin Says French Battleship Was Torpedoed—All on Board Lost.

BERLIN, via London, Dec. 20.—A German submarine torpedoed and sank the French battleship Suffren, according to an official statement given out tonight. The statement reads:

One of our submarines sank on Nov. 26, by a torpedo, an enemy ship of the line northwest of Lisbon. It was the French battleship Suffren, reported lost with the entire crew by the French Admiralty on Dec. 8.

A Paris dispatch, under date of Dec. 8, reported that the battleship Suffren, which left port on Nov. 24, had not been heard from since, and that the Ministry of Marine thought the vessel lost with all on board. The Suffren sailed from L'Orient. She had on board a staff of eighteen officers and 700 men. Her displacement was 12,750 tons.

JAPANESE STEAMER IS SUNK.

Twenty-two Men of the Taki Maru's Crew Are Still Missing.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The Japanese steamer Taki Maru has been sunk by a submarine. Twenty-three out of her crew of forty-five have been picked up. The Taki Maru, of 3,434 tons gross, was last reported as passing Gibraltar Nov. 25 on her way from Naples to Barry Roads.

BREST, Dec. 20.—The British steamship Flimston has been sunk by a submarine. Her Captain and first engineer were taken prisoner. The others of the crew were rescued. The Flimston, 3,492 tons net, was last reported on her departure from Buenos Aires Nov. 18 for London.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Lloyd's shipping agency reports the Norwegian steamer Prima of 1,284 tons sunk.

CANADA RENEWS PLEDGE TO BRITAIN

"We Shall Indeed Tread the Path Side by Side," Borden Declares.

CABLES TO LLOYD GEORGE

Finds Strongest Determination Everywhere to Show Dominion's Full Strength Into the War.

OTTAWA, Dec. 20.—Sir Robert Borden, Canadian Premier, today sent the following message to David Lloyd George, amplifying his reply to the dispatch received from the head of the British Government on assuming the Premiership:

"On behalf of the Canadian people, I send to our kinsmen of the motherland our determination as resolute as when we ranged ourselves in the empire's battle line two years ago. All our sacrifices would be worse than useless unless the purpose for which this was undertaken is achieved in such victory as assures the future peace of the world.

"Your message reached me in the Western Provinces of Canada, while engaged in commending and supporting proposals for better organization of our national service and for more effectual utilization of our natural resources from the Atlantic to the Pacific. I have found everywhere the strongest determination that both the human energy and the national resources of this Dominion shall be utilized to such purpose as will throw the full strength of Canada into the struggle.

"At Regina and at Brandon I read your words to two great gatherings and the response which they evoked was splendid and inspiring. We shall, indeed, tread the path side by side, in full realization that the sacrifice, however great, is for a cause transcending even the interests and destiny of our empire and in supreme confidence that this path alone can lead to the ultimate triumph of democracy, liberty, and civilization."

FOUND BRITISH COLONIES READY FOR 2 YEARS' WAR

Norman Dodge Says that Australia Is Sending 16,000 Men Monthly to the Front.

Norman Dodge, General Manager and Second Vice President of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, who has just returned from a business trip to Canada, Australia, and Great Britain, said yesterday that every person he had met abroad was expecting the war to last another two years at the least. In England and the colonies he found the people all determined to carry on the struggle until German militarism had been crushed, no matter what the cost might be.

"Australia has already sent 300,000 troops to the front," Mr. Dodge said, "and the Government is sending 16,000 a month now to make up for the wastage. I do not know how long Australia will be able to keep that rate up, for she has only a population as large as New York to cover an area the size of the United States.

"I had a very interesting voyage of 15,000 miles from Sydney to London, via the Cape of Good Hope, on the Orient liner Osterley, which was armed with a four-inch gun at Cape Town, and carried about a thousand passengers. I had intended to sail by the P. & O. liner Arabia, via the Suez Canal, but fortunately could not get away in time, so I escaped the experience of being torpedoed. The seamen gunners who were in charge of the gun mounted at the stern proved themselves to be expert marksmen. They dropped a small buoy overboard and hit it at a distance of one mile while the liner was steaming seventeen knots, and again at a mile and a half.

"The discipline on the ship was very strict, and there were frequent lifeboat drills, which the passengers were asked to attend, wearing lifebelts. These were all inspected personally by the Captain. The majority of the women on board were going to England to offer their services as nurses, munition makers, or helpers in the hospitals, and had paid their fares, and were traveling 15,000 miles at the risk of their lives to serve their country.

"When the liner arrived at Plymouth the 300 cabin passengers, who were British subjects, were allowed to land and proceed to London by train; but as my wife and I were neutrals we had to proceed up the Channel to Tilbury with the third class.

"We started at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and next morning at daylight the Captain sent word to us to dress and go on deck, which we did. At that time the Osterley must have been nearing the Isle of Wight. There was a destroyer close up on the starboard bow, and another on the port quarter, while a dirigible hovered over the bow. Sometimes the aviator would rise to an elevation of 5,000 feet and then swoop down like an albatross to the level of the hurricane deck. The dirigible also made frequent circles around the ship and zigzagged over the bows to see that no submarine was lurking in the green waters of the Channel below. This escort remained with us until the liner reached Dungeness, and from there to Tilbury we were protected by aeroplanes, destroyers, patrol boats, and mine sweepers in endless numbers.

"Just off Dungeness the Osterley passed within fifty feet of a big mine—eight feet in diameter, I should judge—which was exploded a few minutes later by a mine sweeper and sent a column of water as high as the tops of our masts. Ten minutes later we passed a big destroyer sinking after striking a mine. Two other destroyers were standing by, taking off her crew.

"The spectacle in the Downs, where we had to anchor for two hours for the nets to be opened to let us through, did not look as if Germany had done much harm to British commerce. There were more than 100 steamships of all sizes when we arrived, and that number was doubled when the Osterley started in the long procession through the nets which are spread across to the Goodwin Sands to keep the submarines out of the Channel.

"I took some very fine pictures of the dirigible and the sinking destroyer in the Channel, but gave the film to the British authorities at Tilbury when they requested it."

Mr. Dodge said that Americans in England now had excellent opportunity to get acquainted with the police, because they had to report at a station every time they entered or left a city. He did not believe that the cutting down of the dinner to three courses would cause any one in London hotels or restaurants to go hungry, because soup and fish were counted only as half a course each, and pastry, cheese, and celery were not counted at all.

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MERCIER VISITS HOMES OF BELGIAN EXILES

Cardinal Describes to Brussels Congregation the Painful Scenes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A. Bruynseels, representing Cardinal Mercier in Holland, furnishes the following text of an address delivered by the Archbishop of Malines on Nov. 26 in the Collegiate Church of Ste. Gudule, Brussels. The Cardinal said:

"The four or five weeks that I have just passed have been perhaps the most painful of my life, the most anguishing of my episcopal career. The fathers and mothers who are pressing about this pulpit will understand me.

"I have seen hundreds of my flock in peril and in tears. During three days, on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday last, from morn to eve, I went about the regions whence the foremost workmen and artisans of my diocese were taken by force into exile. At Wavrecourt, St. Etienne, Nivelles, Tubize, and Braine l'Alleud I entered more than a hundred half empty homes. Husbands were absent, children were orphans, sisters, sad-eyed, and with inert arms, sat beside their sewing machines. A gloomy silence reigned in these cottages. It was as though there were a corpse in the house. But hardly had I addressed a word of sympathy to the mother when there was an outburst of sobs and lamentations, of angry tones, with movements of magnificent pride.

"The memory of these heartbreaking scenes never leaves me. I would like to hurry to Antwerp, Tirlemont, Dieste—wherever they are repeated, wherever there is sorrow to assuage, tears to dry, hearts to console. But I cannot. Eager to do it though I am, I have neither the strength nor the time. Therefore, dear brethren, I thought I would come to you, in the centre of my diocese and of our country.

"I say to you, my brethren, without hate or a spirit of reprisal, that I should be unworthy of this episcopal ring which the Church placed upon my finger, and of this cross which she placed upon my breast if, obeying a human passion, I hesitated to proclaim that law violated remains none the less law and that injustice based on force is none the less injustice.

"But peace is only possible in order, and order reposes on justice and charity. We want order, and it is for this reason that from the very first day I asked that no active resistance be opposed to the power of occupation and that regulations which did not violate our Christian conscience or our patriotic dignity be submitted to without revolt.

"However, the occupying power ought also to desire order; that is, to say, respect of our rights and of our engagements. Man in a civilized country has a right to freedom of his labor. He has a right to his home. He has a right to reserve his services for his fatherland.

BELGIANS REPLY TO BISSING.

Say Germans Consistently Stripping the Country Have Caused Idleness.

HAVRE, Dec. 19.—The Belgian Senators and Deputies, replying to the statement of General von Bissing concerning the deportations of Belgians, note that he does not contest the brutality of the deportations and the scenes of despair resulting therefrom. They deny that the idleness of the Belgians is attributable to the isolation of the country by the act of the Allies, and recall that England agreed to facilitate a supply of raw material for industries as well as food for the population under diplomatic supervision.

"This was a guarantee," says the Belgian rejoinder, "too natural to be rejected, but it was refused and the project was necessarily abandoned under pressure from German manufacturers who, without doubt, anticipated the complete ruin of Belgian competition."

The reply says that if there are idle workers in Belgium it is because the German authorities used every means to deprive them of work and opposed the resumption of industry provided by private and public enterprises. "Published decrees," the reply adds, "since Dec. 11, 1914, show how great a part of our national industry has been stripped methodically and paralyzed by the seizure and removal of tools, machines, raw material, and material for textile products."

"Regulations which violate these rights do not bind the conscience."

THE HAGUE, Dec. 21, (via London.)—The Official Belgian Publication Office here today issued this communication regarding the deportation of Belgians by the Germans:

"No sophism, no Wolff Bureau dispatch, and no circular by General von Bissing can explain away the fact that Philipp Scheidemann, (Socialist member of the Reichstag,) when in The Hague, freely admitted that the deportations were ordered by Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and not by Emperor William. Therefore, they are undeniably of a military character."

Tageblatt Loses Major Moraht.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 20, (via London.)—The Deutsche Tageszeitung says that Major Moraht has ceased to be military critic of the Tageblatt and has joined another paper. It is supposed he was unable to agree with the Tageblatt's attitude during the war.

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In perfect condition, ripe in flavor, the most popular shapes. In a word, meritorious smokes to satisfy the most discriminating men.

Include a box or two or more in your Christmas list, especially at these purse-pleasing prices:

Cigarettes for Your Own Use or for Gifts:
Pipes from the Humble "Cob" to the Finest Meerschaum:
Tobaccos of All the Leading Brands:
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To summarize: EVERYTHING FOR THE LOVER OF THE WEED. Men KNOW that they can NEVER be disappointed with Greenhut's qualities and Greenhut's quotations:

Imported Cigars

Partagas San Marcos in Boite Nature—regularly $12 box of 50; sale, $9.50.
25 Perfectos—Hoyo de Monterey, Punch, Corona or Romeo and Juliet; box of 25 at $4.75.
25 Corona Belvederes for $3.75.
25 Romeo and Juliet Perfectionades at $3.50.

High-Grade Domestic Cigars

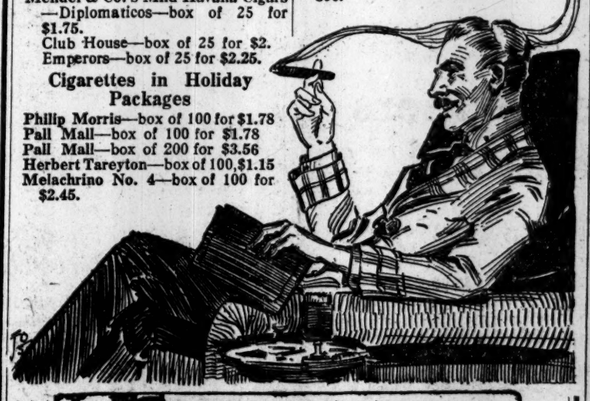
Mi Hogar—Clear Havana; Perfecto Royals, box of 25 for $2.45; Cabinets, box of 50 for $4.90.
Admiration Perfectos—Box of 25 for $2.50.
50 High-Grade Porto Rican Cigars—Corona size; fine and fresh; regularly $5 a box; at $3.25.
Alona—highest grade clear Havana cigars:
Perfectos Chica—box of 25 for $2.50.
Regalia Grande—box of 50 for $4.50.
Cabinets—box of 25 for $2.
Regulars—box of 50 for $3.75.
Del Cado—a very fine mild Havana cigar:
Generals—box of 25 for $2.25.
Perfecto or Coronas—box of 50 for $4.
Coronas—box of 25 for $2.
Robert Bonner Cigars—boxes of 50 at $1.60 and $1.95; boxes of 25 at $1.
Mabina—"Our Special"; box of 25 for $1.50.
Mendel & Co.'s Mild Havana Cigars—Diplomaticos—box of 25 for $1.75.
Club House—box of 25 for $2.
Emperors—box of 25 for $2.25.

Cigarettes in Holiday Packages

Philip Morris—box of 100 for $1.78
Pall Mall—box of 100 for $1.78
Pall Mall—box of 200 for $3.56
Herbert Tareyton—box of 100, $1.15
Melachrino No. 4—box of 100 for $2.45.

Smoking Tobacco in Glass Humidors

Serene—16 oz. at 84c.
Edgeworth—16 oz. at 84c
Stag—16 oz. at 79c
Imperial Cube Cut—16 oz., $1.24.
Smokers' Tables—Fumed oak and mahogany finishes; $2.75 up to $14.50.
Solid Mahogany Smokers' Stands—at $2.25, $3.50 and $4.25.
Brushed Brass Smokers' Stands—Nicely finished; two cigar rests, safety match holder and removable glass tray; large, heavy base; packed in box ready for shipping; at $1.75.
Other Stands up to $16.50.
French Briar Pipes—In cases; at $1.25 to $5.50.
Genuine Meerschaum Pipes—From $3.50 to $10.
Humidors—Our prices are positively the lowest in the city and the variety shown the largest; fumed and polished oak, dull and polished mahogany; with copperine and porcelain linings; at $2.25 to $19.75
75c Ash Trays—Heavy glass; with four cigar rests; burnished brass finish; filigree design outside; at 39c.



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"There's Something About Them You'll Like"

YOU can't spend $1.25 of your Christmas money and buy a friend more pleasure than when you give one hundred Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes in the Holiday Opal Humidor.

Herbert Tareyton cigarettes need no argument. *"There's something about them you'll like."* No extra charge for the Opal Humidor. It's our little contribution to the Holiday spirit.

Your dealer has this Herbert Tareyton Holiday Package or can get it for you.

Falk Tobacco Co., 52 West 45th Street, New York City

Motor Coats---Chauffeur Apparel

Buy Direct From the Manufacturer

Double Breasted, All Wool Irish Frieze Ulster with removable leather or removable chamois lining (chamois linings have an all wool over-lining.)

A Motoring coat that renders insignificant the discomforts of wind and cold.

Lining is fastened to coat by means of buttons and button-holes and may be removed or replaced in a few moments.

When lining is removed this coat is perfectly adapted for Street-wear.

(Two coats in one.)

Materials are the best procurable; rain, dust, and wind proof, combining style, comfort, and warmth. Coat is made with extra large convertible collar.

A garment sure to please the most exacting demands of the wearer. Price..... $35.00

All Wool Irish Frieze Ulster with soft Kid Leather Lining at $25.00

Complete assortment of Fur-lined and Outside Fur Coats, Leather Coats, Leather Slip-Ons, Leather Vests for Motor and Street Wear.

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United States District Court
Middle District of Tennessee
Nashville Division

Mercantile Trust Company
vs. 1106. Equity
Tennessee Central Railroad

Pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, on November 15th, 1916, Equity Journal A, page 268 et seq., I, as Special Master, appointed for such purpose by said decree, will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, the property of the Tennessee Central Railroad Company hereinafter described, in bar of and free from all its rights and equity of redemption, and upon the following terms, to wit:—ONE MILLION THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($1,350,000.00) in cash, which will be the minimum bid, and the balance of said purchase price, if any, may be paid in bonds or interest coupons secured by the mortgage in suit, as provided in the decree of sale, or by two payments evidenced by notes, due in six and twelve months after the date of sale, and lien retained to secure their payment.

No bid will be accepted by a party offering to bid for the property who has not previously deposited with the Special Master Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) in cash or a certified check on a Bank in Nashville, Tennessee, St. Louis, Missouri, or New York, New York.

Said sale will be made at the South Door of the County Court House of Davidson County, Tennessee, in Nashville, Tennessee, at twelve o'clock noon on

Thursday, February 15th, 1917.

The property that I will offer for sale is described in the bill of complaint in this cause and the decree of sale, and is as follows, to wit:

All and singular the main line of railroad of said Tennessee Central Railroad Company, extending from the City of Harriman in the County of Roane and State of Tennessee westwardly through said county and through the counties of Cumberland, Putnam, Smith, Wilson, Davidson, Cheatham and Montgomery, in said State of Tennessee, and into the County of Christian, in the State of Kentucky, to the City of Hopkinsville, in said State of Kentucky; also a branch line of railway in said County of Smith and State of Tennessee, extending from the main line to the Cumberland River, opposite the town of Carthage, in said County of Smith; also a branch line of railroad in said County of Putnam, in the State of Tennessee, extending from the town of Monterey, in said county, northwardly into the counties of Overton and Fentress, in the State of Tennessee; also a branch line of railroad in said County of Cumberland, known as Millstone Spur; also a branch line of railroad in said County of Cumberland, formerly known as the Cumberland Plateau Railroad; also a branch line of railroad in said County of Montgomery and State of Tennessee known as the Red River Furnace Branch Railroad, embracing in all the lines of railroad, including the usual and necessary sidings, about 341.86 miles;

Also all lands, tenements, hereditaments, ways and rights of way owned, held or possessed by the said Tennessee Central Railroad Company, and also all the easements and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining; also all other branch lines of railroad owned, held or possessed by said Tennessee Central Railroad Company, and also all extensions thereof and all sidings, switches, spurs, tracks, bridges, depots, fences, stations, station yards, section houses, tanks, warehouses, freight houses, engine houses, car and machine shops, and all other buildings, fixtures and improvements of whatever kind and description owned, held or possessed by said Tennessee Central Railroad Company in said States of Kentucky and Tennessee; also all locomotives, tenders, stationary engines, cars, trucks, pushcars, handcars, and all other rolling stock and equipment, and all tools and implements, machinery, material and supplies owned, held or possessed by said Tennessee Central Railroad Company, with their appurtenances; also all other property, real, personal and mixed, and all rights, privileges and franchises owned, held or possessed by said Tennessee Central Railroad Company, or in which it has any interest, to the extent of its interest; also all reversion or reversions, remainder or remainders, rents, issues and profits of said Tennessee Central Railroad Company in and to all property owned, held or possessed by it or in which it has any interest, to the extent of its interest; and also the interest of said Tennessee Central Railroad Company in any contracts or leases held by it; also all rights, franchises, easements and privileges accruing to the company under and by virtue of its leases from the Nashville Terminal Company running for the period of ninety-nine (99) years from the first day of May, 1902, and the first day of April,

Dec. 14, 1916. E. L. DOAK, Special Master.

SIGNAL CORPS GETS BACK FROM BORDER

Reaches Its Armory Before New York Is Really Awake.

MAJOR PROUD OF RECORD

No Dissatisfaction Among the Men with Their Life at the Front.

The First Battalion of the Signal Corps, N. G., N. Y., one of the units included in the War Department's recent order recalling national guardsmen from the Mexican border, arrived in New York yesterday morning, the first of the New York contingent, named in the last order, to get home. Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, who commanded the New York Division on the border, is due home with his staff today, while Squadron A is expected to arrive Saturday.

The signal men, under command of Major William L. Hallihan, arrived at Jersey City, over the Erie Railroad, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The men of Company A, the Manhattan unit of the command, lost no time in detraining, and before New York was really awake the company had reached its armory at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. It is ready to be mustered out whenever the Federal officers in charge of that duty say the word.

Company B, the Brooklyn unit, which is a wire company, proceeded by ferry to Brooklyn and went to the armory in Dean Street to await the mustering out officers. Informal receptions to officers and men were held in both armories yesterday afternoon.

"I want to say," said Major Hallihan yesterday afternoon, "and I think I may be pardoned for my pride in saying so, that the men of this command were the most fit of any of the National Guard units that went to the Mexican border in response to the call of the President.

"Every man in the command made good. We were ready to go ahead with our work the minute we arrived at the border, and we won praise from the regular officers, as well as the officers of the guard, for the way in which the unit handled the communication end of the border problem. We ran telephone lines to the most distant outposts, and made our wireless good for a radius of thirty miles. At times we even communicated with Fort Sam Houston, the headquarters of General Funston, a distance of about 240 miles.

"Besides doing the work of communication, we took part in the manoeuvres. Not one of my men was before a general court martial, and not one of the officers was on leave from the time we got to the front until we left for home.

"We furnished news of the world's series games by innings to the various divisions, gave the news of the football games, and supplied the election news so far ahead of the other news sources that the men of other commands felt mighty good toward us.

"All of our men were kept busy all the time, and there is absolutely no dissatisfaction among them at the work they did on the border. Because of their training I feel that practically all of them will very quickly be located in positions. We are ready and fit for services at any time the call comes."

AMERICAN IS PUT TO DEATH.

State Department Unable to Save H. L. Elton in Mexico.

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 20.—Mrs. Howard L. Elton of this city has been notified by the State Department of the execution of her husband at Oaxaca, Mexico, on Dec. 16. Elton, a mining engineer, was charged with aiding enemies of the de facto Government, by purchasing ore stolen from a mine confiscated by the Carranza Administration.

The case was brought to the attention of the State Department last September, and at that time the department, it was said, succeeded in getting commutation of the sentence to twenty years' imprisonment. It was asserted by Elton that he did not know the ore was stolen at the time he bought it.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Notice of the execution of Howard L. Elton, an American, at Oaxaca, Mexico, reached the State Department Monday. Arrested in August, charged with conspiracy, he was tried and convicted of treasonable activity in aiding rebels, and condemned to death. On representations from the United States Government, a stay of execution was granted, but reopening of the case enabled Elton to produce no evidence that altered the findings of the court. Elton was a mining man who had lived in Mexico many years.

Carranza Reply After Christmas.

QUERETARO, Mexico, Dec. 20.—General Carranza has given no indication of what the reply will be to the communication from the American members of the American-Mexican Joint Commission, handed to the Mexican Commissioners in Philadelphia yesterday, in relation to the protocol. It is considered improbable that he will make the answer public until after his return from Saltillo, where he expects to go for Christmas.

Diplomat's Soldier Son Dies.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 20.—Sergeant Robert E. Gonzales of the machine gun company, Second South Carolina Infantry, son of W. E. Gonzales, United States Minister to Cuba, died at the base hospital, Fort Bliss, last night, of pneumonia. Minister Gonzales is en route from Havana to El Paso. A military funeral will be held.

Uribe and 17 Others Executed.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Dec. 20.—Bauedlio Uribe, a follower of Villa, who is said to have instituted the practice of cutting off the ears of Carranza prisoners, and seventeen of his band, have been executed by home guards, according to a report received here today. The report said "many Villa troops" had been killed in a battle southwest of Chihuahua City.

FIRE IN SING SING PRISON.

Inmates March to Cells When Put Upon Honor.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Dec. 20.—When Warden W. H. Moyer and Deputy Warden Calvin Derrick of Sing Sing returned tonight from Albany, it was learned that the fire in the prison last night was not as slight as at first reported, and had sorely tried the honor of many members of the Welfare League. At 7:30 o'clock on Tuesday night, according to the prison bulletin issued today, there were 1,600 prisoners gathered in the prison chapel for an entertainment, and under the sole care of their delegates and inmate officials, when the building suddenly became dark.

A short circuit had occurred in the wiring of the storeroom three stories below, and had started a fire which took every member of the prison force of keepers to handle. George Hodson, convict and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Welfare League, after an investigation, returned to the chapel, ascended the stage and cried:

"Remember, boys, that you are on your honor as members of the Welfare League." Then he ordered the men, according to the bulletin, to march to the cell block. The fire was under control when the last man was locked in his cell by Fred Dorner, a keeper, and the lights returned at 10:30 o'clock. Smoke filled the main building, but the prisoners were in the yard before it reached the chapel.

William Burton, a guard, discovered the fire and gave the alarm. Warden Moyer said last night that the damage to the basement bins where prison supplies were stored exceeded $1,000.

WOMAN AS PICKET LEADER.

Jane Addams's Assistant Will Help Clothing Strikers Here.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, who are on strike in New York, received a letter from Jane Addams of Chicago yesterday in which she suggested that they invite Miss Ellen Gates Starr, her assistant in the management of Hull House, the principal settlement house in Chicago, to come to New York and assume charge of strike picketing. Miss Starr in Chicago's clothing strike last year organized picket squads of clergymen, society women, social workers, and others, whom she interested in the strike, in addition to all the strikers.

The union officials said they would invite Miss Starr to come to New York at once, and hoped that by the first of next week she would be able to begin organizing pickets for the 40,000 strikers here.

Jacob Schlossberg, Secretary of the Amalgamated, said that the first week of the strike had cost the manufacturers about $150,000,000 in broken or lost contracts. The manufacturers, however, said they were saving money by it.

ADMITS $25,000 GEM THEFT.

Boy Could Get No More Than 50 Cents for $11,000 Package.

When Washington Force, 19 years old, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Reynolds in the Adams Street Police Court, in Brooklyn, charged with the theft of $25,000 worth of uncut Brazilian diamonds from the office of the Lamport & Holt Steamship Company, more than a week ago, he admitted the crime and declared that the best offer he could get for a lot valued at $11,000 was 50 cents. Force was held in $5,000 bail for examination tomorrow.

The gems were consigned to Adolph Hirsh and the American Gem and Pearl Company of this city. They arrived on board the steamship Vasari on Dec. 11 and on Dec. 15, Force, who knew their location in a strong closet on the dock, arrived several hours before his regular time and took them away. He told Detectives Christie and Hussey of the Sixth Branch Detective Bureau that he tried to sell them to a number of persons on the Bowery and got only the 50 cent offer.

Force became so disgusted that he left the diamonds in a Chinese laundry and wrote to the company, telling them where they could find them.

WILSON VISITS A SENATOR.

Thought Williams Ill and Did Not Want Him to Face the Weather.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—President Wilson went to visit Senator Williams of Mississippi at the latter's home today because he knew the Senator had some Mississippi affairs to talk about, and understood he was ill. It, turned out that Senator Williams was well enough to go to his office, so the President drove him there. Occasions on which a President has gone to visit members of Congress are rare.

"It was just the act of a very good fellow," said Senator Williams, "who had heard I was sick and didn't know I was able to get out again. So he came to see me, in his big-hearted way, that I might not have to venture out in the weather. It was very fine of the President, I am sure."

AIDS CONVICTS' FAMILIES.

North Carolina Governor Gives $10 Each to 615 as Christmas Presents.

Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 20.—Six hundred and fifteen families of convicts who have been paroled for three days or got a holiday for Christmas, will receive $10 each from the State as Christmas presents.

Governor Craig announced this tonight, and declared that he and his Prison Board had ordered it without legal provision.

"But we have saved $350,000 on the prison during my administration," he said, "and this is a pittance. I do not think we should make money on our unfortunates. In my legislative message I shall ask the State to authorize this appropriation. If it refuses, I shall pay it myself and immediately refund it."

Delay "Dry" Bill Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The opponents of Senator Sheppard's bill to establish prohibition in the District of Columbia resorted successfully to a filibuster today to postpone the vote on the bill until after the holidays. The filibuster was finally called off by an agreement between the opposing forces to consent to a vote on Tuesday, Jan. 9. Senator Reed of Missouri, and Senator Underwood of Alabama, led the filibustering movement.

OVERHAUL PARTY, IS REPUBLICAN DEMAND

Weeks and Hilles Sure Lead Can Be Regained, but Admit It Will Be "a Man's Job."

RADICAL CHANGES FAVORED

War on Direct Primary and the Big Campaign Giver Urged at Club Meeting.

Radical changes in the method of organizing the Republican National Committee, and especially in the selection of its Chairman, were recommended by Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts last night in a speech at the Republican Club. Senator Weeks, ex-Chairman Charles D. Hilles of the Republican National Committee, and Senator-elect William M. Calder of Brooklyn were the speakers at the club at what was announced as a "partisan organization meeting," called to devise means of restoring the party to its one-time vigor. The meeting was also in line with a general national campaign begun by Republicans to defeat the direct primary system and to revive the convention method.

Although Senator Weeks was careful to preface his remarks with the explanation that he had no particular Chairman of the National Committee in mind while commenting on the present system's defects and shortcomings, neither he nor any other speaker had anything particularly favorable to say about William R. Willcox, who managed the campaign for Charles E. Hughes. It was the view of Senator Weeks that if any private business attempted to conduct itself as did the National Committee it would go into bankruptcy in a short time.

"The man who is selected as the Chairman of the National Committee should have position in the party councils," he said, "and experience as a political manager. I want to repeat that in making this statement I have no criticism to make of any particular Chairman or his methods. What I want to say is that I am opposed to the general method as being shortsighted and unwise."

Both William Barnes, who was present, and Mr. Hilles applauded the statement.

Opposes Big Campaign Gifts.

"It seems to me that a better method than the one employed in the past," continued Senator Weeks, "would be for the National Committee to be made up of the Chairman of the State Committees, and for them to select the man who is to direct the affairs in a national campaign."

Senator Weeks, as had Mr. Hilles before him, expressed the conviction that it was to be a "man's job" for the Republican Party to get back into power, but he said it could be done if the party were to receive a general overhauling and its methods were to be vigorously and thoroughly reorganized. He caused some surprise among those who were there merely as listeners by opposing the practice of party managers in "going downtown" in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and other large cities to collect campaign funds.

"It is wrong to have contributions made by a few men of great wealth," he said, "because it gives certain men the belief that they are entitled to unusual consideration after election."

It was evident from Senator Weeks's remarks that he was in sympathy with the movement started by Republicans to crush the direct primary system as one of the greatest dangers confronting party government generally.

Non-Moribund Committee Wanted.

"I believe in a machine," he said in his speech, "as I believe in team work in any other undertaking. I never have, and I do not now, favor primary legislation, and have always believed that the best way to select men to lead a political party was through an assemblage of leaders who know the characteristics and the adaptability of the candidates—qualities about which the general run of voters are ignorant and cannot know.

"I believe in party organization and I believe in a party machine, and I am not ashamed to say so. I do not mean by this that I am in favor of a machine that is intended solely to enhance the private interests of some individual, but of a machine that stands for party organization and party principles."

Senator Weeks said one of the necessary steps in planning for the future of the Republican Party was the organization of a permanent, continuously-active National Committee which would be in the field the year around instead of being moribund except for a brief period before and after election days.

And finally, he said, there should be a closer co-ordination and working arrangement between the National Committee and the Congressional and Senatorial Committees.

Mr. Hilles read a carefully prepared speech on the needs of the Republican Party. Mr. Calder was the last speaker.

SEEK NEW TAX SOURCES.

Smaller Incomes and Food Luxuries Discussed at Capitol.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The problem of supplying additional revenue to meet the predicted deficit in the Treasury for the fiscal year 1918 has already begun to vex Democratic members of the House Committee on Ways and Means.

The speech of Mr. Rainey, a majority member of the committee, showing the possibility of a deficit exceeding $250,000,000 evoked serious discussion in the Democratic cloak rooms today regarding the revenue outlook. Numerous plans were suggested and are receiving tentative consideration.

Although there is appreciation of the fact that such a move would be unpopular the Democrats are again discussing a lowering of the income tax exemptions. As pointed out by Mr. Rainey the wealthy already are heavily taxed and changes in the law, if made, probably will apply to the exemption clause. The taxation of incomes as low as $1,000 to $1,500 is being informally considered.

There is also a suggestion at the House end of the Capitol that a consumption tax should aid as a revenue producer. Some of the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee say they expect a proposal from Democratic sources to levy a consumption tax on tea, coffee, and possibly other articles of food that are regarded as luxuries or near luxuries.

The taxation of moving picture films and phonograph records is advocated by certain Democrats.

UPHOLDS SUNDAY MOVIES.

Justice Platt Accepts Old Ruling of Appellate Division.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Dec. 20.—Justice William Poppam Platt, in the Supreme Court, has just handed down a decision in which he decides that it is legal to hold moving picture shows on Sunday under a ruling of the Appellate Division of the Second Department.

The decision came about in a proceeding brought by President Albert W. Twiggar of the village of Ossining, who sought to close the Alhambra Theatre, operated by Louis Rosenberg, on Sundays.

When Corporation Counsel Benjamin Fagan of Ossining decided that the Sunday movies were legal and refused to act, the Village President sought an injunction. Justice Platt follows the decision of the Appellate Division of the Second Department in the case of The People against Helleb, which held that the only law applicable is Section 265 of the Penal Code, and that section does not apply to moving pictures.

The Judge adds that moving pictures were not known at the time the section was enacted and, hence, could not have been prohibited.

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Golden Glades & Midnight Parade,
Dinner at 7 P. M.
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Same Show for Dinner as Night
Ice Carnival & Ballet.
"Elsie" QUEEN OF THE ICE.
JOLSON, PAULSEN, NAESS, BESLEY, MAYFIELD, TRILLING, FRANCIS, KAMURA, RICARDO and 50 CHORUS.
Marimba Band,
MAIN DINING ROOM, 7 P. M.
New Year's Eve will be celebrated on Monday, January 1, 1917.

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To Woodrow Wilson
To Charles Evans Hughes
To Thomas R. Marshall
To John Adams
To Samuel Adams
To Gov. Glynn
To R. A. Churchill, Fethaven, R. I.
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UPBRAIDS AMERICA ON BELGIAN RELIEF

George Barr Baker Says This Country Has Contributed Only $8,000,000.

ALLIED NATIONS GENEROUS

Commission Member Tells of Hungry Children Being Weeded Out of the Bread Line.

More than 1,250,000 children are slowly starving to death in Belgium and Northern France, and their number is constantly increasing, according to George Barr Baker, a member of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium, who returned here on Sunday, after spending several months investigating conditions. The condition of these children is so pitiable and desperate that Mr. Baker visited the Pope and made an appeal for them. The Pontiff was so touched by the story of the little children dying for lack of food that he sent a letter to Cardinal Gibbons requesting him to notify every Catholic priest in this country to make an effort to help the little sufferers.

"Americans have no conception of the utter destitutions and suffering in those portions of France and Belgium now in German hands," Mr. Baker said. "For the last two years members of the commission have appealed for help for these people in every city of this country, but there has never been a realization of the suffering of these people. By people I do not mean those who have reached manhood—I mean the schoolchildren, the boys and girls who ought to be growing into men and women and who, according to the American surgeons who have examined them, will be stunted in growth and be mentally as well as physically defective.

"We have worn out one good man after another in explaining these conditions and begging for help. One city sent us a ton of boot trees, for which the commission paid the freight, not knowing the contents of the cases and thinking that they might contain sadly needed necessities. When the cases were opened our people were broken-hearted. Another consignment consisted of five tons of chiffon dresses and party shoes for peasant children to go to school in and peasant women to use in their work in the fields.

Children Taken from Line.

"But before I tell of the mistakes—and sad ones they were—made by our well-wishers, I must tell of the heart-rending experience of Herbert Hoover, the Chairman of the commission. This alone gives a correct idea of what these little ones are suffering. It is one of the most appalling things of this whole terrible war, and led to my visit to the Pope.

"Mr. Hoover, accompanied by Dr. W. R. Kellogg, went to Belgium during the last few weeks and saw 1,200 of these children standing in line in a district near Brussels waiting for their food to be doled out to them. They were all school children, none of them being much over fourteen years. All of them were happy—the poor little things had their food tickets in their hands and were facing the pleasant prospect of getting something to eat. Their mothers and fathers of the women relatives were standing by watching them.

"Suddenly Mr. Hoover saw one of the Belgian women who are working with the commission step over to the line and drag a child out of it. The child screamed and fought to get back into line, but the woman kindly but firmly forced it to one side. This was followed by other women doing the same thing, which was always accompanied by the screaming protests of the child.

"Puzzled by these extraordinary incidents, Mr. Hoover went to one of the women workers and asked why the children were taken from the line.

"'They are of normal weight,' she said, 'and cannot have a meal today. They must wait until their weight is reduced before they may have food—this may be one or, perhaps, two or three days. Only those who are under weight and are facing starvation may have food. There is so little food that only those who need it most may have it.'

"Mr. Hoover was astounded and overcome, and asked the woman if it was possible that the children must be really starving before they could be allowed to have a meal.

"'Yes, that is so,' she said, sadly. 'We cannot feed so many little mouths with so little. If we had the food we would give it to them—but what can we do? If America would only send it to us we would see that all these little children had at least enough to keep them at normal weight. As it is now, we are powerless, and those who do not show signs of starvation must stand aside for the less fortunate ones.'

"After this harrowing incident, Mr. Hoover visited the German officials in Brussels and asked them as a representative of the American people if they would grant him certain minor concessions which might tend to ameliorate the sufferings of these children.

"Band of Eccentric Citizens."

"One of the German officers of high rank turned to him and said: 'Mr. Hoover, you do not represent the American people. All Europe knows that you do not represent them. You come here as one of a small band of eccentric world citizens who have sacrificed their time and their money to help these people, and out of respect for what you have done and are doing we will grant you these favors that you ask.'

"When the members of the commission first went to Europe, in September, 1914, we told the people of Belgium and France that we represented America, and they rejoiced, amid all their suffering, because they thought that everything would be all right and their children would have food and be protected from disease and cold. This belief in the aid that was to come from the people of the United States spread to every city, town, and village in Belgium and the portions of France under German rule, so much so that all the women and children wore small American flags pinned to their ragged garments. They made these themselves out of little bits of yarn and cotton and colored them with crude paints. For the last few months these people have realized that we came to them under false pretenses and did not represent the American people, because the promised aid has not been forthcoming.

"Gradually these little American flags have disappeared. The ragged garments, now more ragged than ever, no longer have the Stars and Stripes to enliven them. And from the hearts of the people has gone the hope that they would receive succor from this country.

"At the end of two years, the situation is worse than it was when the 'C. R. B.' or Commission for the Relief of Belgium, started its work in the stricken districts—in fact, it is growing worse and more desperate each day. The total amount subscribed in America is only $8,000,000, not $12,000,000, as has erroneously been reported. The people here seem to believe that in contributing this amount they were feeding Belgium and France, and did not understand that the commission had to serve 10,000,000 meals a day!

"A short time ago the need for money was so urgent that Mr. Hoover had to appeal to the Governments of France and Great Britain, and, hard pressed as they were, they borrowed money to give him to save these poor people from death by hunger, disease, and cold. The people of Great Britain—not the rich, but the working classes—are giving $800,000 a month toward alleviating the suffering of the Belgians and French. In addition, the wealthy of England are giving largely. But this is not enough—they have their own to take care of, and cannot give as generously as they would.

Belgians Themselves Help.

"I wish it to be understood that the Belgians themselves are doing all they possibly can to help themselves. If a Belgian has a dollar he shares it freely as far as it will go among those who are in need. The 1,250,000 children are divided among 2,700 communes, and the whole work of caring for them and distributing the food and clothing is attended to by the brave women of Belgium, who are working day and night to save their nation.

"These women, who can only serve one scant meal a day, have to start preparing it at 4 o'clock in the morning. Then the poor children are formed in line and the food served. This usually takes hours, and by the end of the day the women have been working fourteen or sixteen hours.

"My trip abroad was made for the purpose of appealing to the Pope. When we appealed to the authorities here to start a movement in the schools by which the children here would help the children in France and Belgium, we were told that it could not be done because there would be opposition from the Catholics. Then I decided to see the Pope and get his indorsement of the appeal.

"On my arrival in Rome I requested an audience with his Holiness. The Vatican authorities asked me why I, a non-Catholic, should wish to see the Pope. In explanation, I wrote a letter to the Pope in which I reminded him that he was the Vicar of Christ. 'If you are the Vicar of Christ on earth,' I wrote in my letter, 'then every man, gentile or Jew, Christian or Pagan, has the right to come to you to plead in the cause of suffering humanity. I wish to plead for 1,250,000 Catholic children in Belgium and France who are suffering from hunger, disease, and destitution.'

"I sent my letter, and on the very next day received word from the Vatican that the Pope would see me. He gave me a private audience during the morning, in the library of the Vatican.

"When the Pope entered the library I started to make apologies for intruding on him, but he stopped me, raising both hands, and said quickly in French, 'Do not apologize. It is we who are truly thankful to you and those with you for what you have been doing for our little ones in those desolated countries. For nearly two years we have been striving to find some means of relieving their distress, but have not been able to find a solution for this difficult problem. We have consulted all kinds of people, and many politicians have written to us and called upon us with their suggestions, but you are the first one to ask for our spiritual aid. Please tell me your plans of what you wish to do in America.'

"I told the Pope that if every Catholic child in America could collect and donate 3 cents a day to the succor of the suffering children, the commission could provide a supplementary meal consisting of a biscuit made with lard or fat. This biscuit, little as it seems to us in America, make it possible for every child to have a meal every day, and would prevent their physical degeneration and would in a measure fortify them against cold and disease.

"After listening with great attention to what I had to say, the Pope said: 'We will write an apostolic letter to Cardinal Gibbons and request him to write to every Archbishop and Bishop in America and have them instruct all their priests to organize the children in their schools to work together for the relief of the helpless little ones in France and Belgium. As a foundation of the fund I will send 10,000 lira to Cardinal Gibbons—this will be an earnest of our intentions. I will also promise the apostolic benediction to all those who take part in this great charity, irrespective of their religion.'

"America has been regarded by the world as the savior of Belgium. This was because we were so crazy to have the world know that Americans could make sacrifices and were not simply money-grubbers, as the people of Europe believe us to be. When we went to Belgium we proclaimed that we would take care of the Belgians and now we can no longer keep up this pretense. We have given them $8,000,000—we who are the wealthiest and most prosperous nation in the world—we who have only peace and can devote our energies to manufacturing other things than munitions.

"Compare what we have done with what England and France are doing—both these countries, which are fighting for their very existence. The English Government is giving Belgium $5,000,000 a month, while France is giving $4,000,000, making a total of $9,000,000. In addition the people of Great Britain and her colonies are subscribing $600,000 each month. Practically every cent of this money is spent in this country for food and clothing for the Belgian and French sufferers.

"The Belgian Government at Havre sends these checks to the commission because we are the only ones who can get food through the blockade. It costs between $10,000,000 and $11,000,000 a month to feed the 10,000,000 men, women and children of France and Belgium. We must get another $1,000,000 a month from somewhere to carry on the work and feed everybody. At the present time 3,000,000 of these 10,000,000 are only given a hunk of bread and a bowl of broth each day.

Children in Dire Need.

"The men and women do not feel the privation so much, as they are strong and some of them can get an additional meal now and then; but the children are getting weak and sickly and the supplementary meal of a biscuit made with lard would sustain their strength and save them from early graves.

"If the people of the United States will only think of those 1,250,000 children who are slowly starving to death, and will give us but a little of their plenty and prosperity, we can take care of them. If the people here will only help us we can take care of the sufferers, particularly the children in all the overrun countries."

Mr. Baker, who lives at 375 Park Avenue, will leave soon for Washington, where he will try to interest the President and the Government in the salvation of the children of France and Belgium.

CIGAR SHOP FOR WOMEN.

The Ritz-Carlton Opens Humidor for Female Patrons.

The Ritz-Carlton, the first of the fashionable hotels to allow women to smoke, is keeping well abreast of the times, and has gone a step further in its consideration of the comforts of feminine patrons. Yesterday the management formally opened the Ladies' Humidor, the first of its kind, and now the fair ones can select cigarettes or cigars if these are preferred, in peace and quiet.

Heretofore when ladies wished to obtain cigarettes they were obliged either to depend upon a waiter, who was apt to bring them poor ones, or make their own purchases in stores under public gaze. Manager Keller began to realize need of a humidor for women some time ago, and has personally looked after its designing and construction.

The interior of the humidor is really of stone, although it has been so skillfully painted that it has every appearance of walnut. It is just off the grill room, which is so popular at tea time. A surprising business was done there yesterday, and the patrons were charmed with the idea.

Japan Society Gives a Reception.

The Japan Society gave a reception yesterday at the Hotel Astor in honor of Mme. T. Miura, the Japanese opera singer. More than 200 guests attended. Mme. Miura appeared in her native costume and sang several operatic arias and some Japanese and Scottish folk songs. Among the American and Japanese women who served tea were Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. L. L. Livingston, Mrs. Eugene E. Worden, Mrs. Clara Magnes, Miss Emma C. Thursby, Mme. C. Yada, Mme. R. Atai, and Mme. K. Seko.

2,200 MERCHANTS APPLAUD GOETHALS

Guests at One of the Greatest Luncheons in City's History Hear of Canal Problems.

WOULD CHANGE TOLL RATES

British Ships Have Advantage—Ditch Awaits President's Official Opening.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, guest of the Merchants' Association yesterday at one of the largest luncheons in the history of the city, reiterated that British ships were enjoying an advantage over our own ships in the matter of tolls, and that it was the duty of Congress to revise the rates if the country was to receive benefit from its enormous expenditure in furnishing a waterway between the two oceans.

General Goethals was introduced by William C. Breed as the man who "created the passageway that Columbus sought," and who "accomplished the job" the great discoverer set out to do. Twenty-two hundred persons attended the luncheon in the grand ball room at the Hotel Astor, and all rose and cheered when Mr. Breed said:

"This gathering, the largest the Merchants' Association has held since its organization, shows the response that New York is ready to make whenever it has the opportunity to acknowledge great achievements such as have been accomplished by our guest today for the benefit of America and the world."

General Goethals was applauded when he laid stress on the "strategic value of the canal to the United States in time of war," and of the right of this country to exert absolute sovereignty over the strip in which it had invested its money. He emphasized the demand for modification of the agreement made by President Taft with the Republic of Panama under which a duty of 15 per cent. is imposed on everything brought to warehouses by merchants or manufacturers, and told of the progress made by the United States in developing trade in coal and oil along the Isthmus.

"We have at last got the State Department to realize that something must be done," General Goethals said, "and it has started negotiations with Panama by which the agreement will be modified at least to the extent of the Republic of Panama recognizing that we have absolute jurisdiction within the limits of the Canal Zone, so long as that strip of land is used for definite and specific purposes. When this is accomplished, I have advocated that steps be taken to open the Canal Zone for the establishment of warehouses and showrooms for the manufacturers in the United States, so that we may come into closer touch with Central and South America, and have easy means of distributing our wares through those countries.

"The stumbling block seems to be that I desire that the zone be used by American merchants and manufacturers only, to the exclusion of merchants and manufacturers of other countries. The United States has invested its money in that zone, and to the United States and the United States ought to have the right to utilize it for whatever purpose it sees fit. Because of the startegic value of the Canal to the United States in case of war, I believe we are fully justified in limiting the use of the canal for mercantile purposes."

General Goethals said the coaling stations established by the Canal Commission at the Atlantic and Pacific ends of the canal were being operated satisfactorily, and that the commission was ready to lease lands to coal dealers who wanted to do business in the zone. War conditions, he said, had prevented private concerns from entering the field, but the way hoped that the plan would finally meet with success.

General Goethals said the commission had been obliged to limit the sale of coal to ships using the canal and not merely touching there, and that a large trade was also being built up in oil.

After pointing out the difference in the methods of the United States and England in measuring tonnage, and the effect on toll rates at the canal, he added:

"The tolls which are actually collected under our present registered tonnage system is about 30 per cent. less than they should be. A bill is now before Congress to have this modified, and if it is enacted our revenues will far exceed our operating expenses, and we will begin to pay part of the interest on the investment. In the first fiscal year of the canal our collections exceeded our operating expenses by $350,000. Of course, due to the closing of the canal by the slides our revenues were kept down, but we are now operating at less cost than the actual revenue, notwithstanding that we are losing about 30 per cent. that we ought to get."

General Goethals said that to avoid future trouble at Culebra the channel had been increased in width from 300 feet to 500 feet, and deepened to accommodate ships of thirty-five feet draft.

"The excavation is proceeding successfully, the danger from slides is over," he said, "and the only question now in connection with officially opening the ditch is whether it will be possible to have the President come down when the fleet is assembled to go through the canal."

The only other speaker was Irving T. Bush, who asserted that General Goethals had won the respect and the admiration of the people of the earth by his success in building the canal.

WASTE MATERIAL MEN.

Association Discusses Freight Embargoes and Merchandise Grading.

Workmen's compensation and employers' liability, arbitration among members, freight embargoes, and uniform grading of merchandise were among the subjects taken up yesterday at the meeting of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers held at the Hotel Astor. Louis Birkenstein, President of the association, presided. Nearly 100 members representing all sections of the country were present when the meeting was called to order.

Royden Williamson of the New York State Insurance Fund explained how New York members of the association might combine in a group for obtaining employers' liability insurance. Members doing business in this State have been interested in getting a minimum rate of insurance, and Mr. Williamson outlined how it might be done. Some discussion followed, but no formal action was taken.

A good deal was said in the meeting about the seriousness of the railroad freight embargo situation. A committee made a report on the subject which seemed to show that little relief need be expected in the near future. Improved methods of grading and packing met with the approval of the meeting. President Birkenstein pointed out that improved methods along these lines would prove beneficial to the trade, as buyers would be able to depend upon the quality of their purchases. He said the arbitration system in force among the members was in such form that it was certain to be upheld by the courts. "In four years," he added, "there hasn't been a lawsuit between the members."

HEAVY EXPORTS FOR EUROPE

Bulk of Last Month's Shipments Went to Entente Allies.

The volume of outward-bound trade to Europe from this country at this time, as compared with the export movement to all other sections of the world, was demonstrated in a statement issued yesterday by Collector Dudley Field Malone, at the Custom House, which showed that of the total exports in November from this customs district, amounting to $232,285,875, shipments to Europe alone aggregated $180,127,935. This left only $52,157,940 worth of American merchandise for the rest of the globe.

In November last year shipments from New York reached $184,513,592, last month's gain over the corresponding period of 1915 being $47,772,283. While last month's exports taken as a whole were in round figures $3,700,000 below those of October, customs officials said shipments were being delayed owing to the continued scarcity of available tonnage. Shippers, they said, reported their inability to move out war and other supplies already here.

France led all other countries in purchases out of this port in November, with $64,793,617, against shipments to England set down at $64,113,538. French buying here was practically confined to war munitions, supplies, and miscellaneous merchandise wanted for military purposes.

Apart from war munitions and other strictly military supplies, Russia was a liberal buyer of American rails and railroad equipment, the month's exports via the Atlantic route from this port being $15,811,954.

COTTON GINNING REPORT.

Output Up to Dec. 13 Totaled 10,845,989 Bales.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20. — Cotton ginned prior to Dec. 13 amounted to 10,845,989 running bales, including 183,403 round bales and 110,448 bales of Sea Island, the Census Bureau today announced. Last year to Dec. 13 ginnings amounted to 10,306,309 bales or 93.1 per cent. of the entire crop and in 1914 they were 13,972,229 bales or 87.8 per cent. of the crop. Ginnings by States follow:

Alabama, 531,076; Arkansas, 1,045,582; California, 23,671; Florida, 49,343; Georgia, 1,730,499; Louisiana, 432,822; Mississippi, 768,283; Missouri, 54,276; North Carolina, 618,946; Oklahoma, 782,813; South Carolina, 894,000; Tennessee, 348,858; Texas, 3,485,526; Virginia, 25,333; all other States, 10,073.

Sea Island ginnings by States:

Florida, 34,728; Georgia, 73,395; South Carolina, 2,325.

BRUNO HELD FOR TRIAL.

Special Sessions to Pass Upon His Vice Publication.

Guido Bruno, who until recently issued his publications from a garret in Washington Square, was held in $500 bail for Special Sessions yesterday by Magistrate Frothingham in the Essex Market Police Court, charged with issuing an improper book written by Alfred Kreymborg, and dealing with vice in New York.

Bruno testified that the motive of the book was to expose the sordidness of vice and that the repulsive passages were intended to bring out the truth in regard to the conditions. As a witness for the defense Frank Harris, editor of Pearson's Magazine, testified that the book had no harmful effect on him.

John S. Sumner, Counsel for the Society for the Suppression of Vice, asked Mr. Harris whether he considered his mind an ordinary one. When the witness said: "No, thank Heaven, I have not an ordinary mind," the lawyer asked that Mr. Harris's testimony be stricken out inasmuch as by his own admission his mind did not react like that of the average man.

Magistrate Frothingham declined to strike out Mr. Harris's testimony, but he said that the question of the propriety of publishing the book would have to be passed upon by a higher court than his. With Mr. Bruno in court was his secretary, Edward F. Mylius, who not so very long ago spent a time in an English jail for libeling King George of England.

LOUIS XV. TAPESTRY $1,250.

Blackborne Collection Sale Ends with Total of $29,801.

A large Louis XV. Aubusson verdure tapestry panel brought the highest price of the concluding sale of the Blackborne collection at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, going to the Lans Company for $1,250. The tapestry was 7 feet 4 inches in height and 14 feet 6 inches wide. On it, with large leafed plants and trees, was shown a castle with towers, the border of flowers with bowknots.

A Flemish verdure tapestry of the eighteenth century went to Charles of London for $1,025. This showed tropical birds on the large trees with larger birds in the foreground, buildings in the distance, and a bird, flower, and fruit border.

A beautiful pair of old Brussels lace lappets in the centre of the breast of an eagle, a medallion with the reversed initials of Marie Antoinette, went to E. T. Kline for $400. An old French tapestry panel went to Ginsburg & Levy for $265, and W. W. Seaman, agent, paid $525 for a Flemish tapestry panel, seventeenth century, figure subject with a columned building.

The total returns of the afternoon were $20,483, making a grand total for the 600 numbers of the sale of $29,801.

TO HONOR MRS. BOISSEVAIN.

Memorial Meeting on Christmas Day in Statuary Hall, Washington.

The City Committee of the Congressional Union for Woman's Suffrage, Miss Alice Carpenter, Chairman, has received notice from Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the national organization in Washington, saying that through Speaker Clark and Representative Adamson, Statuary Hall at the Capitol had been obtained for Christmas afternoon for a memorial service to Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain. This is the first time, it is said, that the hall has been used to honor any one but a member of Congress.

The memorial service to be held by the City Committee of the union in New York, which was to have been held on Christmas afternoon, has been postponed to the afternoon of New Year's Day, when it will be held in the Church of the Ascension at 4 P. M.

VOTE 100% STOCK DIVIDEND.

Directors of Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company Take Action.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Dec. 20.—A stock dividend of 100 per cent. to stockholders of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company was recommended by the Board of Directors which met today and declared the usual quarterly dividends of 2 per cent. on the common, and 1¾ per cent. on the preferred shares.

That the recommendation will be ratified by the stockholders at the annual meeting Feb. 13, is unquestioned. The recommendation provides for the increasing of the capital stock from $20,000,000 to $40,000,000, and the 100 per cent. declaration in the form of an extra stock dividend.

Corn Products Co. Gets Appeal.

Judge Learned Hand of the Federal District Court signed an order yesterday permitting the Corn Products Refining Company to appeal to the United States Supreme Court against the judgment of the lower court, which declared it to be operating in violation of the Sherman law.

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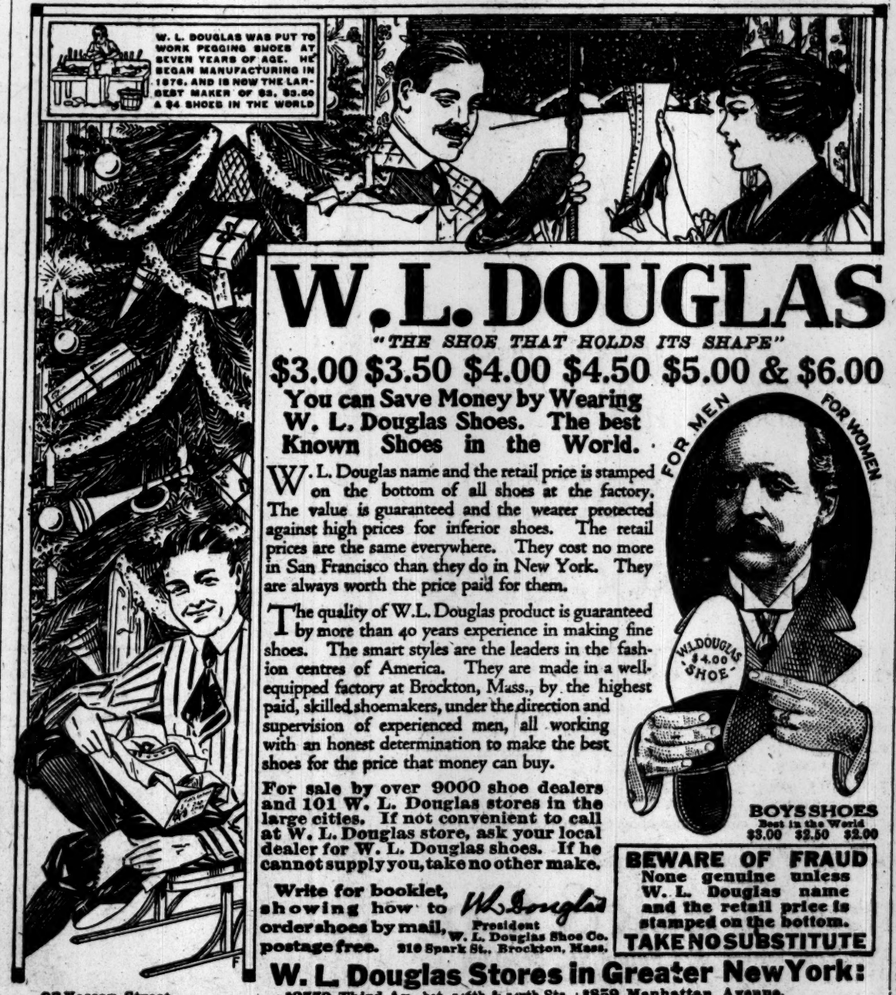
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METROPOLITAN LIFE GIVES BONUS TO 3,500

Company Will Distribute $125,000 to Employes of the Home Office.

GOLD FOR INTERBORO MEN

Many Banks and Investment Houses Announce Disbursements Ranging from 5 to 50 Per Cent.

The Directors of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company announced yesterday a Christmas bonus amounting to $125,000, to be distributed to home office employes whose salaries are $2,000 or less. This includes not only the clerical, but the mechanical and building staffs—cooks, waitresses, elevator men, scrubwomen, and all others who have been in the employ of the company for one year more. About 3,500 men and women will share in the distribution.

All the employes engaged in operating the trains and cars of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company during the last year and whose pay does not exceed $125 a month will receive $5 in gold as "a bit of extra money for Christmas." The Interborough announced this last night.

Frank Seaman, Inc., advertising agent, which moved into its new offices in the Printing Crafts Building, at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday distributed $10,000 among its employes as a Christmas bonus.

Further announcements were made yesterday by banks and investment houses of the distribution of Christmas bonuses among their employes.

The Garfield National Bank will pay a bonus of 10 per cent. to members of its clerical staff.

The Fidelity Trust Company has voted extra compensation to employes ranging from 5 to 10 per cent., according to length of service.

The Lincoln Trust Company is presenting all employes life insurance policies covering the amount of their salaries for one year, regardless of the length of time that they have been in the employ of the company.

J. S. Bache & Co. announced that a bonus of 20 per cent. was being distributed, in addition to the 15 per cent. paid on June 1.

R. M. Grant & Co. of New York, Boston, and Chicago, are making their usual 10 per cent. distribution to their employes.

Webb, Levett & Co. have given to all employes, as a bonus, 33 1-3 per cent. of their yearly salaries.

Charles H. Jones & Co. have declared a bonus to each employe of 50 per cent. of the salary paid in 1916.

Boughton & Co. have given their employes a Christmas bonus of 5 per cent. of their annual salaries.

Michaelis & Co. of New York and Philadelphia are distributing 15 per cent. to employes who have been with the firm for the last six months, and 20 per cent. to employes who have served since its formation in May of this year.

Announcement was made yesterday by the du Pont Powder Company that the 20 per cent. bonus to salaried employes in all of its plants had been increased to 30 per cent., beginning Jan. 1, until further notice.

OTHER BONUSES ANNOUNCED.

Crane Company of Chicago Will Distribute $1,000,000 Among Employes

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—The Crane Company of Chicago today announced a 10 per cent. bonus for its 12,000 employes. The amount to be distributed will be approximately $1,000,000 and payment will be made between Christmas and New Year's.

A 10 per cent. bonus will be given next Monday to each employe of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, according to a dispatch from Hammond today. The order will affect 3,000 employes.

Employes of the Central Trust Company of Illinois who have been with the company for a year or more will each receive a Christmas present amounting to a month's salary. All employes of the Chicago Savings Bank and Trust Company who are not officers will receive a 6 per cent. bonus on their salaries for the last year as a Christmas gift. Salaries of all clerks will be advanced 10 per cent., beginning Jan. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 20. — According to an announcement made today by the H. W. Johns Manville Company of this city, manufacturer of asbestos products, every employe who has been with the organization a year will receive a bonus of 10 per cent. of his yearly salary on Jan. 5. There are branches of the company in fifty-four cities and more than a thousand employes will benefit.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 20.—The 20 per cent. increase which the du Pont Powder Company has been paying for a year to its salaried employes has been increased beginning with the new year to 30 per cent. The extra payment will be continued until further notice, according to an announcement made by the company today.

NEW MACHINE GUN TESTED.

American's Centrifugal Weapon Said to Fire 3,000 Shots a Minute.

VALLEJO, Cal., Dec. 20.—A centrifugal machine gun, said to throw 3,000 projectiles a minute at an initial velocity of 4,000 feet a second, was tested by naval authorities here today. The gun is operated wholly by electricity. E. N. Rice of San Francisco claims the invention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in the Navy Department, said tonight he had no knowledge of the tests reported at the Mare Island Navy Yard today of a centrifugal machine gun Admiral Strauss said the tests, if any were conducted, were not ordered from Washington, and were not reported to the department.

It was learned that the idea of a centrifugal gun was not new, and that as long as ten years ago the Ordnance Department of the Navy had made calculations showing that such guns were not feasible from a practical standpoint. These calculations showed that enormous power would be required for the operation of such a gun.

MR. WARLICH'S RECITAL.

A Singer with Accompaniments by Fritz Kreisler.

Reinhold Warlich gave a song recital yesterday in which one of the most interesting features was conspicuously announced to be the fact that Mr. Fritz Kreisler played his accompaniments on the pianoforte. Mr. Kreisler has not hitherto been prominent as a pianoforte player, but he demonstrated yesterday that he was one, and the musicianship that has made him one of the great violinists also guides him in the humbler role of playing accompaniments. Besides this, he figured on the program as the arranger of three Scottish ballads that Mr. Warlich sang. "The Piper o' Dundee," he has provided with a very clever accompaniment.

The singer is known to New York as an intelligent and accomplished musician, with an unusual knowledge of song literature. This was manifested by his program, which contained interesting and unfamiliar matter; especially Cornelius's set of Christmas songs and a group of Russian songs, which Mr. Warlich sang in the original tongue. But the program lacked contrast and variety of mood, there was a prevailing gloom too seldom lightened, and this was enhanced by the dark color of Mr. Warlich's voice and a certain repression of style that kept his emotional gamut within somewhat narrow limits. Within those limits Mr. Warlich's intelligent style, excellent diction, and artistic sincerity gave pleasure. Unfortunately he was haunted yesterday by a tendency to sing flat.

ARTUR BODANZKY ILL.

He Is Unable to Conduct "Fidelio," and Eisler Takes His Place.

Artur Bodanzky was unable to conduct at the performance of "Fidelio" at the Metropolitan Opera House last night because of illness, and Paul Eisler took his place. Mr. Bodanzky attended a dress rehearsal of "Francesca da Rimini" at the Opera House during the afternoon and, while he did not feel well, he thought he would be able to assume his duties at night. It was after 6 o'clock when his physician said that he could not possibly conduct, and the change was hurriedly made. Mr. Bodanzky is suffering from the grip.

This was the second performance of "Fidelio" this season, and the cast was the same as on the occasion of its other presentation. It included Messrs. Weil, Goritz, Sembach, Braun, Bloch, and Leonhardt and Mmes. Kurt and Mason.

WILSON LEAVES NEW PLAY.

Company Rehearsing "The Laughter of Fools" Is Disbanded.

Francis Wilson will not return to the stage at present, or at least not in H. F. Maltby's comedy, "The Laughter of Fools," as it was recently announced he would. Mr. Wilson forsook the piece during rehearsals last week, and pending the engagement of some one to assume the rôle, the company was kept intact by the Charles Frohman Company, which was to have produced the play. Yesterday the company was notified that it would be disbanded, since a satisfactory substitute for the star could not be found.

Mr. Wilson is President of the Actors' Equity Association, founded to obtain justice for both players and managers, and it is said that a round robin signed by every member of the cast was sent to him upon receiving notification of the disbanding of the company, requesting him to obtain one week's salary for the players.

Outdoor Showmen's Dinner Speakers

The profits from the dinner and ball to be given by outdoor showmen next Wednesday night in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor will be donated to the American Theatrical Hospital in Chicago. Among the speakers will be Dr. Max Thorek, founder of the hospital; John B. Warren, President of the Showmen's League of America; E. F. Albee, Commissioner of Licenses Bell, John Ringling, Frank P. Spellman, James T. Clyde, Sam Scribner, Tobias Keppler, and Mayor Goldman. William H. Donaldson will preside at the speakers' table.

Would Raise Capital Fourfold.

The Ohio Oil Company has called a meeting of stockholders for Jan. 31 to consider a proposed increase in the capital stock of the company from $15,000,000 to $60,000,000, the increase to be effected by raising the par value of the shares from $25 to $100. The increase involves a 300 per cent. stock dividend to shareholders.

$8,200,000 in Gold Arrives.

Another $8,200,000 in gold arrived from Canada yesterday and was deposited in the Assay Office to the credit of J. P. Morgan & Co. This makes the total brought in from all sources since January 1, 1916, $616,700,000.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Adolf Philipp, who recently joined the German stock company at the Yorkville Deutsches Theatre, will make his first appearance next Monday night in his latest musical play, "Sadie from Riverside Drive." Emil Berla, Lotte Engel, Willie Frey, Eugene Holenwarth, Dora Stregowska, and Louis Feist will appear in his support.

D. W. Griffith will contribute the gross receipts for the exhibition of his picture, "Intolerance," on Friday evening, Dec. 29, at the Liberty, to the Florence Crittenton League.

All of the stars of the Hippodrome revue will take part in the entertainment to be given in the big playhouse Christmas Eve. In addition to these, Blossom Seeley, Sybil Vane, Edith Helena, and Ota Gyi, the Spanish violinist, will appear.

The curtain at the Belasco will rise at 8:25 o'clock tonight for the first performance of "Little Lady in Blue."

Max Hirschfeld yesterday assembled the chorus for rehearsals of "Oh, Boy," the new Bolton-Wodehouse-Kern musical comedy slated for production at the Princess next month.

Belle Storey, the only woman member of the Green Room Club, will appear at the benefit for the clubhouse fund Sunday night at the Cohan Theatre.

"The Beautiful Unknown," an operetta by Leo Stein, Leopold Jacobson, and Oscar Straus, was placed in rehearsal yesterday by the Shuberts.

Captain Flint's treasure chest, filled with gifts for children, will be placed in the lobby of the Punch and Judy Theatre next week, and each child attending the matinee performances of "Treasure Island" will be given something from its contents.

Mary Austin, author of "Merry Christmas, Daddy," one of the three playlets that will be given at special matinee performances at the Cohan & Harris Theatre during Christmas week, will hold court in the foyer of the theatre on the afternoon of Dec. 30.

A second company has been organized to present "Turn to the Right" on tour. It will give its first performance Christmas Day in Baltimore. The cast includes Mabel Bert Ralph Morgan, Jessie Glendinning, Joseph Byron Totten, Helen Collier, William Foran, James H. Huntley, Philip Bishop, Dorothy Betts, and Robert Taber.

SAYS COLONEL PAYN HIT HIM IN THEATRE

E. W. Browning, a Real Estate Owner, Has Lou Payn's Son Arrested.

HAS TO WAIT TWO MONTHS

Lost All Trace, He Declares, of Man Who Annoyed His Wife and Then Assaulted Him.

Edward W. Browning, owner of six or more office, apartment, and hotel buildings, including the thirty-story "World's Tower" building at 110 West Fortieth Street, caused the arrest yesterday of Colonel Elijah L. Payn, son of Lou Payn, former State Superintendent of Insurance, and for half a century Republican leader of Columbia County, and had him arraigned in the West Side Court on the charge of assault. Payn furnished cash bail of $500 for examination on Friday.

Browning alleges that his wife was annoyed by Payn during a performance at the Hudson Theatre on Oct. 21, and that Payn then hit him in the face with his fists. At that time Browning did not know the identity of his assailant, but says he recently learned that Payn was the man. Colonel Payn refused to affirm or deny the charge or to admit that he was in the theatre on the night in question, but Browning says he has made no mistake in his identification.

Since the alleged assault Detectives Tait and Murphy of the Second Branch Bureau, who had been given a "John Doe" warrant, had searched in vain for the man answering the description furnished by Browning. On alighting from a Sixth Avenue elevated train at Forty-second Street yesterday morning, Browning says he recognized his assailant as he stepped from another car and descended to the street. Browning called Policeman Merritt and had Payn arrested as he was boarding a crosstown car.

"It was at the end of the second act," said Mr. Browning, "when my wife complained of being annoyed by the man sitting next to her. Her annoyer had just gone up the aisle to the door when my wife turned to me and said:

'Quick! Change seats with me; that man who has just gone out has annoyed me terribly.' He has jabbed his arm against my side and hurt me by stamping on my feet during the play.'

"When the stranger returned and saw that I and my wife had changed seats he glared at me. A moment later he began to abuse me. His companions were a man and two women, and one of the latter asked me to let the man pass out. As he did so he struck me three quick blows in the face. Then several ushers pushed him up the aisle.

"Some thirty men and women crowded around me, offering their cards or names to assist in having my assailant punished. I overtook the man at Broadway and Forty-second Street and asked Traffic Policeman Grogan to arrest him, but the stranger, in evening dress, apparently overawed the policeman and went free."

Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. Payn, who had been at the Biltmore, sailed yesterday on the Bermudian for Bermuda, and their son, who had been at Chatham, N. Y., came here to see them off, it was said. Colonel Payn could not be found after he left the West Side Court.

Mr. Browning, who is the son of Edward F. Browning, one of the founders of the firm of Browning, King & Co., has made provisions in his will for the use of a large part of his fortune, estimated at more than $10,000,000, in the cause of education. This educational fund is to be distributed through the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, with President C. A. Kelsey, Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, President of the Carnegie Foundation, and Dr. Robert T. Morris as trustees.

SPANIARDS' DEBUT IN OPERA

Cabello Company Sings "Marina" and "El Punao de Rosas."

Before an audience composed of Spanish Americans and Spaniards a Spanish opera and operetta company, under the management of Fernando L. Cabello, made its New York début last night at the Amsterdam Opera House in "Marina" and "El Puñao de Rosas," both favorites in the Spanish repertoire. The music of the former, which is of an exacting nature, was beyond the powers of the singers with the exception of the baritone, José Francés, who acquitted himself well in the part of Roque. The other principal parts in "Marina" were taken by Luz Amelia, Adolfo Jimenez, and Antonio Pastor. The principal singers in "El Puñao de Rosas" were Ernestina Romano, Alejandro Rodriguez, José Francés, and Manuel Noriega.

A lack of sufficient rehearsal was apparent in both pieces and the voice of the prompter was frequently audible.

For tomorrow evening the company announces a program of three one-act operettas, all likewise favorites in the Spanish repertoire. These are "El Duo de la Africana," "America para los Americanos," and "El Pobre Valbuena."

OUTDOOR TODAY
Ice Skating
NOTLER RINK, 119th St.—Riv. Drive. Tel. 1468 and 5856 Morningside. | VAN KELTON STADIUM, 57th St. & 8th Ave. Tel. 1109 and 542 Columbus.
ADMISSION 25c—MUSIC.
SKATES FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.

HIPPODROME
TWICE DAILY Nights at 8:15 Mat. Today $1 Best Seats
"THE BIG SHOW"
With ANNA PAVLOWA
New Ice Ballet—1000 People
Biggest Show—Lowest Prices
SUN. NIGHT—"SAVE A HOME" BENEFIT.

Theatre Francais
TEL. 6224 GREELEY
New Garrick 35 St. & B'way.
LILLIAN GREUZE, in
Miquette et Sa Mere
MATS. THURS. & SAT. at 2:30. EVS. 8:30.
Wed. Friday at 8 P. M.—"Islandiette."
Wk. Dec. 25—"Patachon." Yvonne Garrick.
Week of Jan. 1—"Sapho," Gilda Darthy.
PUNCH & JUDY SHOW, Sat. 10:30 A. M.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Aft., Dec. 26, at 3. | Piano Recital
SCHELLING
Seats Now on Sale. Tickets purchased for Nov. 25 can be exchanged. Steinway Piano.

ICELAND B'y & 52 St. Sessions Morn., Aft., Night
Mlle. HALA KOSLOFF
Famous Russian Skater.
Exhibition at 4:30 & 10 P. M.
Except Sun. & Mon. Aft.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10.15,25c
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
Violet Messereau, "The Honor of Mary Lake."

Loew's American Roof 42d St., w. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15.
HOEY & LEE, DOROTHY BURTON & CO., CABARET DE LUXE, & OTHERS. | All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50.

IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE AND 15TH STREET.
Tonight at 8.15 FIRST TIME! Der Siebente Tag Comedy

BANDBOX 57TH ST. AND 3D AVENUE.
Sat., Dec. 23rd, 8:15. FIRST TIME "DIE SCHOENE VOM STRANDE," Operetta by Victor Hollaender.

ST. NICHOLAS ICE SKATING
69 W. 66 St. Largest and Best of All Rinks. Morns., Afts. and Nights. Music. ADM. 50c.

RIALTO B'way and 42d St. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11:30 P. M. 25c-50c
WILLIAM S. HART in "Truthful Tulliver," Vincente Ballester & Rialto Incomparable Orchestra.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th | Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 | Popular Prices.
A NEW YORK GIRL

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, WEST 42D ST.
No Xmas Day Mat. Reg. Mat. Sat. & Wed.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S SUPREME MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS
MISS SPRINGTIME
Music by KALMAN. Book by BOLTON.
AFTER THE PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD ATOP THIS THEATRE
MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:15.
MME. SARAH BERNHARDT
TODAY, MATINEE and TONIGHT: Cleopatre, La Chance du Mari, Shylock, L'Aiglon. Sat., Dec. 23rd, Farewell Night.

XMAS NIGHT—SEATS TODAY
MAUDE ADAMS
in J. M. BARRIE'S New Comedy
A Kiss for Cinderella

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Tel. 382 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. MATINEES SAT., XMAS DAY & WED. 2:20.
Ruth Chatterton
and Company, incl. BRUCE McRAE, in COME OUT THE KITCHEN
"One of the most delightful evenings of the year."—Sun.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:20 MATS. TODAY & SAT.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
MILE-A-MINUTE KENDALL
The Laugh-a-Minute Success
Extra Matinee Xmas Day.

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8.20 Mats. Sat., Xmas Day & Wed. 2:20

Laurette Taylor
"One of the great ladies of our time."—Times.
In J. Hartley Manners' play.
The Harp of Life
Globe B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Sat., Xmas, Wed.

FULTON THEATRE, 46 St., B'way. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Sat., Xmas Day & Wed.
ARNOLD DALY
THE MASTER

HUDSON W. 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Last Mat. Sat. 2:30. | LAST 4 TIMES
POLLYANNA
Beginning Christmas Night—Seats Now
KLAW & ERLANGER present
Elsie Ferguson
in "Shirley Kaye"
a new comedy by Hulbert Footner.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. 34th, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Sat., Xmas Day & Wed.
Klaw & Erlanger's Gigantic Production.
BEN-HUR 350 Living People 20 Living Horses
First Time at These Prices. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1

BELASCO WEST 44 ST. TONIGHT AT 8:15
DAVID BELASCO Presents
Frances Starr
in a new Comedy Little Lady in Blue
First Mat. Sat. Extra Mat. Xmas Day.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Sat., Xmas Day & Wed. at 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID
WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER
Everybody says: "Best Ever."

Captain Kidd, Jr
Cohan & Harris Thea., W. 42d St. Tel. Bryant 6344
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat., Xmas Day & Wed. 2:20.

HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. Sat. 2:30. | LAST 4 TIMES
OUR LITTLE WIFE
With MARGARET ILLINGTON

HARRIS West 42d St. XMAS WEEK
BEGINNING
Evenings at 8:30, and Matinees Xmas, Wed., Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30.
THE YELLOW JACKET
SEATS NOW ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat., Xmas Day & Wed.
JOHN DREW in MAJOR PENDENNIS

Intolerance
D. W. GRIFFITH'S SPECTACLE
Last Weeks
LIBERTY 42d St. Twice Daily
Inc. Sun., 2:15 & 8:10 P.M.
ORCHESTRA OF 50.

MIRTH!
Good Gracious Annabelle
MAGIC!
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20 Mats. Sat., Xmas Day & Wed. 2:20

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Sat., Xmas Day & Wed. 2:20
Cheating Cheaters
SEATS NOW AT BOX OFFICE
NORA BAYES Sings Next Sun. Night
Also TUES., THURS. & FRI. MATINEES.

CENTURY
B'way, 63d St. & Central Park W
The Century Girl
Nights 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15

Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Dec. 24th, at 3:15
PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY, F. X. Arens, Cond'r
Special Christmas Program with
Miss Alice NIELSEN Prima Donna Soprano
and PAULINE MALLET-PREVOST, Pianiste.
LOWEST PRICES—Tickets at Room 1106, 52 Union Sq. (Stuyvesant 1755) and Macy's.

44TH ST. THEATRE
BROADWAY & 44TH ST.
COMMENCING XMAS NIGHT
and TWICE DAILY, incl. SUNDAYS, 2:15 & 8:15
JESSE L. LASKY Presents
GERALDINE FARRAR
in CECIL B. De MILLE'S CINEMA MASTERPIECE
"JOAN THE WOMAN"
FOUNDED ON THE LIFE OF JOAN OF ARC
SEAT SALE OPENS TODAY
Telephone 7292 Bryant.
25c-50c-75c-$1.00-$1.50-$2.00
DAILY TALK NO. 8—FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN ONLY.
The story of Joan of Arc, with its marvelous lesson of self-sacrifice, valor, courage and unselfishness, should be seen by you, women and children, as an inspiration for your lives to-day. An authority says: "Joan of Arc's character still occupies the loftiest place possible to human attainment, a loftier one than has been reached by any other mere mortal."
TOMORROW, NO. 9, DAILY TALK TO MEN AND BOYS.

The Symphony Society
OF NEW YORK
Walter Damrosch, Conductor
CARNEGIE HALL
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3.
CHRISTMAS CONCERT
including Saint-Saens Symphony No. 3 and Christmas Carols and Songs by the entire Choir of seventy from the
Cathedral of St. John
Miles Farrow Conductor
Seats 25 cts. to $1.50 at Box Office, Carnegie Hall & Room 1202, Aeolian Hall

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SECOND SERIES OF
Eight Sunday Afternoons,
Beginning Sunday, Dec. 31.
SOLOISTS
Olga Samaroff, Percy Grainger, Elena Gerhardt, O. Gabrilowitsch, A. Saslavsky, Alma Gluck, Mischa Elman, E. Roentgen, Ethel Leginska, F. Litfchey
Subscription tickets at Room 1202 Aeolian Hall. George Engles, Mgr.

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Broadway & 50th St. Evs. at 8. Matinees Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2
A Twelve Hour Show Squeezed Into Three
Show of Wonders
"A Wonder of a Show Is the Show of Wonders."—New York Herald.
IS THE BIG SHOW
Comedians in Colossal Collection.
Mat. Today, 50c to $1.50. Extra Mat. Xmas.

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Big Bill of Winter Garden & Other Stars.
Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat., Xmas & Wed. 2:20.
GERTRUDE KINGSTON AND HER CO. in
The Season's 3 Most Unusual Plays: "The Inca of Perusalep," Bernard Shaw's "Great Catherine" and Dunsany's "Queen's Enemies." Direct from The Neighborhood Playhouse.

ASTOR Theatre, 46th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., Xmas & Wed. 2:15.
CLIFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY.
JOHN CHARLES THOMAS, ADELE ROWLAND.
Hits the Bull's-eye.—Chas. Darnton, Ev. World.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Sat., Xmas & Wed. 2:15.
ANNA HELD "A pacemaker: sparkling with girls."—Herald
FOLLOW ME
Play with Music and Girls.

"Little Women"
Next Matinee Sat. Mats. Daily
59th Street. PARK Thereafter, THEATRE
Col. Circle 400 GOOD ORCHESTRA SEATS $1. Col. 9590

130th Time
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse West 48th. Mats. Sat., Xmas, Wed., Dec. 29, & N. Year's

48TH ST Theatre, East of B'way. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Today, Sat. & Xmas 2:20.
The 13th Chair By BAYARD VEILLER

39th St. Thea., near B'way. Evg. 8:25 Mats. Sat., Xmas & Wed. 2:25.
EMMA DUNN in "OLD LADY 31"

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30 Next Matinee Saturday 2:30.
WILLIAM COLLIER in NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH
GOOD SEATS 50c, 75c AND $1.00.

PRINCESS Stuart Walker's PORTMANTEAU
"Put It on Your List."—Times. Prices 50c to $2. Daily, ex. Thurs. 3, Dunsany Doom, Gods, 2 or's. Nightly 8:30. Dunsany's Glittering Princess, Infanta, Gammar Gurton. ("Jolly, Rollicking."—Trib.)

BOOTH Thea. 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. FRI., DEC. 29.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
Presenting and appearing in SHAW'S
GETTING MARRIED
with HENRIETTA CROSMAN
CHARLES CHERRY and HILDA SPONG

TONIGHT 8:45 124th Time.
Pierrot THE PRODIGAL
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 21, 1916.

WILL GERMANY YIELD?

If Germany accepts the terms of peace laid down by LLOYD GEORGE, and they are plainly the conditions upon which all the Allies have agreed, she must surrender much. "Restitution, "reparation, guarantees against repe- "tition," were Mr. ASQUITH'S words. LLOYD GEORGE gives them greater emphasis, a broader reach: "So that "there shall be no mistakes, (and it "is important that there should be no "mistake in a matter of the life and "death of millions), let me say com- "plete restitution, full reparation and "effectual guarantees." In the narrowest interpretation this must mean the giving up of Belgium, Serbia, Poland and Rumania, and for Belgium at least an indemnity. It means the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine to France. Not necessarily the terms of the Prime Minister's statement, but according to the common understanding of the agreement among the Allies, Russia must have free access to the Mediterranean through the Dardanelles. And disarmament, the abandonment of the Prussian military idea, would be the only "effectual guarantee."

Will Germany concede so much? If we reason from our understanding of the state of the Imperial mind, the answer would have to be that it is most unlikely. But Germany insists that she is fighting for her existence. Alsace and Lorraine might be transferred to France, Belgium, Serbia, Poland and Rumania restored to their former condition, and Belgium indemnified without prejudice to the continued existence of Germany. She is not fighting, therefore, to retain territory she has occupied during the war. She is fighting for existence. On what and on whom does that depend? Not on herself. She is overmatched, certainly she will be exhausted, she will be beaten. Whether the end be deferred five years or ten, it is inevitable. If she resolves to fight to the last man, manifestly she will be destroyed. Her existence, then, depends upon the Powers arrayed against her. If she will accept the terms they offer, her existence, her future, a new greatness and prosperity may be assured to her.

Germany's existence may be made secure by yielding, by yielding now. There is no other way. Without further fighting she may gain what she says she is now fighting for. It will be better for her, immensely more to her advantage. It is all the difference between existence assured through peace, and the certain destruction awaiting her as the result of continuing the war. Her national interest points that way, and no other.

She cannot miss the terrible significance of what LLOYD GEORGE had to say about England's preparation for achieving the great purpose for which she entered the war. If she should stop now, before those ends were attained, "the great sacrifices we are making will be all in vain," said the Prime Minister. His citation of the words of LINCOLN has the same meaning. In his introduction to the "Creevey Papers" Sir HERBERT MAXWELL pictured the condition of England toward the close of the Napoleonic war. A mighty war had been raging for twenty years, "taxing to "the utmost the physical resources of "a population not exceeding fifteen "millions." But "the people were "practically of one mind—to see it "through. It is, has ever been so in "this country, and please God it ever "shall be so. Once let the drums beat "the point of war and they rouse an "echo in British hearts which dies not "away till the thing has been carried "to a finish."

Shall this war be carried to a finish through the exhaustion and complete overthrow of Germany? Or will Germany end it now by making the concessions essential to peace, a great surrender to be sure, but not in disproportion to her great offending? Amid all the present uncertainty one thing is clear, that it depends on Germany whether there shall be peace now. Her interests, her safety demand acceptance of the Allies' terms. Nothing but blindness to her present condition and her impending fate, the sheer stubbornness of refusing to see what the rest of the world clearly sees, will keep her feet from the path of peace and salvation.

PEACE AND THE MARKETS.

The rumors of peace have made a Babel of the markets in both securities and commodities. To make the voice of the Exchanges convincing, they must be coherent. A market which plunges violently in opposite directions proves that it is more bewildered than informed, and gives the country no lead at all. It is even truer of the markets than of rivers, that the shallows murmur, but the deeps are dumb. Steady, silent selling or buying alone reflects either information or conviction. Nothing is so sure as that there is an explanation and somebody has it when the market is true to a tendency over a period of time. But when a market shows changes of several points in a single session, and when the ups and the downs nearly cancel each other, the business is done by those who shift their position too easily for the majority to follow them either way.

Such operations as the market has shown recently are to be explained sometimes as irrational protection of profits which have been found by equally irrational methods. Sometimes they are mere raids for the purpose of reducing the profits of others. Sometimes they depend upon even flimsier reasons, such as perhaps that two bankers have been seen talking together, or that the mere volume and sequence of the business done indicate something to the tape readers or the devotees of charts. When Wall Street makes up its mind it will have a right to influence the minds of others. At present Wall Street has no mind of its own.

The reference of the British Premier to the condition of the larder of the combatants gives no basis of reason for the movements in the commodity markets. The crop season is over, and the worst is known. The commodity markets are looking ahead. Past conditions are not a present factor, and the future conditions are promising. The official reports show that the last crop season was the worst ever known. That fact is something like a guarantee that it will not recur so soon. Noah's downpour lasted only forty days, but rain fell when it should not on 100 days of the harvest season, following a deficiency of moisture in the form of snow when the crops needed it last year. The crop year of 1916 was fine for golfers, tourists, picnickers, and city dwellers, but it cost the country more than a billion of bushels of breadstuffs. There is the present promise of an old-fashioned countryman's Winter, with such crops as we are more accustomed to than to this year's comparative failure in quantities, however ample was the yield in values.

With so many dollars in their pockets the farmers have planted almost the greatest breadth of Winter wheat ever grown, an increase of 10 per cent. over any acreage ever planted before 1914. It is early to build any sure hopes upon next year's crops, but there is a better promise than last year. The prospect that we shall be called upon again to supply the world's wants is little lessened by the prospects of peace. Even if peace should come, the stocks of the world are so low that more than one season will be needed for their replenishment, with every acre and every man doing their best.

MR. WILSON'S PROPOSAL.

A good reason for dispatching his note to the belligerents is stated by the President when he says that the interests of this neutral nation have been most seriously affected by the war and that we must consider how best to safeguard our interests if it is to continue. The suggestion he makes, that the warring nations avow their purposes and state the terms upon which they would be willing to make peace, is so inoffensive in form and the feeling of friendship he professes for all the Powers is so evidently sincere that resentment can hardly be provoked by it. The questions it suggests are two—whether it is timely and whether it can do any good.

As will be seen by the date of the note, Dec. 18, it was prepared before LLOYD GEORGE spoke in the House of Commons. The President says that "the concrete objects for which it "[the war] is being waged have never "been definitely stated." Certainly the Prime Minister's speech did not lack definiteness, and if "concrete objects" were not expressly stated in detail by him they are clearly brought into view by necessary inference.

Mr. WILSON is on rather unsafe ground when he says that "the ob- "jects which the statesmen of the bel- "ligerent Powers on both sides have "in mind in this war are virtually "the same." There may be likeness in form as publicly expressed; it is the general belief that the objects they "have in mind" are about as dissimilar as could well be imagined. Compliance with the President's suggestion preceded its making, it seems to us. The belligerents are already in the way of disclosing to each other the terms on which they would be willing to stop fighting. Necessarily, if anything is to come of it, they must make known the guarantees of the permanence of peace which they have in mind. They are, in fact, rather scowlingly just now, taking soundings to see if the haven of peace may be near.

Fortunately Mr. WILSON says nothing about the conditions of peace. More fortunately still, he disclaims offering mediation. He speaks merely as a friend to friends, hoping that some way may be found to compose the quarrel. If his note could be construed as suggesting peace now, on any terms, without guarantees for the future, for the long future, the sending of it would be deplored here and resented in the countries of the Allies. It admits of no such construction. It is difficult to see where or how it can do harm. It may do good by turning the thoughts of the belligerents more intently upon peace as desirable and possible.

1793 AND 1916.

The Brooklyn Eagle finds an illustration of the way in which "the old "spirit of the Revolution is dominat- "ing the mind of the France of to- "day" in an utterance of GUSTAVE HERVE, in which he quotes ROBESPIERRE as a crushing answer to those who would consider the German peace offer. The quotation from ROBESPIERRE is:

> The French people make no peace with an enemy occupying its territory. • • • A people which treats with an enemy upon its territory is vanquished in advance.

This, however, indicates no tardy return to the spirit of the Revolution. The founders of the First Republic have never gone unrecognized in France. To the outside world the great deeds of ROBESPIERRE and his associates, save those which were performed in the military field, do not exist; they are hidden under the bloodshed of the Reign of Terror. Most of us are accustomed to talk as if 1793 and 1794 were nothing but a record of executions. In the French republican mind the bloodshed is simply one of the features of that time; not the incidental horrors, but the building of the democratic republic, is the great thing. CARLYLE damned ROBESPIERRE for the English-speaking nations by painting him as an intellectual midget; but ROBESPIERRE was a strong reasoner, with a great power of lucid and forceful statement, with ideals and ideas which were clear and most of which were admirable, and a progressive and thoughtful legislator.

That period, from 1789 to 1806, was the last time in her history before this one when France was thoroughly in earnest, and her failures and misfortunes between those dates were due to her lack of earnestness. The heir of 1793 is 1916, and the traits of the father are manifest in the child, but, to the amazement of the world, the good traits only. The deadly earnestness of 1793, the intense determination and self-sacrifice of the Puritan ROBESPIERRE and his fellows, we see again, the same utter lack of levity, that levity which is foreign to the real soul of France; but in place of the fanatical fury which accompanied those qualities in 1793 we see only a sober fixity of purpose. The two greatest moments in the wonderful history of France are those from 1789 to 1794, and those from 1914 to ——. May the last date, when France's heroism is to be crowned, come soon!

IS THE HOUSE MAD?

The Public Buildings bill of 1913 appropriated more than $40,000,000. It was full of wasteful projects. It sowed unnecessary costly public buildings all over the country. It was flat spoliation of the Treasury. Its opponents had twenty minutes to discuss it. Twenty minutes for a bill of fifty pages granting $40,000,000! It was passed in the House under suspension of the rules. Discussion was choked. So helpless was the American people when $40,000,000 of its money was chucked away.

To the American people in 1916 the House Committee on Rules is only a little kinder, to the $35,000,000 Public Buildings bill of 1916 only a little less kind. On Tuesday this committee reported a rule limiting debate on the bill to four hours and requiring a vote when the reading of the bill for amendment is finished.

Four hours for $35,000,000! This "gag rule" to drive through the House an enormous grab shows itself in the face of Secretary MCADOO'S notice of a Treasury deficit of $185,000,000. That same Tuesday the House passed the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill which provides an increase of wages or salary for 16,000 Government employés and an increase of $500 a year for each Representative's secretary.

On that same Tuesday Representative RAINEY of Illinois, a Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee, warned the House that at the present rate there will be a deficit of $230,000,000 in 1918.

Is the House crazy?

WET BOSTON.

Former Governor EUGENE NOBLE FOSS, whose co-operation with the eminent theologian from Winona Lake now ministering to "Boston culture" was so scantily appreciated by too many inhabitants, lost $1,500,000 Tuesday. His offer to guarantee the city against loss, if prohibition was adopted, was rejected by the precisians in the Corporation Counsel's office. Why didn't those narrow legal minds go to the Great and General Court and get a special law to oblige Mr. FOSS? "I guaranteed them against loss of revenue and loss of jobs," said the versatile and quick-revolving politician, "and that I would have divided "$3,000,000 a year, 50-50, with the "city." Fortunately, Mr. FOSS can stand the loss of the $1,500,000 a year, but who shall console him for the loss of prohibition, for the continuing wetness of the Tree-Hilled city. "It is "the drinking men who are going to "vote No," he was positive; "the men "who stand at the bar in saloons "every day."

If the theory of Mr. FOSS be sound, Boston lacks "drinking men." The registration was 118,110, the largest in the history of the city. The vote for license was 53,459, for no-license, 29,997. The wet majority of 23,462 is the greatest but three ever given in Boston. Nearly 2,000 less votes were cast against license in 1916 than in 1915. This is saddening to those who had hoped much from the gentle suasiveness of the Winona Lake theologian.

To be sure, the introduction of prohibition into a city of the size of Boston, where license has prevailed for forty-one years, seemed improbable. It is said that the Boston saloons are conducted in an orderly manner. It is the testimony of a former member of the License Board that they do not sell on Sundays or after legal hours on weekdays. They are subject to restrictions such as this easier-going community has shown no disposition to put up with; and the Great and General Court can be depended upon to do all in its power to prevent late hours and the inclination of the children of the world to make merry. Indeed, there is opinion to the effect that Massachusetts has tried to make Sunday so Puritan a day in Boston that trade has been injured, that traveling men and strangers generally avoid it if they can and fly to this more tolerant community.

All this may be blown surmise. But Boston strikes the visitor as somewhat staid and countrified in her sumptuary notions. To those who hold that the saloon is an evil in itself, who are bound, as increasing numbers of persons seem to be, to "pulverize the Rum Power," as Petroleum V. Nasby used to say, the observance of law by the saloons is of small account. The saloons must "go." Here, however, the business instinct of Boston asserts itself. Who is to make up the loss of revenue from liquor licenses? Mr. FOSS's guarantee seeming comic to men of law, the taxpayers had to answer the question, and they couldn't. The real estate interests foresaw loss of rentals and values. It is noticeable, too, that the voters in "residential" and suburban districts, while averse to the presence of saloons in their regions, did not believe that prohibition would benefit the whole city. Then, there are considerable foreign elements in Boston that have always been used to wine or beer. And the liquor people carried on "a campaign of education."

HELPING THE NEW CITIZEN.

It is encouraging to note the steady increase in the number and activity of the agencies that devote themselves to the task of Americanizing the immigrant. Thousands of adult foreigners come to seek new homes in this country each year, and it is of the highest importance that they should be prepared for reception and assimilation into the body politic. There cannot be too many organizations to teach the immigrant how to speak the English language and to instruct him in American history and institutions. The standards required of those who seek naturalization cannot be too carefully established and enforced. The ceremony itself cannot be invested with too much dignity and impressiveness. The candidate for citizenship should be made to feel that enfranchisement is not a mere formula, that it is a sacred gift, a high privilege.

A move in the last direction is announced by the League of Foreign Born Citizens, an "Institution for Americanization," which is doing good work on the lower east side. Each month the league will hold a reception for persons who have been admitted to citizenship during the preceding thirty days, at which addresses will be made by the Justices who have been sitting in the naturalization courts. The first of these meetings, arranged for this evening, will be addressed by Supreme Court Justices SAMUEL GREENBAUM and MITCHELL L. ERLANGER.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Great News Notably Collected.

So accustomed are people, nowadays, to a use by newspapers of the cable on a scale which a few years ago would have been considered—and, in fact, would have been—the wildest extravagance, that they are not much impressed, if they take any notice at all, when they get at their breakfast tables reports of an important event occurring the day or evening before half way around the world that are as full as if it had been a home happening. Yet news gathering of this sort is not always as simple and easy as it seems, and in performing it there is still opportunity for achievements that are distinctly unusual.

To give—as modestly as may be—an example of such achievement, the presentation in full yesterday morning by THE TIMES of the British Premier's speech answering the German peace proposal was by no means a matter of modern journalistic routine. That it was not is shown by the failure of any other New York paper to offer its readers more than selected passages from an utterance the enormous importance of which needs no better proof than the degree of interest and impatience with which it was awaited in all civilized countries, and in not a few with but dubious claims to civilization—an interest and impatience by no means manifested to anything like the same degree in the case of the other Allies.

The task was worthy of a special effort and of special expenditure, and both were made. To get the entire speech involved arranging betimes for having it taken down in shorthand as delivered—there were no "advance copies" supplied to any paper or to the press associations—and then came the difficulties of securing the transmission of a document 8,000 words in length on a night when the demand for cable service was more than ordinarily heavy, and when the slow processes of the censorship were in operation as usual, even upon the Prime Minister's speech, a fact which is made the subject of criticism in The London Daily Chronicle this morning. It was accomplished, as the readers of THE TIMES observed, and in such good time, too, that the whole of it went into the first edition and so had the widest possible circulation.

But the Lloyd George speech was not all that came to THE TIMES as "special dispatches" Tuesday night. There were, besides, the long description by HALL CAINE of its delivery, with his comments on the memorable scene, and not a few other news reports from other European capitals—in all some 12,000 words.

Lloyd George Quotes from Lincoln.

It is a significant fact that when the British Prime Minister came to make an utterance perhaps the most momentous yet produced by the great war, and ranking even with the formal declarations of hostilities with which the war began, he put in it but one quotation from the words of a statesman not English. And they were, too, the words of a man who, when that man spoke them, was the object of not a little animosity in England—of not a little denunciation and ridicule. All that has long since passed now, and LINCOLN is as much appreciated, almost as much reverenced, there as in the United States. And the quotation used by LLOYD GEORGE was indeed pertinent to the situation and the occasion:

> We accepted the war for an object, a worthy object. The war will end when that object is attained. Under God, I hope it will never end till that time.

Much the same determination had been expressed by the Premier a moment before, in a sentence of no little eloquence, but lacking the simplicity of LINCOLN'S. "And here let me say," he began,

> that any man or set of men who wantonly and without sufficient cause prolongs a terrible conflict like this has on his soul a crime that oceans could not cleanse; on the other hand, a man or set of men who from a sense of war weariness abandoned the struggle without achieving the high purpose for which we entered upon it would be guilty of the most ghastly poltroonery ever perpetrated by any statesman.

This was an answer to the pacifists and a reassurance to those who feared concession to the demands for premature peace—for peace at any price. The sentence is not carefully constructed or laboriously polished, but its meaning is clear, and it is vigorous. An attempt to determine which of the two declarations is the better would be useless, when both are so good.

We Approve, but We Are Afraid.

With the desire of the Health Department to decrease the crowding of New York's surface, elevated, and subway cars there is, of course, the strongest and keenest of public sympathy. The end is indeed desirable—it is almost a desperate necessity—and its attainment would be hailed with wild enthusiasm. But—well, as a choice of evils, New York certainly prefers those of the present crowding, which it knows, to those of the long delays in getting down town and up which it apprehends as sure to follow any attempt to reduce the number of passengers carried in the several sorts of cars.

It would take strong policemen, and a lot of them, to keep us from entering a car or train merely because half as many were already standing as sitting in it. We are resigned to compression twice a day, if the transportation companies are really doing their best, and it is to the question whether they are or not doing it that an immediate answer is most desired.

Meanwhile we are helped to endure our present woes by the thought that at some not very remote day we are to have some more subways in operation. We hope for relief and comfort then, and hope helps a lot, even though experience whispers not to hope too much.

THE SCHOOLMASTER OF ERASMUS HALL.

(Dr. Walter B. Gunnison died Dec. 19, 1916.)

The Tower knows stars and thunder; all the winds
Are cradled in its turrets and the storms.
In its crevices the little birds of Spring
Have builded nests, and through the ivy come
Sweet twitterings. Below the lofty Hall
Are stately trees that murmur ancient tales
To the peaked roofs of the old Academy.
It is a much-loved spot, where Memory,
Crowned with green leaves, looks eastward to the dawn.

On a starlit night of June, it has been said
That in the old Dutch buildings lights are seen
And wooden shoes click softly to and fro.
But with the day, the modern city wakes
And like a great sea beats upon the doors.

Men have builded ships that ride the cloud
And brave the lightning. There are those like gods
Who have sown the darkened earth with starry light,
And curbed the invading waters of the sea.
But greater than these great, a man of men,
The Schoolmaster! For he has builded Youth.
Oh, never can the tempest rend the dreams
That he has launched across the mists of space,
Nor the black night engulf the hills of green
Whereon his flocks are pastured; all that Time
Has given men will die—but only his,
The gift of Youth in long procession,
Can never pass, Youth with its eternal dream!

Our Master of Erasmus Hall—so long
Our Master—what have we to render thee
So precious as the life that thou hast wrought
For us? Thy daily bread of gentleness
Has fed our spirits, and the mellow wine
Of thy long, sweet experience we have drunk.

All the little leaves along the Quad,
A-twinkle in the sun, seem but thy eyes,
So grave and yet so droll and full of light!

And thy great strength, as quiet as the Tower,
And like it, near the thunder and the stars,
Is ever shielding us; a watchful mind
That pierces the dark night and hails the dawn.

Thy heart is beating in the time-stained walls
Of the old Academy we love; and there
Thy presence will remain, as roses cling
To an old jar in a faded, western room
Where the light is dim. And though the night descend
Upon the house, the fragrance lingers there.

FLORENCE RIPLEY MASTIN.

INDORSES MILITARY TRAINING FOR BOYS

Gen. Wood Believes Amended Chamberlain Bill Will Solve Defense Problem.

NONE COULD BE EXEMPT

Rather Than a Second-Line Army, Country Would Gain Asset for Steady Preparedness.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood indorsed yesterday as economical and practical the Senate bill drawn by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon and amended by the General Staff of the Army, which, if enacted, will require that all able-bodied American boys, on reaching the age of 18, will have to undergo six months' intensive military training.

"Senator Chamberlain's bill, as amended," said General Wood, "offers an equitable, economic, and practical method of developing promptly a reasonably well trained citizen soldiery under Federal control. After one year's operation, should a need arise, such as caused the recent call of the militia, the duty would be performed by young men without business or family obligations. In case of a war, not calling for all of many yearly classes, there would be no widows and orphans, and hence, pensions only for the disabled.

"Briefly, it calls for six months' intensive training, (which may be reduced to two months for those who have pursued a course of military training in schools,) of all able-bodied youths of good character the year they become 18. It provides a simple system of registration using existing Governmental departments. It prohibits avoidance of the obligation by payment of substitutes.

"It insures attendance by rich and poor alike by prohibiting the employment, either by the Government or by private persons, of any man over 18 who has not a certificate of service or of exemption. By extending the provisions of the National Defense act as to employment of reserve officers and soldiers, it provides such necessary instructors as cannot be spared from the regular army. It authorizes the President to organize the trained youths into tactical units, and to call them to the colors in case of need.

Defense Assets Would Be Increased.

"In some respects, notably the exemptions, the conditions under which the call can be made, the power to make a careless youth repeat his course of training, the provision of additional general staff officers to supervise and co-ordinate, Senator Chamberlain's bill is better. If we had the instructors and the arms and equipment, Senator Chamberlain's plan for universal training, beginning at 12 years of age, followed by this later training, would produce a stronger and better disciplined race. But for the present the amended plan is the more practical and will enable us to concentrate on what is the most pressing need.

"The plan will not produce such an army as we should desire for an aggressive campaign of conquest. Its adoption, however, would result in so increasing our available assets for defense as to make any aggressive nation hesitate before pressing too far upon our rights and policies."

In answer to the question, "What does such training as is proposed amount to?" General Wood said:

"Six months intensive training under conditions where the men's attention is devoted wholly to military work is equivalent to from one and a half to two years' service in the United States Army under normal conditions. In criticising six months as being a brief period the fact is generally overlooked that intensive training is practically unknown in this country—that not one officer in a hundred has ever attempted it or been engaged in it. There is very little of it in our service. Indeed, it may be said that intensive training is unknown in the American Army. It isn't the number of months or years a man spends in the army that makes him a trained soldier, but it is the number of hours of actual work under arms and instruction which he receives.

"How many people in discussing it speak in terms of years rather than hours of application? We will turn out in six months, if the training can be held under favorable conditions, men who are on the average better instructed than much of our regular personnel today. We get as much in a month of training at Plattsburg as we do in four and a half months of service in the regular establishment under ordinary conditions.

"It would be impossible to maintain the Plattsburg standard of intensity for more than two months, and at the outside three, consequently for a consecutive period of six months we would have to reduce the comparison from four and a half to one to three to one in order that the officers and men might come through.

Would Train All Citizens.

"If any one said that the citizen soldiers should be a year and a half in the regular army it would be considered an excessively long period, and yet we are going to give them just as much in six months, and give it under conditions in which they would come out with their information much better assimilated.

"It must be remembered we are not intending this citizen soldiery as a large standing army ready for aggression at a moment's notice, but what we are working for is a citizenry trained to a reasonable degree of efficiency in arms, so that the nation can rise and render efficient service in its own defense.

"When we speak of six months, reference is only made to the private soldier and not to the non-commissioned officer and officer. They will require longer and a different type of training, training for which fits for leadership, and every inducement must be made to maintain our reserve officers on a permanent status, also the senior grade of non-commissioned officers. There will be no difficulty whatever in accomplishing our purpose in six months of intensive work once the system is in full operation. This can be depended upon as being beyond question.

"It isn't living in uniform under an enlistment contract that makes a trained soldier; it is the amount of work he does."

URGE SIX MONTHS' TRAINING.

Further Pleas for Universal Service Heard by Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Howard H. Gross of Chicago, President of the Universal Military Training League, and Edward Harding, prominent in the councils of the Boy Scouts of America, appeared today before the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, which is holding hearings on the Chamberlain Military Training bill, and argued in favor of six months' intensive military training for American youths. They contended that such a course would provide an organized reserve of trained men that would justify reducing the standing army 50 per cent.

Mr. Gross predicted that organized labor would support the movement.

"Labor simply wants to be sure that rich boys must serve as well as poor boys and that the new force shall not be used for constabulary duty," he said. "I think virtually all authorities agree that it is the large standing or professional army that leads to militarism. Our plan would reduce the force under arms and is therefore the antithesis of militarism."

Both speakers urged that universal training would give the American boy needed discipline and insure greater love and respect for his country.

Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, encountered vigorous cross-examination today by several members of the House Military Committee when he touched upon results of the mobilization of the State troops for border duty as shown in the General Staff report based on information furnished by regular army inspectors. Conclusions drawn from the figures to support the contention that the guard system is inefficient and unreliable were promptly questioned, and it was indicated that the head of the army would face searching questioning tomorrow when he continued his statement.

The Senate Sub-Committee in charge of the Chamberlain bill decided to recall General Scott, who already has presented the report on mobilization in full to that committee, and Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department, who described the mobilization as "a tragedy" in his direct hearing before the committee. Both officers have been asked to appear for cross-examination by Blair Lee, a champion of the National Guard.

When General Scott, before the House committee, quoted from the mobilization report to show that, out of an enrolled strength of 95,000 men in certain units of the guard called for border duty, only 47,000 actually were available for the Federal service, Representative Anthony of Kansas asked whether it was fair to judge the National Guard system on a mobilization of what was in reality the old organized militia. Representatives Hull and Greene joined in this view.

General Scott admitted that the condition described was true, as the act did not go into effect until after the call for troops was made. He reiterated his opinion, however, that completion of the new organization would produce little better results.

SARGENT'S MURAL ON VIEW.

The Third Epochal Decoration of Boston Public Library.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—Tomorrow there will be unveiled the third sequence in the epochal mural decoration which John Singer Sargent is making for the Boston Public Library—a work upon which the great painter has labored twenty years and which he intends shall be his monument as long as American civilization endures. The work is thus virtually complete, although two panels in the Hall of Fine Arts remain to be filled in.

As is well known, "Judaism and Christianity" is the subject of the entire work. "The Judaic Development" was depicted in 1895, and "The Dogma of the Redemption" in 1903. It is the "Theme of the Madonna" which is now displayed.

Six lunettes in the ceiling of the hall—three Hebrew and three Christian—tie together the great compositions at the ends, and on these Mr. Sargent has lavished his art with skill and affection. Not only as a painter, but as an architect and even a sculptor, he has striven for a unity the success of which strikes the beholder at a glance, using blue in combination with gold ornamentation with rare effectiveness, imparting a sense of infinite depth filled with latent light, while the grays of masonry prevail in the color scheme of the hall.

Like a rich framework for the older composition at the end of the hall a series of paintings representing the "Theme of the Madonna" occupy the two side niches and the strip of ceiling inclosing the Christian end. The important representations are the "Ancilla Domini" and the "Mater Dolorosa," figures which will impress the artistic spectator as masterpieces. The fifteen "mysteries of the rosary" surround these. There are the five joyful mysteries, the five sorrowful mysteries, and the five glorious mysteries, culminating in the coronation of the Virgin. The space in the arch and the intervals between the two groups are filled with various figures and symbolic designs, together with scrolls inscribed with Latin texts.

Judaism is dealt with in the paintings in the three lunettes on the east side of the hall; Christianity in the three opposite. The three Jewish subjects are, in the centre, "The Law," flanked on the left by "Gog and Magog," and on the right by "The Messianic Era." The three on the west, devoted to Christianity, are, in the centre, "The Judgment," with "Hell" on the right and "The Passing of Souls Into Heaven" on the left.

Description is at fault in attempting to deal with the "Hell" and the "Gog and Magog." Fearfulness, horror, anarchy, chaos—all are depicted with startling realism; mediaeval, Oriental, and classic concepts are blended in a whole which excites by wonder.

In the painting of "The Law" Jehovah is shown—a gigantic figure, draped in an Arab mantle, which, though open as it shrouds the head of the Supreme Being, yet veils the face impenetrably with its mystical shadow.

TOMB JADES IN MUSEUM.

S. T. Peters's Second Gift is of 105 Pieces—Greek Vases Shown.

A gift of distinction made to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and put on exhibition this month is a collection of 105 tomb jades presented by Samuel T. Peters. This fills out a similar presentation made by Mr. Peters to the Museum about two years ago. The latter pieces are much finer and the whole makes a collection that probably cannot be excelled. Not all of the collection has been put on exhibition, but two cases can be seen in the east end of the gallery previously used for special exhibitions and now devoted to Far Eastern art.

These tomb jades date back to about 200 years B. C. They are not formed of the clear jade used by the Chinese at a later date, but of the matrix and are in unusual shades of browns. There are a large number of amulets which were placed at the mouth, nostrils and eyes of the dead to prevent the entrance of evil spirits. There is the Pi, a large round flat piece of jade with a hole in the centre, an emblem of heaven, a gift of honor; there are "wands of dignity" and carved pieces of jade, buckles possibly. A few of the pieces which had not been buried date as far back as 1,000 years B. C.

Five Greek vases of beautiful shape and decoration are among valuable accessions by purchase which are shown in the Recent Accessions Room. There are two amphoras, a hydria or water jar, a marriage vase, and three kraters or mixing vessels. The museum has already acquired within the last ten years a comparatively representative collection of Greek vases, and only examples of special importance are now added.

An interesting addition to the armor collection is a beautiful seventeenth century neck defense presented by Joseph Duveen. This is in brilliantly gilded copper, embossed in vigorous designs of war scenes. Bashford Dean, Curator of Arms and Armor of the Museum, describes the new piece as "sumptuous." It belonged to the Chabrière-Arlès collection. It is of North Italian origin. This, with a fine old Spanish gun, will be found in the Recent Accessions Room.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman has presented a painting by Edward Willis Redfield, "Overlooking the Valley," which is in the same room, and a couple of charming early American pieces. Simply and beautifully made are a pair of gilded wood sconces, each bearing an American eagle, and there is a delightfully graceful screen of velvet, hand painted.

William M. Ivins is to be the curator of the new print department of the museum. He is the son of the late William M. Ivins, and has been interested in prints since he was an undergraduate at Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1901. He is familiar with the important print collections, public and private, as well as the literature of the subject.

A memorial exhibition of the pictures of the late William M. Chase is to be held in the museum the latter part of the Winter.

MEDALS FOR FINLEY HIKERS.

Presentation to be Made at City College, with Speeches on Walking.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods will address the students of City College on walking at the weekly assembly today. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education, in whose honor the "Finley Hike" to Yonkers was arranged last week, will present the thirty-five prizes, silver and bronze medallions, to the student winners in the contest.

The winners in a contest for the best cartoons on the subjects of "Open Your Windows" or "Walk to Work" will receive their prizes at the assembly. The competition was held in conjunction with "Tuberculosis Week" of the Department of Health.

COMMITTEE FAVORS FARMERS' COMBINES

Senator Wicks Believes Law Should Not Hinder the Food Producers.

WANTS A NEW DEPARTMENT

State Itself Would Publish Price Quotations to Curb High Cost of Living.

The chief recommendations of the Wicks Legislative Committee will be legislation to legalize combinations of farmers and producers, now forbidden by the State anti-trust law, and the creation of a new Department of Foods, with extensive duties, including that of publishing price quotations. These were outlined in a preliminary statement made yesterday by State Senator Charles W. Wicks.

The report will not indorse any of the radical suggestions which have been put forth by State officials and others, that the State should buy and store food, fix maximum prices, and build and operate cold storage plants. The divergence between the views of Senator Wicks and State Food and Market Commissioner Dillon, which became marked when they discussed the food problem before the Governor's Advisory Committee, appears in this final sentence of the statement by Senator Wicks:

"Particular care must be taken to foster and encourage all instruments of unhampered and beneficial trade, storage and cold storage, to the end that these necessary and valuable adjuncts to the food supply be not driven to the shelter of more friendly States."

The Donnelly Anti-trust act, which is intended to do in the State what the Sherman act does in the nation, is too general in terms to reach various abuses in the marketing of foods, but it is so inclusive as to forbid organizations of farmers and dairymen which are considered necessary. The plan of the suggested Department of Food is as follows:

"The Department, as suggested, is to have as its executive officer a single Commissioner, and in addition there will be proposed a council, which will control the policy of the Department, subject to the Legislature, and also enact a code relative to the details of administration, the need for which will arise from time to time. The Department will include a bureau for gathering and publishing reliable statistics as to the quantities and prices of food products which are produced, stored, and sold in the State, and will provide a bureau for distribution in New York, with an office in that city.

"It will be proposed that the council shall have power to permit combinations and producers and distributers to take place under restrictions, and under constant supervision and regulation to be imposed by the State, with heavy penalties for the abuse of the privileges thus extended."

The abuses at which the proposed law is aimed are described by Senator Wicks:

"The practices of the Retail Feed Dealers' Association of this State have been oppressive to the dairyman by restricting his opportunity of buying grain," the statement says.

Senator Wicks added that municipal markets should be encouraged, and that "if terminal facilities be lacking, special provision for relief should be made by law." He continued:

"Other matters to be dealt with by the committee in its recommendations will be the following: Regulation of the operation of storage and cold storage warehouses, dairy, creamery, &c.; the coloring of ice cream and other food products by artificial dyes; the protection of sheep by imposing an effective check on stray dogs; the age at which veal calves may be sold for food; permitting the sale of skim milk in New York City; licensing of commission men, with penalty for licensee trading at the same time on his own account; supervision of country milk stations so as to insure fair and accurate butter fat tests."

Deputy Attorney General Edgar Bromberger obtained an order from Supreme Court Justice Bijur yesterday afternoon forbidding James Butler, Inc., from selling unstamped cold storage eggs. This was done to forestall the Mercantile Exchange, which had been preparing a test case for several days. In filing its case first the State sought to retain its power to compel the stamping of eggs between now and the time the final decision is rendered. Justice Bijur later referred the question to Justice Greenbaum, who ruled that the Butler stores should have until Saturday to comply with the order and he added that he would vacate it unless it meanwhile apeared that the State was going to proceed impartially against all violators of the egg-stamping order.

The butter boycott recommended by Commissioner Hartigan, the State Conference of Mayors, and several housewives' organizations, began yesterday with high-grade Sutter known to the trade as "creamery firsts," from 37½ to 40½ cents a pound, wholesale.

TEST G. D. MORGAN TRUST.

Japanese Widow May Lose Her Husband's $418,323 Estate.

The right of Mrs. Yuki Kato Morgan, the Japanese widow of George D. Morgan, son of the late George H. Morgan, and cousin of J. P. Morgan, to $418,323 left to her in her husband's will, is questioned by the trustees of the elder Morgan's will in their accounting filed yesterday.

The Trustees, L. Laflin Kellogg and Junius S.

MISS MOSS AMONG THREE BRIDES TO BE

Daughter of Mrs. F. W. Moss to Wed M. D. Truesdale, Son of Lackawanna Railroad Head.

MISS FICKEN BETROTHED

Society Girl Active in War Relief to Marry Frederick W. Gwynne—Cook-Edwards Engagement.

Several engagements of interest to society have been announced.

Mrs. Frederick W. Moss of 470 Park Avenue gave a dinner last night at which she announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Alice Bulkley Moss, to Melville D. Truesdale, youngest son of William H. Truesdale, of 34 East Thirty-eighth Street, President of the Lackawanna Railroad.

Miss Moss is well known in society. Her fiancé is a graduate of Yale, class of '15. Mr. Truesdale's father holds first rank among the railroad managers of this country, and before accepting the Presidency of the Lackawanna in 1899, he was Third Vice President and General Manager of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

H. Edwards Ficken, the architect, yesterday announced the engagement of his younger daughter, Miss Dorothy Ficken, to Frederick W. Gwynne, son of the Rev. Dr. Walter Gwynne of Summit, N. J.

Miss Ficken is prominent in society, and has been active in war relief work. Her mother was formerly Miss Josephine Hubbard, a niece of the late Mrs. Joseph Marie. She is a sister of Mrs. W. B. Prescott of Boston. Her father was the architect of The Cloister at Yale, and many other buildings of note. His house at 7 East Eighth Street is noted for its collection of antiques.

The engagement of Miss Edith E. Cook, daughter of Henry Francis Cook, of 32 East Sixty-fourth Street, to James A. Edwards, son of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Edwards, of 155 West Fifty-eighth Street, has been announced. Miss Cook is popular with the younger set of the Southampton, L. I., colony. Her father is principal owner of the Fahys watch-case and silverware factory at Sag Harbor, L. I. Mr. Edwards was graduated from Columbia, class of 1900. His clubs are the University, Morris County Golf, and Squadron A.

DINNER FOR THREE BUDS.

Edson Bradleys Entertain for the Misses Allen, Disston, and Miers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—A large number of New York guests came to Washington today for the dinner and dance which Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley gave this evening in compliment to three visiting débutantes. This trio consisted of Miss Lorine Allen of New York, Miss Pauline Disston of New York, and Miss Anne Walker Miers of Philadelphia. The occasion was made to include a number of the older friends of the hosts, thus bringing together the most distinguished company known to Washington in the present season. Mrs. Herbert Shipman of New York, a daughter of the hosts, with the three young visitors, assisted in welcoming the company.

The dinner was served in the great hall with one long table in the centre of the room and four round tables placed on either side. There was no cotillion, but general dancing until the early hours of the morning, with refreshments served from midnight.

In addition to the house party, the dinner guests of the evening included Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. da Gama, Counselor of the State Department and Mrs. Polk, Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. William Phillips, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Commander and Mrs. John M. Gibbons, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Hitt, all of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. Littleton Fox, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Miss Lucy Ford, Miss Esther Tiers, Mr. and Mrs. Barney, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. William Disston, and Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Livingston.

Secetary of State and Mrs. Lansing entertained at dinner this evening, when among their guests were the Italian Ambassador, the Japanese Ambassador, Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. McAdoo, Postmaster General and Mrs. Burleson, Senator and Mrs. Pomerene, Sir John and Lady Harrington, and Solicitor General and Mrs. J. W. Davis.

Miss Hortense Jones Weds Today.

Miss Hortense Jones, daughter of Mrs. Rebecca Jones of the Hotel Belleclaire, and Jerome Block, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Block of 172 West Seventy-ninth Street, will be married at the Belleclaire at noon today. Mrs. Leon Osterwald is to be her sister's only attendant. A breakfast for the immediate families will be served after the ceremony.

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MME. BROCKWAY IN PRISON.

British Arrest Chicago Psychic Demonstrator Under Old Law.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—At the request of many of the most prominent psychic demonstrators of England, Robert P. Skinner, the American Consul General, is endeavoring to obtain the release on bail of Mme. Elmira Brockway of Chicago, known as a psychic demonstrator. Mme. Brockway was arrested a few days ago and held without bail, charged with fortune telling. Her arrest was made on a warrant under the law of Queen Elizabeth's time, and, despite an offer of unlimited bail for her, she was placed in Brixton Prison.

Mme. Brockway is 60 years old and well connected. She has independent means. A son of the prisoner is a Captain in the French Army and owns a theatre in Paris. At present he is in charge of all the ambulances of the American Red Cross on the western front.

Friends of Mme. Brockway, who induced her to come here six weeks ago to give demonstrations and assist in the organization of a new British College for Psychic Science, assert that such fees as callers paid her went into the funds of the college. They have engaged an eminent array of counsel to defend her when her case is called Saturday.

Recently the police have been arresting all persons found telling fortunes, some of whom were doing a large business with the families of soldiers.

IRELAND AS GERMAN ALLY.

Boston Meeting Wants "Freedom" of Island as Peace Condition.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—Resolutions calling for an official statement from the German Government of its intention with regard to Ireland were adopted tonight by the Executive Council of all affiliated branches in Greater Boston of the Friends of Irish Freedom.

The resolutions set forth the claim that "Ireland has fully established her right to be regarded as an ally of Germany" and ask that no peace agreement be signed by Germany with England "until the freedom of Ireland is guaranteed."

A copy of the resolutions was sent to Secretary of State Lansing, with a request that he transmit it to the German Ambassador at Washington.

FAILS TO FORM CABINET.

Spitzmueller Gives Up and Martiniz May Be Austrian Premier.

VIENNA, via Berlin, Dec. 20, (to London, Dec. 21.)—Alexander Spitzmueller has failed in his efforts to construct a new Cabinet, and the task has been turned over to the Count Clam-Martiniz, former Minister of Agriculture, in whose Cabinet Herr Spitzmueller will have the finance portfolio.

SOUSA, JR., CATCHES THIEF.

Son of Bandmaster Runs Down Man Who Grabbed Wristbag.

When a woman screamed on Park Avenue, near Thirty-fourth Street, early last evening and said that a man had snatched her wristbag, John Philip Sousa, Jr., of 16 West Sixty-first Street, took up the chase and caught the fugitive on Thirty-fourth Street between Park and Madison Avenues. Sousa held his captive until a policeman arrived. The man said he was Alfred Steiger, 34 years old, of 636 West 204th Street, a striking surface car motorman.

The woman whose bag was taken said she was Mrs Mary Deakin of 224 East Eighty-ninth Street. When Steiger was searched the police say they found the bag on him.

BRIDE OF LIEUT. J. H. HILLS.

Miss Vera M. Kreger, Colonel's Daughter, Weds at West Point.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The marriage of Lieutenant J. Huntington Hills, U. S. A., son of Captain Herman Glade, U. S. A., and Mrs. Glade, and Miss Vera Mae Kreger, daughter of Colonel E. A. Kreger, U. S. A., and Mrs. Kreger, of the West Point Military Academy, took place this afternoon in the West Point Chapel, Chaplain Silver officiating.

The bride wore white embroidered satin, and the bridesmaids were dressed to carry out the rainbow colors. Miss Dorothy M. Gouinlock of Warsaw, N. Y., was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Almira Troy of Poughkeepsie, Dorothy M. Andrews of Chicago, Charlotte F. Jadwin, and Julia Fiebeger.

J. Foster White of Belle Haven was the best man, and the ushers were cadets of the Military Academy, including Frank A. Markoe, Willis R. Slaughter, Robert B. Ransom, Warfield Lewis, Henry A. Parker, and Lloyd V. Durfee.

The bride was graduated three years ago from the Cathedral School, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Herman Glade, the bridegroom's mother, came from Panama to attend the marriage.

Clark-Stanback Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

BYHALIA, Miss., Dec. 20.—The wedding of Miss Lura Steele Stanback, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Presley Stanback of this place, and Alexander Bayard Clark, son of the late Colonel J. S. H. Clark of Newark, N. J., took place here this afternoon in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The bride had nine attendants. Samuel Adams Clark of New York City acted as best man for his brother. The bridegroom resides at Wadesboro, N. C., and is a graduate of Cornell.

Luther Burbank to Wed Secretary.

Special to The New York Times.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., Dec. 20.—Luther Burbank, botanical evolutionist, announced today that he will marry Miss Elizabeth Waters, his secretary, to-morrow in San Francisco.

Miss Waters has been his secretary for two years, and her home is in Hastings, Mich. Before coming to California she was employed in a New York publishing house. It was in New York that Mr. Burbank first met his affianced bride. He is 67 years old and his bride many years his junior. This will be his first marriage.

Jere F. Donnelly.

Jere F. Donnelly, for twenty years news editor of The New York Evening World died yesterday in the Volunteer Hospital, in his fifty-eighth year. He was engaged in newspaper work in New York and Brooklyn all his life, after graduating from school, and commenced his career in the Brooklyn office of The New York World. He went to The Commercial Advertiser, where he was afterwards city editor for several years and returned to The World in 1896 as news editor of the evening edition.

Passengers for Havana.

Some of the passengers sailing yesterday for Havana on the Morro Castle were:

Judge F. Jelke, Jr., H. H. Hoyt, H. Ingham, H. A. Hotailing, Paul Adamson, Claudio Lascos, Julian Rosenberg, Miss Victoria Hayward, Miss Edith Watson, William B. Bushby, Robert Bushby.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Antilla on the Munamar were:

Alfred Weaver, William Kupfer, Miss Alice La Biano, Edgar Carver, George Gresham, Leonard Brooks, William Potter, Richard Gildart, Mrs. Clara Gildart, William Evans, James Hughes.

ASK PRESIDENT'S AID IN CHECKING GERMANY

Petitions Protesting Against Deportations of Belgians and Urging Drastic Action Going to White House.

Elihu Root, one of the chief speakers at Carnegie Hall last Friday evening at the mass meeting called to protest against Germany's deportation of Belgians, announced last night that a petition, signed by prominent persons all over this country and calling on President Wilson to act in this matter, would be forwarded to Washington today. The petition says in part:

"Inasmuch as the Chief Magistrate of a country is entitled to know the definite sentiments of the people, we hereby petition the President of the United States to throw the whole influence of his office against the deportation of the Belgians by the German Government.

"And we especially desire that, in whatever manner seems best to him, steps may be taken to join this country with the other neutral States of the American Continent in a determined protest against this reversion to barbarism in warfare, not to be witnessed by a civilized world without indignation."

Almost simultaneously with this action the American Rights League, of which George Haven Putnam is President, prepared a petition to President Wilson, calling upon him to take immediate action "regarding the latest Prussian barbarity in Belgium." This petition, in part, says:

"We earnestly pray the President and Congress to say in clear terms to Germany and to Austria, that the people of the United States can no longer remain on terms of comity, even merely official, with nations which persist in violating not only international law, but the ordinary sentiments of humanity, which have always been respected by civilized nations, and we urge the President to state definitely that, unless the Germanic Governments agree to cease at once the deportation of Belgians, to return to their homes those already deported, and to give effective assurances that international law and the dictates of humanity will in future be respected, diplomatic relations with Germany and Austria will at once be terminated."

Lieut. Col. Anthony S. Woods.

Lieut. Col. Anthony S. Woods, a veteran of the civil war, who was for many years a Captain on the police force of old Long Island City, died yesterday at his home, 321 Eighth Avenue, Astoria, in his ninetieth year. He was born in James Street, New York. When the civil war began he enlisted in the Eighth New York Regiment. When Colonel Woods was Chief of Police of Long Island City he figured in many of the political storms of that period. He was removed from office by Mayor Gleason and restored by the courts. He is survived by three sons and three daughters.

Dr. George Ben Johnston.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 20. — Dr. George Ben Johnston, one of the South's noted surgeons and gynecologists, died suddenly today at his home here. He was 63 years old. Dr. Johnston was born at Tazewell, Va., and was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1873 and from the Medical College of New York University in 1877. He was Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of Virginia in 1892, and was a member of several medical societies.

Colonel Thomas W. Huston.

Colonel Thomas W. Huston of the New York National Guard, retired, formerly the commander of the Twelfth Regiment and a veteran of the Spanish-American war, died on Tuesday at his home, 438 West Forty-seventh Street. He joined the regiment on Feb. 29, 1888, as a private in Company D. During the Spanish-American war he served in the regiment with the rank of Captain. He was President of the Examining Board for officers of the First Brigade for several years and retired, after twenty-five years' service, in April, 1913. Colonel Huston was a prominent Mason.

G. H. Evans, U. S. Navy Engineer.

George H. Evans, a chief engineer of the United States Navy who served with Admiral Dewey on the Raleigh and later on the flagship Olympia at Manila during the Spanish-American war, died at Panama, according to a cabled dispatch received by his sister, Mrs. Charles Thurston, this city. Mr. Evans was born in Vermont fifty-three years ago. For the last nine years he was a chief engineer in the Panama Canal construction.

Obituary Notes.

CLARKE C. FITTS, former State Attorney General of Vermont, died last night at the home of relatives in Watertown, Mass. Mr. Fitts was prominent in the organization of the Connecticut River Power Company.

Mrs. CLARA SCHAEFER FLYNN, wife of Detective John Flynn of the Eighteenth Precinct, Manhattan, died on Monday at her home, 1,647 East Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, aged 32 years.

DAVID COHEN, a retired cigar manufacturer and member of the United Brotherhood and the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel, died at his home in Brooklyn on Monday, aged 87 years.

JOHN A. MOWRY, 47 years old, the New York representative of the Rosenbach Shoe Company of Chicago, Ill., died on Tuesday at his home, 800 East Fourteenth Street, Flatbush.

Miss MIRA H. THOMPSON, a music teacher and daughter of William J. Thompson, a real estate and insurance man, died on Monday at her home, 1,864 Sixty-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

GEORGE OLIVER MOORE, 83 years old, formerly in the trucking business in this city and in Philadelphia, died at his home, 210 Parkside Avenue, Flatbush, on Monday.

ALEXANDER V. JOHNSON, for many years in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, died yesterday at his home in Phillipsburg, N. J., in his seventy-sixth year.

LEON HESS, a retired silk manufacturer, who formerly owned several silk mills in Pennsylvania, died on Tuesday at his home in Summit, N. J. He was born in Germany seventy-five years ago. Mr. Hess was a member of the Lotos Club.

WILLIAM KELLEY, a wealthy retired real estate operator of Oak Tree, N. J., died on Tuesday at his Winter home in Crescent City, Fla., in his seventy-sixth year. He was associated with James A. Bradley in the development of Bradley Beach, and had large holdings at Asbury Park and orange groves in Florida.

Mrs. MARIE V. VERMEULE, widow of Adrian Vermeule, died on Monday at her home in Raritan Landing, N. J., where she had lived sixty years. She was 91 years old, and was one of the earliest settlers of Somerset County.

JOHN H. CONKLIN, 68 years old, for twenty years an employe of the Jersey Central Railroad, is dead at his home in Plainfield, N. J.

WILLIAM H. TOMPKINS, originator of the slogan "Newark Knows How," died yesterday at his home, 141 Walnut Street, Newark, N. J. He was a member of the First Infantry Regiment of New Jersey and was taken ill while the regiment was doing border duty at Douglas, Ariz. Mr. Tompkins was an inspector of the New York Telephone Company.

ISAAC W. SHERRILL, former Mayor and Postmaster of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and ex-Treasurer of Dutchess County, died at his home in Poughkeepsie yesterday. He was prominent in financial circles throughout the State. He was 67 years old.

JENKIN JONES, Vice President of the Pocahontas Consolidated Collieries Company and the last of the pioneer operators in the Pocahontas field, is dead at his home near Bluefield, W. Va. He was 77 years old.

ROBERT MacKAY, Senator representing the Division of Alma, Montreal, Can., since 1901, died on Tuesday at his home in that city, in his seventy-seventh year. Senator MacKay was a Director of the Bank of Montreal and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Dr. WILLIAM WALLACE GILCHRIST of Philadelphia, a prominent composer and organist, died yesterday at Easton, Penn., in his seventy-first year. He composed several pieces of sacred music and cantatas and was the winner of the prize offered in 1885 by the Cincinnati Festival Association.

Dr. JOHN B. KNAPP, who practiced medicine in New York for twenty-five years, died on Monday of pneumonia at his home, 35 West Seventy-fifth Street. He was born in Hatfield, Conn., and was educated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York.

JOHN MILLER MURPHY, founder and for fifty-two years editor of The Olympia Weekly Standard, died in Olympia, Wash., yesterday, aged 77 years.

The Rev. Dr. JOHN L. DEERING, widely known through his twenty-five years of Baptist missionary work in Japan, died at Clifton Springs Sanitarium, New York, last night. He had been in this country on furlough, but expected to return to Yokohama in the Spring.

Judge W. W. LAMBDIN of the United States District Court at Savannah, Ga., died yesterday at his office in that city, in his fifty-fifth year. He was appointed Judge by President Wilson on March 3, 1913.

DR. W. B. GUNNISON DEAD.

Principal of Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, for 20 Years.

Dr. Walter Balfour Gunnison, a noted educator, and Principal of Erasmus Hall High School in Brooklyn since it was given to the city in 1896, died on Tuesday at the home of his son, 19 DeKoven Court, Flatbush, from Bright's disease. Dr. Gunnison was born in Abington, Mass., in 1852. After graduating from St. Lawrence University, at Canton, N. Y., in 1875, he was elected Professor of Latin and Literature in the university, where he remained for ten years. He studied law and, after he was admitted to the bar, he resigned his professorship and began to practice law in Madison, Wis.

He then went to Brooklyn, and from 1886 until 1896 he was Principal of Public School 19, and in June of that year he was elected Assistant Superintendent of Education in New York City. The following month he was chosen Principal of the new Erasmus Hall High School, where he remained ever since. The building in which the high school began work was the original one, which was known as Erasmus Hall Academy, which was organized in 1786.

Dr. Gunnison was at one time Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York State Teachers' Association, President of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, President of the Schoolmasters' Club, President of the University Club of Brooklyn, and a member of the New York State Examinations Board. He was a Director of the Bank of Flatbush, a Trustee of St. Lawrence University, and Treasurer of the Brooklyn Law School. He also belonged to the Hanover and Municipal Clubs. Dr. Gunnison was the author of "First and Second Year of Latin," and "Cicero." He is survived by his wife, Blanche Eaton Gunnison, two sons, three daughters, and two brothers, Herbert F. Gunnison, business manager of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, and Dr. Almon Gunnison, President Emeritus of St. Lawrence University.

Rev. Dr. Taylor's Funeral Today.

The funeral of the Rev. Dr. James Monroe Taylor, President Emeritus of Vassar College, will be held in Vassar College Chapel, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., at 2 o'clock this afternoon. A committee of six members of the Society of the Genesee, who have been appointed by the Board of Governors, will attend the funeral. Among them will be E. H. Hooker, a nephew of Dr. Taylor.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 *Bryant.*

Engaged

HALEY—CRANE.—Myrtle Crane to William E. Haley.

Married.

BLOCH — JONES. — Mrs. Rebecca Jones wishes to announce the marriage of her daughter, Hortense, to Mr. Jerome Bloch on Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Hotel Belleclaire.

FRANK—NAUMBURG.—Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Naumburg, to Mr. Waldo Frank, Dec. 20.

SMYTH—KINGSBURY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1916, at Hotel McAlpin, New York, by Rev. Alfred Hodgetts, D. D., assisted by Rev. Archey D. Ball, D. D., Elizabeth Catherine Kingsbury to Anthony Smyth.

WOLF—NUDELMAN.—Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1916, by Rev. Aaron Eiseman, Minnie Nudelman of 640 Riverside Drive to James Charles G. Wolf of Sea Cliff, L. I.

Brooklyn.

LINKER — JARNORO. — Dec. 19, Bessie E. Jarnoro to Henry Linker.

Died.

BASSETT.—On Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1916, Hannah, widow of John Bassett, in her 92d year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Funeral services at her late residence, 62 Java St., Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Dec. 22, at 8 o'clock.

BASSETT.—Charles S., beloved husband of Carolyn Hulbert, in Summit, N. J., on Dec. 20, 1916. Services at Calvary Church, Summit, on Friday, Dec. 22, at 10:50 A. M., on the arrival of the 9:45 train from Hoboken. Interment at Greenwood.

BEHAL.—In Philadelphia, Penn., on Dec. 19, 1916, Charles Behal, beloved husband of Bertha H. Behal, also brother of Mrs. Arthur Lipper and Mr. Myer Behal of New York City, in his 45th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services on Friday morning at 10 o'clock at his late residence, 12th and Valley Road, Melrose Park, Penn. Interment private.

BLAUVELT.—On Wednesday, Dec. 20, at his residence, 340 West 23d St., Charles H. Blauvelt. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Marble Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 29th St., on Friday, Dec. 22, at 10:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BRAGG.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1916, Susan Elizabeth Howland, wife of Captain Henry T. Bragg. Funeral services at her late residence, 540 Warburton Av., Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 21, at 4 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

CAMERDEN.—In New Orleans, La., on Dec. 17, 1916, suddenly, Frederick Starr Camerden of the Whitney Central National Bank of New Orleans. Services and burial at Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 22, at 2 P. M.

COATES.—At Flushing, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1916, William J., beloved husband of Margaret O'Beirne Coates, on Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1916, at his residence, 110 West 130th St., New York City. Solemn requiem mass at Flushing, on Friday, Dec. 22, 1916, at 10 A. M. Interment St. Aloysius's Church, West 132d St. Interment Calvary. Automobile cortege.

COLLETT.—Richard H., on Dec. 20, in his 44th year. Funeral from his late residence, Little Falls, N. J., Friday, Dec. 22, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

CROLEY.—John J., beloved husband of Catherine E. Croley, and father of Lilian A. Croley and Irene G. Gesecus. Funeral from his late residence, 606 Summit Av., Bronx, on Friday, Dec. 22, 10 A. M. Interment Woodlawn. Member of Portchester Lodge, No. 33, Knights of Pythias.

DALY.—Eugene Howell Daly, son of the late Eugene F. and Ella Howell Daly of this city, and husband of Florence Anderson, at his residence, Riverside, Cal., on Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1916. A requiem mass will be celebrated at the Church of Our Lady of Hope, 150th St., near Riverside Drive, Saturday, Dec. 23, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to be present.

DERBY.—Robert W., at Englewood, N. J., suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 20, in his 85th year. Funeral services at his late residence, Chestnut St., Englewood, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 22, at 2:30 P. M.

EAMES.—At New Milford, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1916, Alice Maude Owen, wife of Henry C. Eames. Funeral services will be held at St. John's Episcopal Church, corner of Chestnut St. and Montclair Av., Montclair, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 22, at 2:45 P. M.

ELMENDORF.—At Chatham, N. J., on Dec. 20, 1916 Merrill T., son of Mr. and Mrs. Reed D. Elmendorf. Funeral services Thursday, Dec. 21, 1916, at 8 o'clock, from his grandmother's residence. Interment at Sparkill, N. Y.

EVANS.—George H. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th St., Campbell Building, Friday, 1 o'clock.

FRANK.—Dec. 19, Julius, aged 44. Funeral Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 241 8th Av., corner 18th St., Friday, 2 o'clock.

GREENEBAUM.—Dec. 19, Hannah, of 911 Park Av., in her 67th year, widow of the late Henry and devoted mother of Tobias, Rose Greenwald, Jennie Heiborn, Max, Michael, and Milton Greenebaum, and sister of Bertha Rothschild, Henrietta Heim, and Nathan Marks. Relatives, friends, and members of Eighty-sixth Street Temple, Sisterhood Baron De Hirsch Ladies' Benevolent Society, Hebrew Sheltering and Guardian Society, and Deborah Sewing Society are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Eighty-sixth Street Temple, 115 East 86th St., Thursday, Dec. 21, at 10 A. M.

GROGAN.—Catherine Grogan, on Dec. 20, 1916, beloved sister of Timothy Grogan. Funeral from her late residence, 344 West 11th St., on Friday, Dec. 22, at 9:30 A. M. to St. Veronica's Church.

HESS.—At Summit, N. J., Dec. 19, 1916, Leon Hess, beloved husband of Henrietta L. Hess, in his 75th year. Funeral services at his late residence, Rowan Road, Summit, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 21, at 3:30 o'clock, upon arrival of train leaving Hoboken 2:30 P. M.

HICKEY.—The Colonial Dames of the State of New York announce, with regret, the death on Dec. 19, 1916, of Mrs. James H. Hickey, a member of the society.
ELEANOR VAN RENSSELAER FAIRFAX, President.
THERESE K. THORNE, Recording Secretary.

HICKEY.—Daughters of the Revolution, State of New York, Knickerbocker Chapter: It is with sincere regret that announcement is made of the death of Mrs. James H. Hickey, a member of this chapter.
Mrs. BERNARDO FRANKLIN FISCHER, Regent.
Mrs. CHARLES EVERETT BANKER, Secretary.

HUSTON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1916, Thomas W., beloved husband of Rae Huston. Retired Colonel of the 12th Regiment. Funeral services at his late residence, 438 West 47th St., Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Members of Crescent Lodge, No. 402, F. & A. M., Union Chapter, York Commandery, Mecca Temple, Republic Camp, Woodmen of America, and Manhattan Command, Spanish War Veterans, invited.

DEBUTANTES INTRODUCED.

Miss Guye at a Dinner Dance and Miss Hoyt at a Reception.

Several of the season's buds were presented yesterday. Mrs. Charles H. Guye gave a dinner dance in the evening at Sherry's for her débutante daughter, Miss Charlotte Guye. The dinner for fifty guests was served in the Tapestry suite and the dance was held in the small ballroom, 200 additional guests coming for the latter. Christmas decorations, trees and holly were used throughout. Mrs. Guye and her daughter received alone.

The débutante guests included the Misses Jane Suckley Ward, Beatrice Beck, Amy Reick, Helen Barrett, Marie Leary, Helen Potter, Polly Damrosch, Glory Thomas, Helen Dudgeon, Theresa Browning, Katherine Blodgett, Nathalie Browning, Viola Flannery.

Mrs. James King Hoyt gave an afternoon reception at her home, 470 Park Avenue, to introduce her daughter, Miss Barbara Hoyt, for whom she will give a dance on Friday night at the Ritz-Carlton. This tea was for the older people, and receiving with Mrs. Hoyt and her daughter were Mrs. Gifford Le Clear of Boston, Mrs. F. B. Opper, Mrs. J. M. Phillips, and the Misses Fanny King and Nellie Clough.

Mrs. Henry Sellers McKee entertained with a luncheon at Sherry's followed by a party to the play for her granddaughters, the Misses Virginia and Harriet McKee. The guests included the Misses Justine Van R. Townsend, Augusta de Forest, Aileen Sedgwick, Priscilla Peabody, Coulett Proctor, Elizabeth Kinlin, Carramal Carroll, Mrs. Henry Sellers McKee, 2d, Mrs. Crawford Burton, Mrs. Warren Kinney, and Mrs. Shepard Krech.

Henry Lewis Parker.

Henry Lewis Parker, formerly manager of the Grand Opera House, the Montauk and Crescent Theatres in Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home in North Salem, N. Y. The funeral services will be held at the Elks' clubhouse, 144 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, tomorrow afternoon. Mr. Parker was a native of Georgia and for many years was famous as "Lew" Parker, negro minstrel. He traveled as a minstrel all over the United States and South America and then for twelve years was the advance agent and managing executive for the Buffalo Bill Wild West Show. After retiring from the theatrical business, Mr. Parker went to live in North Salem. He is survived by his wife and a sister, Mrs. D. C. Edwards, of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Died.

JOHNSTON. — William A., son of Rachel Johnston, Dec. 18. Funeral Thursday at 10 A. M., from 218 East 85th St.

KELLY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1916, Thomas, beloved husband of the late Margaret Kelly. Funeral from his late residence, 71 East 92d St., Saturday, Dec. 23, at 9:30 o'clock, thence to the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered. Interment Calvary.

KELLY.—Timothy, on Dec. 20, 1916, beloved husband of Ellen Kelly, (nee Kilbride,) and beloved father of William J., Loretta, and Elizabeth Kelly. Mrs. George A. Contte, and Mrs. William MacReynolds. Funeral from his late residence, 59 East 126th St., Bronx. Notice of time later.

KENNY.—Daniel E., on Tuesday, Dec. 19, beloved father of Rev. Arthur J., Mother M. Alphonsus, and Mary S. Funeral from his late residence, 309 West 28th St., Friday morning, at 9:30, thence to St. Michael's Church, West 34th St. Please omit flowers.

KOHN.—Morris, Wednesday, Dec. 20, age 62. Funeral from 508 Court St., Brooklyn, 10 A. M., today.

MONAHAN.—On Dec. 19, 1916, Alice, beloved wife of John Monahan, at her residence, 117 West 61st St. Solemn requiem Friday, Dec. 22, at 10 A. M., at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle.

MONTEITH.—At Mount Clemens, Mich., on Dec. 19, James Walter Monteith of Greenwich, Conn., in the 49th year of his age. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

MOTT.—At Glenwood, L. I., Dec. 19, Sarah W. Mott, widow of the late William K. Mott, in her 76th year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Glenwood, L. I., on Saturday, Dec. 23, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Conveyances will meet train arriving at Glenwood Station at 9:45 A. M.

ODELL.—On Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1916, Helen Erlen Odell, widow of Ferdinand W. Odell. Funeral service will be held at her home, 3,078 Madison St., Brooklyn, on Friday at 2:30 P. M.

POTTER.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Dec. 20, 1916, Anna M., daughter of the late J. W. and Gertrude C. Potter. On account of illness of the family, funeral services from the home of her sister, Mrs. Theodore H. Ward, will be private.

QUACKINBUSH.—George F., formerly of Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Dec. 18. Funeral services at his late home, 215 West 34th St., Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

ROSE.—Suddenly, on Sunday evening, Dec. 17, Joseph R., beloved brother of Isobel. Interment in Baltimore.

SANDERSON.—On Dec. 20 at her home, South Orange, in her 83d year, Elise Crassons, widow of Edward Patterson Sanderson, and daughter of the late Ferdinand B. Crassous. Funeral private. Interment in St. John's Cemetery, Yonkers, N. Y.

SCHMIDT.—Entered into rest Dec. 19, 1916, our dearly beloved mother, Louisa Schmidt, nee Wolf, in her 77th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 293 East 10th St., Thursday evening, Dec. 21, at 8 o'clock. Relatives and friends, also members of the Germania Lodge, No. 182, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private.

SCHLICHTER.—At Flushing, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1916, H. Marion Schlichter, beloved wife of W. H. Schlichter, in the 32d year of her age. Funeral services from her late residence, Pine St., Douglaston, L. I., on Friday, Dec. 22, 1916, at 11 A. M.

SHERRILL.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1916, Isaac Walter Sherrill. Funeral services at his late residence, 75 Washington St., Saturday, Dec. 23, at 2:30 P. M.

SKINNER.—On Dec. 20, 1916, Edward Appleton, in his 61st year, son of the late Edwin A. and Katharine Whipple Skinner. Interment at Detroit, Mich.

STUART.—On Sunday, Dec. 17, 1916, at Orlando, Fla., Isadora Sinclair Stuart, beloved wife of Walter H. Stuart. Funeral services at the residence of Jesse H. Stuart, 311 Clinton St., Brooklyn, Friday, 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

TAFT.—In South Coventry, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1916, Florence L. Taft, aged 60 years, wife of the late Edward Augustus Taft, Jr., and daughter of the late Henrie and Julia Babcock Crandall. Services at the Hemestead, Babcock Hill, on Thursday, 21st inst., at 2 P. M. Burial in Providence, R. I.

TAYLOR.—Dec. 19, in New York City, James Monroe Taylor, President Emeritus of Vassar College, in his 69th year. Services at Vassar College Chapel, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 21, at 2 o'clock. Alumnae of the college and friends will take the 10:30 A. M. train from Grand Central Station and go directly to the college upon arrival.

TAYLOR.—Associate Alumnae of Vassar College: The alumnae of the college who will attend the service for Dr. Taylor are requested to take the train leaving the Grand Central Station at 10:30, and come immediately to the college. Trains returning leave at 4:15 or 4:30 P. M.
ELISABETH CUTTING,
President Vassar Alumnae Association.

TIPPER.—At Englewood, N. J., Dec. 19, 1916, Lottie Lee, wife of the late John Tipper. Funeral service from her late residence, 95 Palisade Av., Englewood, Friday, Dec. 22, at 2:30 P. M.

VAN DEVENTER.—At her residence, Plainfield, N. J., on Dec. 19, 1916, Hannah Lambert, beloved wife of Augustus Van Deventer. Funeral private.

VERMEULE.—Entered into rest on Dec. 18, 1916, Marie Veghte, widow of Adrian Vermeule. Funeral services from her late residence, Raritan Landing, New Brunswick, N. J., on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WINKEL.—On Dec. 20, in her 81st year, Rose, beloved wife of Simon and devoted mother of Leon, David, Abraham, and Joseph Winkel. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 755 Kelly St., Bronx, on Friday, Dec. 22, at 1:30 P. M.

WOODS.—Anthony S., at his residence, 321 8th Av., Astoria, L. I., Dec. 20, 1916, in the 80th year of his age. Solemn requiem mass at Our Lady of Mount Carmel at 10 A. M. Dec. 23, 1916.

WUST.—On Tuesday, Dec. 19, W. Max Wust, beloved husband of Isabelle Wust, aged 48 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 233 Valentine Lane, South Yonkers, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 21, 3 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

BOECHER. — John J., 126 Alexander Av., Bronx, Dec. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CASEY.—James, Bellevue Hospital, Dec. 18.

CASH.—Mary, 249 West 60th St., Dec. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

CLOSA.—Suzanna, Dec.

FINES IMPOSED ON SEVERAL RIDERS IN SIX-DAY RACE

M'NAMARA STARS IN BICYCLE SPRINTS

Does All the Point Scoring for His Team, Which Is Second to Goullet and Grenda.

CARMAN INJURED IN SPILL

Forced to Drop Out of Race In Which Ten Teams Are Tied Nearly 100 Miles Behind the Record.

SCORE AT 2 A. M.		
Goullet and Grenda	1,410	1
Spears and McNamara	1,410	1
Egg and Dupuy	1,410	1
Root and Madden	1,410	1
Hill and Drobach	1,410	1
Kaiser and Cameron	1,410	1
De Baetes and Walthour	1,410	1
Lawson and Mitten	1,410	1
Eaton and Ryan	1,410	1
Thomas and H. Ohrt	1,410	1
Smith and Kopsky	1,410	0
E. Ohrt and Bello	1,410	0

The record is 1,505 miles, 1 lap, made by Goullet and Grenda in 1914.

Stout-hearted Reggie McNamara, the iron man of the six-day race, pedaled his way to glory at Madison Square Garden last night by finishing in first place in four of the ten sprints of the night. The big amphitheatre was jammed with people, smoke and noise, and the crowd was in a tumult of excitement most of the time.

The Goullet-Grenda team still holds the lead in the point score for the three nights' sprints, as last night McNamara did all the work alone, as his teammate, Bobby Spears, was unable to land his team anywhere during the outbursts of speed. In last night's sprints the teams finished as follows: Goullet-Grenda, first; Spears-McNamara and Root-Madden, tied for second; Hill-Drobach, fourth, and Kaiser-Cameron, fifth.

The total point score of the teams in the three nights' sprints are. Goullet-Grenda, 4; McNamara-Spears, 6½; Root-Madden, 7½; Hill-Drobach and Eaton-Ryan tied with 14, and Kaiser-Cameron, 17.

Another team the Carmen-Wiley combination, dropped out of the race yesterday afternoon, when Carmen was badly hurt in a spill, which scratched and bruised five other riders. The ten teams which are now tied for the lead were nearly 100 miles behind the record at midnight and were falling back all the time. The race has dwindled into a loafing match except for the nightly sprints, when there is a mad scramble to get in the money, crowded into a couple of hours than has ever been experienced at a six-day grind before.

Although his years in the long grinds has sapped much of the old brilliancy from Bobby Walthour's riding, he is still the favorite with the crowd, and last night he was cheered again and again for his game efforts to jump ahead. In a box at the side of the track were the three bright-eyed children of Walthour, Viva, Blanch, and Little Bobby cheering their daddy on in his sleepless journey

Bobby Walthour Starts Trouble.

The old stager, Bobby Walthour, started the excitement last night in the first sprint, when he carried the field along at a killing pace. Walthour was well in the lead until the riders swung into the stretch, when Goullet gave an exhibition of his great speed by jumping out in front, closely pursued by Freddy Hill. In the final jump Walthour was pushed back to third place. Cameron won the second sprint, after Pete Drobach had set the pace up to the last spurt. Cameron edged in only a flash ahead of Drobach, while Grenda was third, Root fourth, and Ryan fifth. Reggie McNamara brought the crowd to a high pitch of excitement in the third sprint, when he led Eddie Madden to the finish in a whirl of speed by barely enough margin to give him the point. Goullet was penalized in this sprint and couldn't get loose in time to move up from third place. Hill was fourth and Eaton fifth.

Fred Kaiser sprung a big surprise in the next heat when in a pretty speed duel with Bobby Walthour he won out by a foot. Oscar Egg, who had been trailing the leaders all the while, stuck to Walthour's wheel and finished third. Grenda couldn't break loose in this heat and got fourth place, with Hill fifth. In this heat Hill and Drobach were fined $50 for making an illegal "pick up." Goullet's speed was too great for the field in the fifth sprint. Bello's wheel bumped De Baetes in the backstretch, and both riders got a bad tumble. In the jam McNamara fouled Drobach, and was fined $25 by the referee. This sprint developed into a thrilling race between Goullet and McNamara, Goullet's clever riding landing him in first place. McNamara was second, Ryan third, Root fourth, and Drobach fifth.

Fred Kaiser surprised the riders again in the sixth sprint when he outgeneraled Grenda and won. Grenda was second, Hill third, Madden fourth, and Eaton fifth.

McNamara's Strategy Wins.

Goullet made a bold attempt to take the seventh sprint, but he started his drive too soon and as he shot down from one of the end banks Ryan sneaked into the rail ahead of him. Then from fourth place McNamara crept up and won in a close finish. Ryan was second, Root third, Cameron fourth, while the great Goullet had to be content with fifth place. McNamara furnished another thrill in the eighth sprint when he stole the point in a terrific drive with Fred Kaiser. Kaiser led until the last lap, when McNamara, amid a great outburst of cheering, pushed his wheel over the line first, with Eddie Madden second, Eaton third. Kaiser couldn't stand the killing spurt and finished fourth, with Hill fifth.

The powerful Grenda made the pack eat his dust in the ninth sprint after Eddie Root went out and set the pace for half a dozen laps. Three laps from the finish Grenda set out and caught the leader, and, although Ryan made a thrilling effort to catch him, Grenda was first, Ryan second, Drobach third, Root fourth, and Cameron fifth.

Although the riders are not breaking any records on the track this week, they are surely breaking all known eating records. While the ordinary mortal waves his hat in glee these days if he gets three meals a day, the six-day grinders tell their trainers that they are being starved if they don't get eight or ten meals a day. Al Grenda is the biggest man in the race, and he also has the largest appetite. In Tasmania, where wood-chopping contests are a regular sporting event, Grenda is the champion wood chopper. He has the strength of a giant and eats enormously. There are two German chefs in the Goullet-Grenda camp, and this team eats so much that the cooks have to work in shifts. Grenda consumes ten meals a day. Then between meals he has quick lunches of malted milk and egg, clam broth, and beef tea.

Grenda the Champion Eater.

Grenda consumes more than two dozen eggs in the course of the day and night. They have to be cooked just right, for they are soft boiled, so soft in fact that he drinks the eggs. The riding wears the cyclists down so much that every time they get off their wheels they are hungry. Ernie Pye, who is training Goullet and Grenda, supervises all the cooking and picks out the food. Grenda eats steak half a dozen times a day. This is the best beefsteak that money can buy. They are undercut steaks, the athlete eating only the tenderloin. Besides eggs and steaks, Grenda's meals consist usually of a bowl of hot broth, a high stack of buttered toast, two or three side dishes of fresh vegetables, usually, spinach, potatoes, peas, and string beans. Many of the riders have ale or beer with their meals, but Goullet and Grenda drink glass after glass of vichy and milk. Kaiser is almost the equal of Grenda as an eater and he goes in for chops as much as he does for steaks.

Oscar Egg, the Italian rider, also has one of those exaggerated appetites. After the sprints last night Egg in one sitting consumed the following: Four lamb chops, two soft-boiled eggs, two legs of chicken, four bottles of beer, a dish of prunes, two cups of coffee, and seven slices of toast. Truly a frugal meal!

Neither Goullet nor Grenda ever sleeps more than two hours at a stretch. They get their forty winks during the "dog hours," after 3 o'clock in the morning. They sleep with their shoes on, and are ready to rush to the track any time. These Australian riders divide their sleeping periods about evenly. During the day one will take an hour's nap, and then go out while his partner takes a little sleep. From 6 o'clock at night until after 2 in the morning none of the riders goes to sleep. They rest alternately on the cots on the Twenty-seventh Street side of the track. Often they are hardly under the blankets when they have to jump up again and go out to help out their teammates.

The race is a tough ordeal on tires, for every few miles one of them pops like a firecracker. Ernie Pye, the former six-day crack, is the official tire-maker, and already nearly 100 tires have been used up in the ceaseless whirl. These tires are made of the finest kind of rubber, but the constant strain on the hardwood track wears them down in a surprisingly short time. Pye figures that about 150 pairs of tires will be used before Saturday night.

Bello Causes a Bad Spill.

The worst accident of the race happened at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the teams were sprinting for a $10 prize offered by a spectator. Coming into the backstretch on the last lap of the mile sprint, the front wheel of Bello's machine bumped Tommy Smith's wheel, and both riders were tumbled to the bottom of the bank. In trying to avoid the fallen riders Grenda swerved to the foot of the saucer and smashed into Thomas. Grenda, in falling carried two other riders with him, and as the mass of riders and machines landed, several feet of the fence of the inclosure were toppled over. The small crowd was horror stricken, and the few women in the arena screamed as the riders were unpiled. Carman, Grenda, and Bello were unconscious when picked up. The race was held up while doctors worked over the injured riders. Carman's back was badly wrenched, and he was forced to quit the race. Bello's face was badly cut, and the others were bruised, but were able to resume riding. At noon yesterday Kopsky, of the team of Smith and Kopsky, was set back another lap, but this penalty was protested because Kopsky was forced to quit because of punctures in both tires. Referee Kelsey restored the lap to the penalized team later.

MISKE TO BOX LEVINSKY.

Ten-Round Bout Arranged at Clermont A. C. for New Year's Day.

Dick Curley, manager of the Clermont A. C. of Brooklyn, yesterday completed arrangements for a ten-round bout between Billy Miske, the St. Paul lightheavyweight, and Battling Levinsky. The men will box at the Clermont Club at a matinée show to be staged on New Year's Day. It was necessary to get the consent of the Broadway S. C. of Brooklyn to the match, for Miske is under contract with that organization for four more matches. The Broadway Club management did not show any opposition to the match, and Curley notified the Boxing Commission to this effect.

BADOUD AND CROSS AGAIN.

Franco-Swiss Welter to Try to Redeem Defeat—Other Bouts Tonight.

Amateur and professional boxers will share the attention of local enthusiasts this evening. In the professional ranks the chief bout is the return engagement between Albert Badoud, the Franco-Swiss welterweight, and Marty Cross in the feature ten-round exhibition at the Empire A. C. In their previous meeting, recently, Cross scored a technical knockout, when the referee stopped the bout to save Badoud from further punishment. Chairman Fred A. Wenck, of the Boxing Commission, announced yesterday that he had designated Tex O'Rourke of Brooklyn to officiate as referee.

Harry Pierce and Frankie Callahan will be the principals in the feature ten-round bout at the Clermont A. C. of Brooklyn this evening.

One of the best sets of amateur boxing bouts arranged this season, in the metropolitan district, will be staged tonight at the Crescent A. C. of Brooklyn. Competition will be held in five classes, in three of which the majority of the principals will be champions or boxers well qualified to hold such honors. Representative entries have been received from Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Boston, and New Jersey, in addition to the pick of the local talent.

REFEREE MUST PICK VICTOR

Boxing Committee Insists Schwegler Decide Even Bout at N. Y. A. C.

George Schwegler, the New York A. C. referee, will have to give a decision in the four-round semi-final bout of the 150-pound class of the N. Y. A. C. tournament held Saturday night, according to a ruling made last night by the Boxing Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, of which John J. Walsh is Chairman. The committee decided that Schwegler violated the boxing rules of the A. A. U. when he refused to render a verdict in the bout between Edwin Savori, unattached, and Samuel J. Lagoenia of the Bronxdale A. C., at the expiration of four rounds and after the judges had disagreed in their findings.

Chairman Walsh's committee found that Schwegler could have tossed a coin and decided the winner in that manner, without violating any A. A. U. rule. It may be by this method that Schwegler may yet pick the winner, who will meet Bob Gleason of the Dominican Lyceum, the winner of the other semi-final encounter. The final bout probably will be put on at the next tournament of the N. Y. A. C.

The committee decided to hold the metropolitan boxing championships two weeks prior to the national championships, which will be held in Boston the latter part of March or early part of April. The New York State and New Jersey State titular competitions will be held subsequent to the nationals. Bids for the metropolitan championships will be closed on Jan. 16.

COLLEGIATE CHESS PAIRING.

Yale vs. Princeton and Harvard vs. Columbia Matches Today.

Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton, each represented by four players, will start their twenty-fifth annual chess tournament at the Princeton Club, 121 East Twenty-first Street, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, the pairing for the first round being Yale vs. Princeton and Harvard vs. Columbia. Play will last from 2 to 6 P. M., and from 8 P. M. until midnight, if necessary. A time limit of thirty-six moves in the first two hours and eighteen moves an hour thereafter has been adopted.

Louis Hein will again act as tournament director and unfinished games will be adjudicated by H. Helms and Julius Finn, the referees.

C'Est Moi Best Dog in Show.

At the second open match show of the French Bulldog Club of America, held at the Hotel Gregorian last night, the honors were carried off by C'est Moi, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Taylor of Hollis, L. I. C'est Moi was judged the best in the show and gained a leg on the trophy presented by F. L. Goldenberg of Paris to go to the winner of the most points during the season.

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DR. HAMMOND WILL AGAIN HEAD N. Y. A. C.

Entire Staff of Officers of Mercury Foot Organization Is Renominated.

Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, the venerable sportsman who is internationally known through his association with amateur athletics, again heads the list of officers who will be voted upon by the members of the New York A. C. at their annual election on Jan. 9. The list of nominations was posted on the bulletin board in the West Fifty-ninth Street clubhouse last night, following the final meeting of the Nominating Committee, which was composed of Henry A. Gildersleeve, Edwin Huerstel, Benjamin N. Rhodes, Thomas E. Rush, Walter G. Schuyler, Edward H. Trubenbach, and Evert Jansen Wendell.

All of the other officers who have served under Dr. Hammond's presidency during the past year, which has been one of the most successful in the long history of the Mercury Foot organization, were also selected again by the Nominating Committee. The full ticket is as follows:

President, Dr. Graeme M. Hammond; Vice President, Jeremiah T. Mahoney; Secretary, Fred R. Fortmeyer; Treasurer, Martin S. Paine; Captain, Arthur McAleenan; Governors to serve for two years, William R. Delehanty, Matthew P. Halpin, William H. Seaich, M. F. Loughman, Walter A. Hines, E. W. Kearney, A. W. Teele, and C. H. Pond.

These Governors have all served on the board before.

The nominations met with the universal approval of the big gathering of members at the clubhouse last night. The general opinion was that the ticket would go through unopposed at the annual election.

During the régime of Dr. Hammond the two factions which clashed at the election this year, when Judge Mahoney was elected Vice President on an independent ticket, have been brought together. The club has shared to a great extent in the prosperity enjoyed by many of its members, and the Treasurer's report when announced will divulge probably the biggest margin on the right side of the ledger the organization has ever known.

The renomination of Captain McAleenan is highly satisfactory to the athletes of the club, for under him the N. Y. A. C. has again taken a post on the top of the local athletic heap. During the past indoor and outdoor seasons a large part of the track and field supremacy which was formerly the Irish-American Athletic Club's fell to the N. Y. A. C. Both its junior and senior national indoor championships were captured by wearers of the Mercury Foot. The junior outdoor nationals also went to the New York A. C. team, while both the metropolitan junior and senior title sports found N. Y. A. C. men supreme.

LARGE ENTRY FOR TRYOUTS.

Nearly 150 Athletes Will Compete in Events Tomorrow Night.

An entry of nearly 150 individuals was passed upon last night by the committee which is directing the metropolitan tryouts for the junior national championships, which will be held tomorrow night at the Thirteenth Regiment Coast Defense Corps Armory in Brooklyn. Entries were received from the N. Y. A. C., Irish-American A. C., Long Island A. C., Paulist A. C., Knights of St. Anthony, Loughlin Lyceum, Columbia University, Alpha P. C. C., Clark House A. A., West Side Y. M. C. A., New Haven A. A., Central Congregational A. A., Pastime A. C., American Walkers' Association, Brooklyn A. A., St. Christopher Club, Salem Crescent A. A., Jersey Harriers A. A., Poly Prep, Boys' Club, Glencoe A. C., and Yonkers Y. M. C. A.

Chairman Andrew F. Tully announced that enough money had already been raised to give each winner in the twelve finishing events in the list $12.50 of the $15 needed for his transportation from New York to Buffalo, where the juniors will be decided on New Year's night. The winning relay team will be allowed $32. This money has been obtained from entry fees, and an allowance of $100 made by the Buffalo authorities. In the event that a winner does not go to Buffalo, the second man will receive the money.

I. A. A. C. GETS HOMER BAKER

Higgins Will Also Wear Winged Fist in Games on Jan. 13.

Homer Baker, former international half mile champion, and Joe Higgins, last year's captain of the Holy Cross College track team, will shortly wear the colors of the Irish-American A. C. in competition, according to an announcement made yesterday by the Winged Fist authorities. Baker and Higgins have been entered as members of the I. A. A. C. relay team which will take part in the Inter-City race, which will be a feature of the Irish-American A. C. games in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on Jan. 13. Baker formerly represented the N. Y. A. C. and at one time was its biggest point winner in track competition. He has been competing unattached for almost a year.

ARMORY COURTS ARE BUSY.

Forty Players Tuning Up for Junior Indoor Tennis Play.

Elliott H. Dinzen of Fordham University, the holder of the national junior indoor lawn tennis championship title, was among the young collegians who tuned up their strokes for the coming tournament yesterday on the board courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory. He also played in doubles with his teammate, Matthew Taylor. Columbia University was well represented. The juniors of the Blue and White were: Rowland B. Haines, Willard Bottsford, H. W. Haldenstein, and others.

Amherst sends a trio of competitors to the national tourney this year, J. L. Briggs, Kenneth P. Gow, and Fred Matthews being on the list for the last of the competitions of the 1916 schedule. William Katz stands as the leading aspirant from New York University.

Altogether a total of forty young players tried out their strokes on the courts in the first day of the practice for the championship which will begin next Tuesday, Dec. 26. Robert F. Putnam, referee of the tournament, arranged to close the entry list and make the drawing for the singles tomorrow at 5 P. M.

TIGERS VICTORS AT HOCKEY.

Score Two Goals to One Made by Williams Seven.

Although apparently stale because of the hard game with St. Paul's School on Tuesday night, the Princeton hockey team defeated the Williams seven at St. Nicholas Rink last evening by a score of 2 to 1, giving the Tigers two triumphs in as many nights. Though the Williams players had not been on the ice before this season, they made a good stand against the veteran Princeton combination. There was not much class to the hockey, but there were plenty of thrilling moments. Sticks crashed against shins, checking was heavy, and altogether the play lacked the finer points of hockey. The Williamstown boys skated well and fast, but their handling of the puck was poor.

Princeton's game lacked the dash displayed against St. Paul, and if it hadn't been for the continued fine work of Goal Tender Ford, Williams might have run up a winning count. Ford was obliged to be at his best to ward off the frequent attacks of the Williams team upon his net, for frequently the Princeton goal was left without protection, except for him.

The Tigers got away in the lead four minutes after play started in the first period, when Cushman took the puck and shot it past Patch, the small but sturdy guardian of the Williams net. This was the only score of the period. Captain Schoen gave Princeton another point in the second half, when he pried the rubber out of a mass of slashing players in front of the Williams goal and sent it cleanly into the net. A little more than ten seconds had elapsed before Rochester counted for Williams on a long shot. The Williams goal was threatened several times after that, but the good work of Patch stopped the Princeton offensive.

The line-up:

Princeton, (2.)	Position.	Williams, (1.)
Ford	G.	Patch
Scully	P.	Collins
Hills	C. P.	Brown
Schoen	C.	Coleman
Comey	R.	Heygard
Cushman	R.	Banks
Humphreys	L. W.	Rochester

Score at the end of first period—Princeton, 1; Williams, 0. Goals—First period: Cushman, Princeton. Second period: Schoen, Princeton; Rochester, Williams.

Referee—Mr. Hefferman, Crescent A. C. Assistant referee—Mr. McCarthy, Crescent A. C. Goal umpires—Mr. Wellington, Irish-American A. C.; Mr. King, Williams.

HARVARD SEVEN IS VICTOR.

'Varsity Finds Boston Hockey Club Easy and Wins, 7 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 20.—The Harvard 'Varsity hockey team easily defeated the Boston Hockey Club, an organization that takes the place of the Harvard Club in the Amateur League, 7 to 2.

The Crimson forwards had lots of speed, but failed to work together. Thacher, a half back from the football team, loomed up large as a valuable man on the defense as well as in long rushes the length of the rink. Twice he carried the puck with clever passes at the end to T. Rice. Abbot, the baseball Captain, who substituted for Wylde in the cage, lost a goal after making a pretty stop of Clifford's drive. The puck took a short bound, then reversed and rolled in.

The Harvard squad has been cut to twenty men, and Coach Winsor used them all. The original lineup promises to be the one for the important games, except the right wing position, which is the one wide open position.

YALE CUBS BEAT 'VARSITY.

Freshman Hockey Team Wins Prolonged Game by 4 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 20.—In the opening game of the local season the Yale hockey team was defeated tonight by the freshmen in the New Haven arena by the score of 4 to 3. Two extra playing periods were necessary to decide the issue.

Ingalls was the star for the freshmen, taking the puck the length of the rink repeatedly. For 'Varsity, Captain Murray and the goal tender, York, were in excellent defensive form, but the attack of the forwards, Armour and Buchanan, was erratic.

SEVEN SEVENS IN LEAGUE.

Brooklyn School Hockey Teams Are to Play Twenty-one Games.

Now that the Public Schools Athletic League has given a sanction to the recently organized Long Island Interscholastic Hockey League, the schoolboys will meet on Friday and begin the work of drawing up a schedule. Seven schools have signified their intentions of competing in the championship tournament. They are: Commercial, Manual, Poly Prep, Boys' High, St. John's, Erasmus and Flushing High.

The schools plan to play a round robin at the Brooklyn Ice Palace, the new rink being built at Bedford and Atlantic Avenues. Twenty-one games will be played on Friday and Saturday evenings. Double headers probably will be played each night. The New York members of the governing committee of the Amateur Hockey League will be the court of last appeal for the schoolboys in all questions regarding hockey.

FANCY SKATING CHALLENGE.

Paulsen, Norwegian Star, Wants Contest for World's Title.

Harry Paulsen, who for five successive years won the amateur fancy skating championship of Norway, it is said, has posted $500 with Thomas Healy of Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street, as a side bet for a contest to decide the world's professional fancy skating championship. The challenge is open to all comers.

Paulsen proposes a series of elimination trials, the winners to be selected and the terms and conditions decided by a committee of sporting writers. All admissions are to be presented to charity. Mr. Healy will present a cup to the winner.

Evander Childs Quintet Is Victor.

The Evander Childs basket ball team defeated the Cooper Institute Freshman five by a score of 22 to 17, yesterday afternoon on the courts of Cooper Institute. Louis Mabridge of the Evander Childs combination was the star, scoring sixteen of his team's points.

MOORE TAKES LEAD IN CUE TITLE PLAY

Forges Ahead of de Oro in Second Night's Play, and Match Stands 100 to 95.

George Moore, holder of the three-cushion billiard championship, clearly gained the advantage over the challenger, Alfredo de Oro, in the continuation of their title match at Doyle's Billiard Academy last night. As a result of two night's play Moore now leads by a score of 100 to 95; and, when it is remembered that the score of the first night's play favored de Oro by a total of 50 to 38, some idea of how conclusively the Cuban fell behind last night may be gained. On the play last evening Moore made 62, to 45 for his opponent.

Thus far the contest has not shown any signs of the keen rivalry which has characterized the matches between the two in the past. There was hardly a flutter of excitement last night except that which was called forth by the execution of a difficult shot. Up to the present, also, the match has not shown the highest degree of skill of which each man is capable. The first night the contest positively dragged, and last night it was little better at times, but there was now and again a shot or series of shots which made the spectators willing to forgive the lapses.

At the outset it appeared that the Cuban was to have one of his finest tournament nights. He started off with a lead of twelve points from the preceding night, and rapidly pulled away from Moore until he was leading at one time by twenty points on the two nights' play. In the third inning for instance De Oro clustered together a count of 7, his highest of the game, and every one was a shot that tested his skill to the utmost. Three of the counts were made as a result of masse plays, and after this it appeared that De Oro would certainly surpass Moore on the evening's performance. He held an advantage of about seven for most of the time until twenty-six innings had been played and then evil fortune gripped the Cuban challenger and his execution became weak as far as actual counting was concerned.

There was a certain amount of hard luck in his play during the next third of the contest, the margin between counting and missing in many instances being measured by the proverbial hair. But always for twenty innings the fortune was against de Oro. This group of twenty ciphers afforded a feast of opportunity for Moore, and he forged ahead of the Cuban, and on the evening's play was never thereafter headed. It was not until the eightieth inning that Moore first wrested from de Oro the lead on the two nights' play, and then it was by the narrow advantage of one point. De Oro by this time was playing with more success, and he regained the lead temporarily. Moore, however, was approximating perfection in his play, and a great finish let him run out the contest after eighty-seven innings, with a five-point advantage on the two nights' play.

One reason for Moore's lack of success in the early innings last evening was his inability to play safety that would prove a stumbling block to his Cuban opponent. Later the title holder showed the fine points of this strategy in marked relief. He took occasion every now and then to play safe, and when he did de Oro found himself facing almost certain failure on the following shot. Not only did Moore show well at safety, but he combined it with wonderful accomplishment in real point getting. Cool and confident where de Oro was plainly nervous, he played with rare judgment and repeatedly roused a storm of applause by negotiating a particularly difficult carrom. The champion was certain on his play for bank shots, missing only one or two during the course of the evening.

When it came to the truly difficult shots de Oro was much more sure of himself, and he executed many that might without exaggeration be called marvelous. The same was true of Moore. He chose his shots quickly and now and then burst forth with a shot that must have been new to many of the spectators.

Cathedral Quintet Easy Victor.

Cathedral College's basket ball quintet scored an easy victory over the Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn five on the latter's court yesterday afternoon by the score of 24 to 10. But one field goal was registered by the Adelphi representatives, the remaining total of their final score resulting from a total of eight goals from foul, tallied by Durham.

Dec. 21, 1620

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AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

TIGERS LOSE IN EXTRA TIME.

Syracuse Five Wins Hard-Fought Fray by 26 to 24.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Syracuse won its forty-fifth straight home game without a defeat, and its sixth consecutive victory over Princeton at basket ball tonight, defeating the Tiger five 26 to 24 in an extra period game. The score stood 24 to 23 for Syracuse just as time was called. Referee H. L. Henderson of Oberlin called a foul on Captain Rafter of Syracuse apparently after the whistle blew. The Princeton Captain thought the foul had been called before the whistle, and Graduate Manager Walter S. Smith of Syracuse demanded the referee's decision be overruled and the foul allowed.

Captain Haas of Princeton made it good, and the extra period was called to break the tie. Wilbur Crisp, guard, broke through the Tiger defense after four minutes of play, and caged a perfect shot from near the centre of the court.

NAVY FIVE FORCED HARD.

Meets Unexpected Strength in St. John's, but Is Victor, 26 to 15.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 20.—The Navy five met unexpected strength when it opposed the local collegians from St. John's this afternoon, and had to fight hard to win by 26 to 15. The college boys scored the first two goals from the court, and it was not until the latter part of the period that the Navy lads rallied and ran up a fairly comfortable lead. The contest was a fine one in the second half, Calhoun doing all of the scoring for the Navy and Jarman for St. John's. Calhoun led in the scoring throughout, but Byers made two fine long shots in the first half.

C. C. N. Y. READY FOR YALE.

Annual Basket Ball Match Will Be Played on Saturday.

The College of the City of New York basket ball team is anxiously looking forward to the annual match with Yale, which will be played on Saturday night on the local court. Coach Joseph E. Deering believes that the game with the New Haven men will prove a real test for the C. C. N. Y. team.

Manager Corrigan of the C. C. N. Y. announced yesterday a game with Annapolis for Dec. 31, on the first trip abroad. The game with Annapolis has been moved ahead to Jan. 2, and on the up-State trip following C. C. N. Y. will meet Clarkson Tech, St. Lawrence, the University of Buffalo, and probably Niagara College.

Shoot for Brooklyn Police.

The Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn has offered prizes to be awarded to the successful competitors in a revolver shooting competition, which will be held by the members of the Brooklyn Police Force some time in January. The conditions of the match call for the selection of one man from each Brooklyn precinct, through competition, who will represent his precinct at the final match for the prizes.

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TWO UPSETS MARK SQUASH IN CLASS A

Dana and Appel Beaten, but Harvard Club Wins Match —Winston Forced Hard.

Several surprises marked the playing of the postponed match between the Harvard Club and the Princeton-Squash Club teams in the Class A division of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis League yesterday afternoon at the Squash Club. Harvard won by a score of 5 to 2, but the conquest was by no means easy, and in the two matches that went against the Crimson two of the strongest Harvard Club players were defeated. Anderson Dana, winner a few days ago of the national handicap squash tennis tournament, was forced to bow to W. H. Vanderpoel, whom he vanquished in the semi-final round of the handicap tournament. Another reversal was the victory of John Taylor of the Princeton-Squash Club team over J. W. Appel, Jr., of the Harvard Club.

A match which threatened to furnish another upset was that which brought together Eric Winston of the Harvard Club, the national squash tennis champion, and Charles M. Bull, Jr., of the Harvard Club. This was the first tournament competition this year for Winston, and he found Bull a formidable adversary; in fact so formidable that he was at one point within a point of defeat. Bull captured the first game by spirited play that caught Winston a bit unprepared. The same success attended Bull at the start of the second game, for he was leading at 14—11. With only one more point necessary to secure victory Bull's play fell away, and at the same time Winston began to attain rapidly his accustomed skill. The Harvard Club representative took the second game at 17—14 and the third at 15—6.

Vanderpoel and Dana had a nip-and-tuck struggle, which the former won at 18—17 and 17—16. In the first game Dana had a lead of 16—3 when Vanderpoel set out to overhaul him. The summaries:

HARVARD CLUB VS. PRINCETON CLUB-SQUASH CLUB.

E. S. Winston, Harvard Club, defeated C. M. Bull, Jr., Princeton-Squash, 7—15, 17—14, 15—6; F. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated A. W. Riley, Princeton-Squash, 12—15, 15—8, 15—10; W. H. Vanderpoel, Princeton-Squash, defeated Anderson Dana, Harvard Club, 18—17, 17—16; J. Taylor, Princeton-Squash, defeated J. W. Appel, Jr., Harvard Club, 15—11, 15—9; P. Morrison, Harvard Club, defeated H. Tobey, Princeton-Squash, 15—5, 15—7; W. H. Y. Hackett, Harvard Club, defeated Dr. H. R. Mixsell, Princeton-Squash, 15—12, 15—8; A. G. Rushmore, Harvard Club, defeated K. G. Stern, Princeton-Squash, 15—6, 11—13, 15—11.

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Anticipation of those details of personal service, or equipment, which may add to the passengers' comfort, convenience or safety, is a responsibility which the Pullman Company for fifty years, has consistently fulfilled.

In order that no improvement might be neglected, every practical suggestion is actually incorporated in a car under construction in our shops, and once a month these suggested improvements are personally inspected by the Committee on Standards composed of higher officials of the Company.

The development of the sleeping car, the parlor car and the enclosed vestibule are characteristic steps in the constant advance made by the Pullman company in the perfection of its equipment. To this end every new invention practical for Pullman car construction is carefully considered, and, if contributing to safety or convenience is adapted to car requirements.

Many of these improvement are of a highly technical nature and contribute chiefly to safety. Others result primarily in added comfort, or convenience to passengers. All serve to anticipate the passengers' requirements and meet the most exacting demands of the traveling public.

CHARGE NEGLIGENCE IN LUSITANIA'S LOSS

Claimants Seeking $4,000,000 Assert Cunard Co. Didn't Heed Admiralty Warning.

HER SPEED ALSO REDUCED

Owners' Petition to Have Amount Kept Within $91,296 Bring Objections Into Court.

Objections to granting the petition of the Cunard Steamship Company, an English corporation, for the limitation of its liabilities arising out of the torpedoing of the steamship Lusitania on May 7, 1915, were filed in the Federal District Court yesterday by Hunt, Hill & Betts, counsel for a number of those who have sued for damages, the amounts sought totaling nearly $4,000,000. Besides the allegations in the various complaints, which charged negligence and lack of due care on the part of the Lusitania's Captain, the list of objections contain several other interesting statements.

Among the charges is one that before the sailing of the Lusitania from here on May 1, the Cunard Company gave instructions which prevented the use of more than three-fourths of her boiler power during the voyage. Though it had been known that the liner was running at reduced speed when she was torpedoed, the allegation that this was due to orders from the company had not been made before. It is also alleged in the objections that on May 6, 1915, the Cunard Company received radiograms to the effect that submarines were operating off the south coast of Ireland, near Fastnet. Notwithstanding this, "the vessel did not deviate from the course, but continued upon the regular course, which lay directly through the waters where submarines were reported to be operating," the complaint says.

It is alleged also that the Cunard Company "negligently disobeyed instructions and warnings of the British Admiralty as to measures to be taken to prevent the destruction of the vessel." It is alleged that these instructions were conveyed to the defendant prior to the Lusitania's sailing and after she had sailed, and particularly in messages sent by the Admiralty on May 6 and 7, 1915."

The Cunard Company in its petition asked that its liability be kept within $91,296, which represented the cash received for fares and freight, and the value of the salvage of the vessel. The total amount sought in the suits against the company is nearly $6,000,000.

Suits against the Titanic's owners after she was lost represented claims of about $18,000,000. Later this amount was reduced by agreement to about $8,000,000, and a settlement was effected by the payment of $665,000.

Hunt, Hill & Betts are also striving to obtain, through the State Department, recognition of the claims of their American clients from the German Government.

SUES FOR BABIES' RIGHTS.

Lawyer Objects to Rule Sending Them to Freight Elevators.

Albert Reese, a lawyer, who lives in the Roger Morris apartments at 400 West 160th Street, got a temporary injunction from Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum yesterday restraining the owner of the apartment house from enforcing a rule requiring babies in carriages to enter and leave the building by the passage way used for freight instead of through the front door. An application to continue the injunction will be heard by Justice Hendrick on Friday and the answer of the apartment house management will be made then.

Mr. Reese in asking for the injunction said that he went into the house before the rule was enforced and that the lease did not prohibit taking baby carriages through the main entrance. There are 106 tenants, some of whom own dogs. The dogs were permitted to use the main entrance. Mr. Reese said.

HOUSE INDEPENDENTS PLAN ORGANIZATION

Demand for Greater Committee Publicity and May Vote as a Body on Speakership.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Independent members of the incoming House of Representatives are planning an organization to work apart from both Democrats and Republicans with the avowed purpose of enforcing radical changes in the rules. Thus far no plans have been made for voting as a body in the Speakership fight, but it is not impossible that such an arrangement will be attempted later. Informal conferences among independents now in Congress have resulted in an agreement that something should be done to give more publicity to committee work. At least one of the independents has conferred with Colonel Roosevelt over the situation and will seek further advice from him on how to proceed.

Representative Randall of California, a Prohibitionist, indicated today the nature of the immediate plans.

"We are anxious that the rules be amended so that the people may know what their Representatives are doing," he said. "The present system of voting in the Committee of the Whole makes it possible frequently for members to conceal their votes on very important proposals. I think if we can remedy this situation and make some changes in the method of reporting bills from committees an independent organization will be worth while."

Four independents, Representatives Schall of Minnesota and Martin of Louisiana, Progressives; Randall of California, Prohibitionist, and London of New York, Socialist, are in the present house. They hope that Representatives-elect Fuller of Massachusetts, Kelly of Pennsylvania, and Rankin of Montana will join them. Messrs. Fuller and Kelly were elected as independents. Miss Rankin is a Republican, but hope of her independence is based on the fact that she was opposed by the Republican organization in the primary.

The personnel of the coming House still is in doubt. Both Speaker Clark and Republican Leader Mann declared today that their respective sides would have at least 218 votes, a majority, on the Speakership.

NEW YEAR IN THE HOTELS.

Knickerbocker to Hold Its Celebration on Sunday Night.

With New Year's Day close at hand, the majority of the hotel men in this city are adhering to their plan to postpone the usual observances from Sunday until Monday evening. An exception among the large hotels is the Knickerbocker. James B. Regan, the proprietor, issued this statement yesterday:

At the Hotel Knickerbocker New Year's Eve will be celebrated on New Year's Eve, Dec. 31, 1916.

At the Hotel Knickerbocker the law is always obeyed, and will be obeyed on that occasion. There will be no liquors sold at the Hotel Knickerbocker or in any part thereon between the hours of 1 A. M. and 6 A. M.

The guests of the Knickerbocker Hotel will be entertained in the grille room and every one of the dining and reception rooms in the hotel.

The barroom of the hotel will be closed all day, and, of course, will be kept closed until 6 A. M. on Monday morning.

I am not responsible for any newspaper comment which indicates that the guests of the Hotel Knickerbocker will be requested to leave at 1 A. M.

I wish all the patrons of the Hotel Knickerbocker to know that they will be accommodated with the same hospitality that they have always been.

I cannot, however, too strongly emphasize that no liquor will be sold on the premises between the hours of 1 A. M. and 6 A. M.

Managers of the other hotels, while they declared that they would have the official celebration on Monday, said that arrangements had been made to entertain any guests who desired to wait through Sunday evening to see the New Year in.

SELLS SECOND-HAND RAILROAD TO ALLIES

President of Iowa Line Has It All Ready to Box Up for Shipment to the War Zone.

THE BRIDGES TO GO ALONG

Rolling Stock, Ties, and All but the Ballast and Right of Way Included in the Deal.

When Great Britain appealed recently to Canada for supplies of railway rails to be laid behind the firing lines in France, the Canadian railway companies undertook to supply 1,000 miles of track, but according to the announcement yesterday of Herman Sonken to the National Association of Waste Material Dealers in the Hotel Astor, it remained for the United States to conceive the shipment of a whole railroad, tracks, switches, bridges, locomotives, and cars. Mr. Sonken is President of the Chicago, Anamosa & Northern Railway, and it is his road which is to be sent abroad.

Mr. Sonken's road is frequently known as the "Can," and the President is quite ready to acknowledge this is a fair designation. In fact, its name is about the biggest thing about his road. It is 35.3 miles long and has three locomotives, two combination passenger and baggage cars and six freight cars. It once had ten freight cars but the four others sort of petered out.

The road was chartered under the laws of Iowa in 1068 to run from Anamosa to Quasqueton, and to connect with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Illinois Central. Once it made as much as $5,568 in one year. That was in 1910, but several passengers quit riding regularly, and the profits fell off. In 1914 it showed a dead loss of $876, and a judgment was foreclosed against it. Then President Sonken came into control.

Mr. Sonken said yesterday that he had three steel bridges all ready for use, together with rails, tracks and rolling stock, and just as soon as he can get his road nicely boxed up he is going to send it abroad. Mr. Sonken is President also of the Iowa Short Line, which is all of fifteen miles long, but has twelve freight cars, although only one locomotive and one caboose.

With the recent advance in the price of old-rail material Mr. Sonken could sell his second pocket edition road to advantage by shipping it abroad, but he said regretfully yesterday that it was "practically disposed of" already.

FREEMAN PAYS $3,000 FINE.

Partner of Hawthorne and Morton Pleads Guilty to Stock Swindle.

Albert Freeman, who was indicted with Julian Hawthorne and Dr. William J. Morton for conspiring to swindle investors in mining stocks, was fined $3,000 yesterday by Judge Hand of the Federal District Court. All three were convicted, and Hawthorne and Morton served terms in Atlanta. Freeman obtained a new trial, in which the jury disagreed. Special Prosecutor Frank M. Swacker consented to accept from Freeman a plea of guilty with the proviso that his punishment should not be imprisonment. In imposing the fine Judge Hand said:

"I do not consider this sentence adequate punishment, Mr. Freeman, for what you have done. In these indictments there is clear proof that representations were made to the public which purchased these stocks that the money would go into the properties and no commissions would be paid. As a matter of fact, you had an underwriting agreement which provided that you should be paid a large part of the money received as commissions. I think that under the circumstances it was a very aggravated case and I cannot understand why the jury did not convict."

Freeman drew a big roll from his pocket, from which he stripped three $1,000 notes and handed them to the clerk.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

Sun rises..7:15 Sun sets..4:32 Moon rises..3:45

THE TIDES:

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:11	4:34	10:48	10:40
Governors Island	4:31	4:50	11:26	11:16
Hell Gate	6:37	6:56	12:00	1:07

Arrived—Wednesday, Dec. 20.

SS Wascana, Santos, Nov. 22.
SS Munamar, Antilla, Dec. 16.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, Dec. 17.
SS El Rio, Galveston, Dec. 14.
SS Gemuiges, Philadelphia, Dec. 19.
SS Aro, Philadelphia, Dec. 19.
SS New Orleans, Brunswick, Dec. 14.
SS Guilfoil, Fort Arthur, Dec. 11.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Dec. 19.
SS Jamestown, Norfolk, Dec. 19.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick, Dec. 16.
SS Santiago, Santa Cruz, Dec. 13.
SS George Pyman, Cardiff, Dec. 10.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Touraine	Bordeaux	Dec. 11
*Carpathia	Liverpool	Dec. 9
†Oscar II	Copenhagen	Dec. 7
Navajo	London	Nov. 29
Chicago City	Bristol	Nov. 30
Mar. Negro	Barcelona	Dec. 3
Bellatrix	Rotterdam	Nov. 27
St. Andre	Bordeaux	Dec. 4
Wallace	Havre	Dec. 3
Cacique	Bordeaux	Dec. 4
Mongolia	London	Dec. 7
Cuniste	Huelva	Dec. 7
Korona	St. Thomas	Dec. 13
Mayaro	Trinidad	Dec. 12
Advance	Cristobal	Dec. 13
Mandeville	Jamaica	Dec. 13
Toba Maru	Iloilo	Dec. 3
Roanoke	Dundee	Dec. 6
Rokeby	Cardiff	Dec. 6
Patria	Naples	Dec. 5
Mississippi	Havre	Dec. 5
Almirante	Santa Marta	Dec. 12
Comus	New Orleans	Dec. 16
El Norte	Galveston	Dec. 15

DUE TOMORROW.

Alcor	Rotterdam	Dec. 3
Marengo	Hull	Dec. 6
Inveran	Havre	Dec. 6
El Sud	Galveston	Dec. 16

DUE SATURDAY.

*Philadelphia	Liverpool	Dec. 16
†Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Dec. 12
Sandyk	Rotterdam	Dec. 9
Segurance	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 21
Ohioan	Buenos Aires	Nov. 24
Oruro	Hull	Dec. 7
Denis	Para	Nov. 13
Verdi	Buenos Ayres	Nov. 15
El Valle	Galveston	Dec. 17

DUE SUNDAY.

Campine	Rotterdam	Dec. 4
Monterey	Havana	Dec. 19
Missourian	St. Nazaire	Dec. 10
Polyphemus	London	Dec. 10

DUE MONDAY.

*Carmania	Liverpool	Dec. 16
*Taormina	Genoa	Dec. 6
Pastores	Bocas del Toro	Dec. 12
Mexico II	Cristobal	Dec. 10
Carolina	San Juan	Dec. 20
Comanche	Jacksonville	Dec. 22

DUE TUESDAY.

*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Dec. 16
Saratoga	Havana	Dec. 22
Alicante	Valencia	Dec. 11
Retlaw	Fowey	Dec. 12
Ruby	Gibraltar	Dec. 8

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Texas, Norway	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prins Frederik Hendrik, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Texas, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Francis, Para	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Re d'Italia, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Saxonia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Santiago	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Camaguey, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Honorius, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jalisco, San Salvador	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Parima, St. Thomas	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Algonquin, Turks Island	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Themistocles, Piraeus	12:00 M.	4:00 P.M.
Parima, Barbados	4:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Hammershus, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Metapan, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Voltaire, Rio Janeiro	9:00 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Munamar, Antilla	——	12:00 M.
Valeria, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Cameronia, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Neches, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Carpathia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Zaandyk, Rotterdam	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Almirante, Jamaica	8:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Minas Geraes, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Yaqui, Santo Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Ohioan, Buenos Aires	——	12:00 M.
H. R. Mallory, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Lyngenfjord, Bergen	——	12:00 M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	——	12:00 M.
Santa Theresa, Tampico	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Cedric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	1:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Patria, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Monzolia, London	——	12:00 M.
Santiago, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Purus, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Ascania, Liverpool	——	5:00 P.M.
Carmania, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Mundale, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Marengo, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.

South and Central America Mails.

Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Dutch and French Guiana, via Guadeloupe, Martinique and Paramaribo, at 11:30 A. M.—Frins Frederik Hendrik ..... Dec. 21

Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras.) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama, Canal Zone, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.) (sea post)—Colon ..... Dec. 21

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, (specially addressed only,) via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 9 A. M.—Honorius ..... Dec. 22

Jamaica, Guatemala, Honduras, (except Amapala City, Choluteca, Departments of Colon and Atlantida, other than Port of Tela, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran,) and Salvador, (letter mail only,) via Santiago, Kingston, Puerto Barrios, Puerto Cortez, Tela, and Belize, (Cuba and British Honduras must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12:30 P. M.—Sixaola ..... Dec. 22

St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Nevis, Saba, St. Martins, St. Eustatius, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, and Guiana, (Grenada, St. Vincent, and Trinidad must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 4 P. M., (supplementary, 5 P. M.)—Parima ..... Dec. 23

South Brazil, (specially addressed only,) via Rio Janeiro, Santos, Paranagua, and Rio Grande do Sul, at 12 M.—Hammershus ..... Dec. 23

Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City, via San Juan, at 8:30 A. M., (sea post)—Brazos ..... Dec. 23

South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 9 A. M.—Voltaire ..... Dec. 23

Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Metapan ..... Dec. 23

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Dec. 23, SS New York.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Greece—Close at 11 A. M. Dec. 23, SS Themistocles.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Dec. 28, SS Oscar II.

Italy—Close at 8 A. M. Dec. 20, SS Campanie, and at 9 A. M. Dec. 23, SS Giuseppi Verdi.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 20.

SS Philadelphia, Liverpool to New York, was 1,116 miles E. at 7 A. M.; due 23d, forenoon. American Line.

SS Oscar II., Copenhagen to New York, was 193 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 21st, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Caracas, Curacao to New York, was 844 miles S. at noon.

SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 292 miles S. at noon.

SS Northwestern, Fort Arthur to New York, was 212 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 13 miles N. of St. John's at 7 P. M.

SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 116 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Cushing, Pisagua to New York, was 680 miles S. at noon.

SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 22 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.

SS Segurance, Rio Janeiro to New York, was 200 miles N. of San Juan at 8 P. M.

SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 470 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 97 miles E. of Galveston at 7 P. M.

SS J. D. Archbold, San Francisco to New York, was 2,125 miles S. of San Francisco at 8 P. M.

SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 295 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 140 miles S. at noon.

SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 155 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 216 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Glenpool, Tuxpam to New York, was 200 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Henry Mallory, Galveston to New York, was 240 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 583 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Bergenstjord, at Kirkwall, Dec. 18.
SS Rolfat, at Colon, Dec. 19.
SS Eurymachus, at Colon, Dec. 19.
SS United States, at Kirkwall, Dec. 18.
SS I. P. Justesen, at La Plata, Dec. 17.
SS Suveric, at Karachi, Dec. 15.
SS Andyk, at Montevideo, Dec. 19.
SS Celia, at Callao, Dec. 19.
SS Melderskin, at Valparaiso, Dec. 19.
SS Tocantins, at Pernambuco, Dec. 19.
SS Carrillo, at Colon, Dec. 20.

Sailed.

SS Kristianiafjord, from Kirkwall, Dec. 19.
SS Navahoe, from Madeira, Dec. 14.
SS Ruby, from Madeira, Dec. 14.
SS Calamares, from Colon, Dec. 18.
SS Manchuria, from London, Dec. 19.
SS San Giorgio, from Genoa, Dec. 18.
SS Penmouth, from Lisbon, Dec. 11.
SS Allanton, from Marseilles, Dec. 17.
SS Johnhaven, from Rotterdam, Dec. 9.
SS Yselhaven, from Rotterdam, Dec. 12.
SS Paguneas, from Calcutta, Dec. 16.
SS Rochambeau, from Bordeaux, Dec. 18.
SS Sao Paulo, from Pernambuco, Dec. 16.
SS Panama, from Colon, Dec. 20.
SS Valdivia, from Colon, Dec. 20.

Passed.

SS Danery, New York for Rotterdam, passed Dungeness.
SS Oosterdyk, New York, for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Mails.

Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11:30 A. M.)—Giuseppi Verdi ..... Dec. 21

Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Piraeus, at 12 M.—Themistocles. Dec. 21

Netherlands, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Noordam ..... Dec. 22

Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Adriatic ..... Dec. 23

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—New York ..... Dec. 23

France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Touraine ..... Dec. 23

Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, Rumania, and Union of South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M.—Ascania ..... Dec. 30

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Matsonia. Dec. 22

Japan, Korea, China, (except Shanghai City,) and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia. Dec. 23

Shanghai and specially addressed mail for other parts of China, Japan, and Korea, (via Seattle)—Talthybius. Dec. 23

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Korea Maru ..... Dec. 20

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Moana. Dec. 29

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Nov. 25; Hongkong, Nov. 30; Shanghai, Dec. 2, and Yokohama, Dec. 5—which arrived per steamer Asia, were dispatched east from Seattle on Dec. 19, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Dec. 23.

NEW YORK.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y., 45 min. to 42d St. 500 ft. elevation; booklet. All Winter Sports. Special Holiday Rates.

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America's Winter Capital
Offers delightful variation to the visit abroad, with all the attractions of a Continental City. All outdoor sports.
Opera, Horse Racing, Golf
The St. Charles
Finest All-Year Hotel in the South.
Perfectly appointed
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ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd., Props.
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On Camden Heights,
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OPEN JAN. 1ST.
Golf, Riding, Music.
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AUGUSTA, GA.
Now open. A convenient and delightful place to spend your holidays. Good driving and motoring, excellent saddle horses and all outdoor sports.
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SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
GOLF, TENNIS, MOTOR.
American plan $5.00 per day and upward.
UNDER DIRECTION OF
CHARLES E. PHENIX.

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Indian River and Rockledge
ROCKLEDGE, FLORIDA.
Good Golf Course; hunting, fishing, boating, tennis, dancing, etc. Write for circular. W. W. BROWN, Hotel Manhattan, 42nd St., New York City. Summer season, GRANLIDEN HOTEL, Lake Sunapee, New Hampshire.

TAMPA BAY HOTEL TAMPA, FLORIDA
On Beautiful West Coast. 2 Eighteen-Hole Golf Courses, Ideal Climate. Boating, Fishing, Tennis, Motoring, Hunting. W. F. Adams, Mgr.

The Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Open all the year. European Plan. Finest Bath Establishment in America.

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America's All-the-Year Resort.

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"The Prettiest Winter Resort in the World."

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NASSAU-BAHAMAS The Ideal Winter Haven
Write for Booklet
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Ideal Home for Fall and Winter
HOTEL MONTCLAIR
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MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS. OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets Lackawanna Trains.
FREDERICK C. HALL COMPANY.

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A delightful place to spend the Winter and Spring Season
A. J. MURPHY, MANAGER
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HOTEL PALMER
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Newly furnished and decorated. Capacity, 150; central location; open wood fires; sun parlors; delicious meals; steam heat; electric lights; telephones; elevator; running water; private baths; sleigh riding and all out-door sports. Dancing. Tel. 365.

THE LAUREL IN THE PINES
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
A modern Hotel in a noted Winter Resort. Unexcelled golf course, sheltered Bridle Paths, Well-kept Walks, Attractive Drives, Tennis Courts and Putting Greens. Tea Dances Daily Concerts. Branch office, Chandler Bros. & Co., Brokers.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.

HOTEL BEECHWOOD
SUMMIT, NEW JERSEY
Under same management as Forest Hills Inn, L.I., and The Hall, Glen Cove. Easy commutation via D., L. & W. and Hudson Tubes. Elevation 550 ft. References. Tel. 1054 Summit.

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Now open on American plan
BEST ROOMS, BEST BEDS, BEST TABLE
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Write for illustrated booklet with rates.

VIRGINIA Overlooking the Lake.
Lakewood, N. J. New, Modern Equipment. Running water in rooms. Private suites with bath.

THE LEXINGTON LAKEWOOD, N. J.
A modern hotel. Golfing and winter sports. Rates moderate. R. M. LARRABEE, Prop.

The Pudding Stone Inn
Favorable weekly rates. Boonton, N. J.

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THE BREAKERS
Atlantic City's Newest and Finest Fireproof Hotel On the ocean front, offering every detail of modern comfort, appointment and service for 1000 guests. American and European plans. Egyptian Restaurant on roof, 165 feet above the boardwalk. Concerts by superb orchestras.
Reservations now being made for Christmas—New Year's Holidays.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL AND COTTAGES
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS
CAPACITY 600. DANCING.
Particularly attractive over the Holidays. Notable New Years Eve Celebration. Reservations may now be arranged.
S. Haasler, Prop.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front in the heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Grill. Orchestra. Garage, capacity 400. Open always. MACK LATZ & CO.

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OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.
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ATLANTIC CITY
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has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty
LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD
American Plan. European Plan.
NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE: 489 FIFTH AVE.
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A delightful place to spend the Winter. Family Hotel. Moderate Rates.
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Cochran Hotel
American & European Plans,
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Southern Exposure and convenient to Government Buildings, Parks and Shopping District.
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Special Rates for December. Write for Terms.
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A Select Family and Transient Hotel; Ideal Location. Modern Appointments and Homelike. Good Table. American Plan, $2.50 up per day. Special rates by week or month. Booklet. IRVING T. BALL, Proprietor.

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Four Blocks from White House; 431 Rooms; Everything Brand New; Finest Southern Cuisine; Room and Bath, $3.50 Day, American Plan. Room and Bath, $1.50 to $4.00.

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WELDON HOTEL,
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"It's Unique."
Steam Heat—Open Fires—Sun Parlor. Recreation, Skiing, Snow Shoeing, Skating in season.
Special Weekly Rates.
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TO BOSTON $3.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., ex. Sun., 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6 P. M.
New Haven Line str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days only, 2:00 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 2:15 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, (ex. Sun.) lv. Pier 27, E. River, 3 P. M.; Pier 70, E. 22d St., 3:15 P. M.
THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.65
PROVIDENCE Boat $1.60 Direct
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.
Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

J. WILLET HALL & CO.—Notice of renewal of limited partnership by J. Willet Hall & Co.

The undersigned have this day subscribed, acknowledged and filed a certificate of renewal of limited partnership in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, the substance of which is as follows:

The name of the firm is J. Willet Hall & Co. The principal place of business is in the County of New York. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of brokerage, buying and selling on commission stocks, bonds, investment securities, and such other business as may be properly incidental thereto. The general partner is J. Willet Hall, residing at Great Neck, Nassau County, New York. The special partner is Charles E. Curtis, whose residence is New Haven, Connecticut, temporarily residing at No. 1109 Columbia Street, South Pasadena, California. Both of said partners are of full age. The amount of capital which the special partner contributed is $15,000. The said partnership begins on the 17th day of November, 1916, and ends on the 16th day of November, 1917.

Dated November 18, 1916.

J. WILLET HALL,
CHARLES E. CURTIS.

SUPERB WINTER TOUR
TO BARBADOES, RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS (Brazil)
The Luxurious, Commodious, 15-Knot Passenger and Mail
Steamer "SAGA"
(100 A1 Lloyds, Equipped with Wireless and Submarine Signals)
SAILING UNDER NEUTRAL FLAG
LEAVES NEW YORK JAN. 8, MAR. 8, 1917
Spacious Decks and Lounging Rooms—Superb Cuisine
Single and Double Individual Stateroo

Earning Power

When you invest, eliminate unnecessary factors which tend to decrease yield without influencing safety.

This policy will conserve your resources and increase the legitimate earning power of your capital.

Our December bond circular describes a wide selection of issues yielding from

2.90% to 6.90%

and adapted to various requirements.

Send for Circular AG-82.

The National City Company

National City Bank Building
New York

Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana

(A County Obligation)

Serial 5% Bonds

Due January 1, 1928 to 1942, inc.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation 1916)	$23,179,940
Total Bonded Debt (inc. this issue).	1,770,000
Population 1916 (est.)	37,000

Prices to yield 4.40%

E. H. Rollins & Sons

Founded 1876

43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston San Francisco Chicago

Province of

Nova Scotia

5% Gold Bonds

Due 1st January, 1926

Principal and interest payable in gold in New York

Nova Scotia has a population of 500,000 and an area about equal to that of New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island combined.

To yield 5%

Write for circular A-51

Wood, Gundy & Co.

14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

December Bond Circular

We shall be pleased to send a copy of our December General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for General Circular 90

Harris, Forbes & Co.

Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Tilney, Ladd & Co.

Railroad Bonds

New York

Merchandise Letters of Credit

on

New York, London, Paris, Amsterdam

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Investment Securities

STOCKS BONDS

80 BROAD STREET, New York.
Rector 2340
Telephones: Rector 2941
Rector 4985

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Reach New Low on Heavy Selling—Peace, the Prospect and the Reality.

For two years and a half the world has been thinking in terms of war. None thought so more carelessly than those who looked upon war mainly as an opportunity for industrial profit in the chief of the neutral countries. Now the world has begun to think in terms of peace and much against their will speculators in the stock market have come to think in the same terms. As they exaggerated the material benefits of the war period, or, at least, exaggerated the benefits directly attributable to war, so they are now exaggerating the material disadvantages of the change from the abnormal state of war back to the normal state of peace. The change in viewpoint came suddenly and found many people speculating in stocks.

The opportunity is one which was not neglected by enterprising bear traders. What with their help and with the natural broadening of a public selling movement the stock market yesterday was again under much pressure, declining most sharply toward the end of the day and many stocks closing not far from the lowest.

The argument that peace will prove a bad thing for American industry, which, on any broad statement of the case, seems an untenable argument, had much to do with the market's weakness. It was supplemented yesterday by a report that President Wilson would shortly address a note to the belligerents urging them in effect not to neglect the opportunity for peace offered by the present situation. The statement of Lloyd George, which yesterday was spread in full before the public here, left no doubt of the determination of the Allies to pursue the struggle to the point of attaining their essential aims, but it did not preclude a formal reply to Germany of a sort which will permit of a further and more specific offer by the Teutonic alliance. That was the point which speculators stressed yesterday, neglectful on the one hand of the very great advantages which would flow from peace, and on the other hand of the belief, almost universally expressed in high banking quarters here, that only a beginning toward peace has been made, and that months, perhaps many months, are likely to elapse before it becomes a reality. In the same responsible quarters the belief was voiced that the realization of peace would probably have an effect upon prices the very opposite of that exerted by the "fear" that peace is near.

What has been happening apparently is that an extensive speculative commitment has been in process of liquidation. It was built up during a war period and with constant reference to the probable effects of the war upon the present and future trade. With the thought of peace seizing the public mind, many speculators, without waiting to consider duly the effect which peace would really have, sold, and in their turn many others were forced to sell. It is entirely truthful to describe the process as a wholesome one, though that must needs grate on the ears of those who have had their profits wiped out, and, in many cases, no doubt have incurred actual losses. That is the penalty of speculation. Investors in stocks still have all that they had a week or a month ago.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call loans, Days.

	15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	5
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
S. Francisco	*3	†3½	4	4½

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	.....	5	3½	4
New York	.....	5	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	4½	4½	...
Cleveland	5	5	5	5
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	...
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	3½	...	...
St. Louis	4½	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
S. Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
4¼	4	4	4

Time.

60 days	4¼@4¾	6 months	4¼@4¼
90 days	4¼@4½	6 months	4¼@4½
4 months	4¼@4½		

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4 @4½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	4
4 to 6 months	4½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75½	$4.75½	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
France—				
Demand	5.84¾	5.84¾	5.84¾	..
Cables	5.83¾	5.83¾	5.83¾	— .00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	71.75	71.12½	71.75	+ .62½
Cables	72.00	71.25	72.00	+ .75

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German at exchange so many cents to 4 marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75¾	4.76¼
5.1826 Paris	5.84⅝	5.83¾
95.28 Berlin	71.75	72.00
20.20 Austria	12.05	12.10
China—		
Hongkong	58.00	58.10
Peking	91.00	91.12½
Shanghai	86.00	86.12½
19.298 Greece	19.48	19.53
40.19 Holland	*40.87½	*40.93¾
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.25	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1826 Italy	6.93	6.92
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	50.75	50.87½
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.45 Russia	30.00	30.10
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	27.00	27.10
Stockholm	29.20	29.30
Christiania	27.85	27.95
19.295 Spain	20.90	21.10
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	45.25	45.50
32.44 Rio	23.90	24.00
5.1826 Switzerland	5.02	5.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

*Less ⅛.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $579,319,232; balance, $29,467,110; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $485,095.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 10c discount @ par; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .46875@.6250 premium.

Silver.

Bar Silver in London, 36 13-16d, unchanged; in New York, 76¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 50¼@52⅛c.

J. R. Morron Joins Maxwell Motor.

The vacancy left on the board of the Maxwell Motor Company by the resignation of Eugene Meyer, Jr., was filled yesterday by the election of John R. Morron. James C. Brady, a son of the late A. N. Brady, was made Chairman of the board and of the Executive Committee in place of John C. Jay, Jr. Mr. Jay will continue on the board and has been made a Vice President. Mr. Morron is President of the Atlas Portland Cement Company and is a Director of the Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago Great Western, Guaranty Trust Company, American Surety Company, and the National Bank of the Republic of Chicago.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20, 1916.

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Day's sales	1,618,910	540,090	156,894
Year to date	226,383,140	168,996,491	47,450,988

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
63	66	100	Acme Tea	64	64	64	64	—1
19	20	1,100	Advance Rumely	18	19¼	18	19	—1½
35	39	100	Advance Rumely pf	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	—1½
75¼	76	800	Ajax Rubber	79	79½	75½	75½	—2½
12⅝	12¾	1,700	Alaska Gold Mines	12¼	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	...
7⅛	7¾	300	Alaska Juneau	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
26¾	27	2,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	28½	28½	26¼	27	— ⅝
86½	87	8,100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	88¼	88½	87	87	—1¼
87¼	88	200	Am. Agri. Chem. x d	89	89	88	88	—¾
93	94	10,000	Am. Beet Sugar	98½	98½	92	93½	—4½
180	192	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf	192	192	192	192	—1
47⅜	48½	9,400	Am. Can	50⅜	51¼	47¼	47¼	—2⅜
108¼	111	100	Am. Can pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	— ¾
66¼	67	8,200	Am. Car & Fdry	69¾	69¾	66¼	66½	—2⅝
50	51	500	Am. Cotton Oil	51½	51½	50½	50½	—1
13½	14	300	Am. H. & Leather	14	14	13½	13½	—½
67	68	2,000	Am. H. & Leath. pf	69	69¼	67	67	—3
30½	30¾	3,700	Am. Ice Securities	31	31¼	30	30¾	— ½
19	19½	2,700	Am. Linseed	20	20¼	19	19	— ¾
49⅞	51	1,600	Am. Linseed pf	51¼	51¼	49⅞	49⅞	—1¾
75	75½	11,300	Am. Locomotive	80¼	80¾	75	75	—4⅝
106	107	100	Am. Locomotive pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	+ ¼
47	47¼	300	Am. Malt pf	47	47	47	47	— ⅝
103⅝	106	29,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	107¼	107⅜	105⅝	106	— ⅝
114	115	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	—1½
97	98	600	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	98½	98¼	97	97	—1½
93½	94½	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	94⅞	94⅞	94⅜	94⅜	+⅛
60⅝	62	1,100	Am. Steel F'dries	62	62½	60¾	61	—1⅝
110	111	1,800	Am. Sugar Ref	112	112	110	110	—2½
125¼	125⅝	1,200	Am. Tel. & Tel	125¾	125¾	125¼	125¼	— ½
1⅞	2¼	4,500	Am. T. & T. rights	2	2	2	2	...
214	219	200	Am. Tobacco	216	216	215	215	—1
107½	108½	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	108	108	108	108	—1½
45½	46	2,000	Am. Woolen	48¼	48¼	45¼	45¼	—1½
95	95¼	200	Am. Woolen pf	95¾	95¾	95⅛	95⅛	— ⅝
45½	46	4,000	Am. Writing P. pf	47	47⅝	45⅝	45⅝	—1⅝
38	40½	8,100	Am. Zinc L. S	46	46	38	38	—7½
72	73	700	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	75	75	73	73	—2
84	84¼	42,700	Anaconda Cop. Co	87½	87⅞	83⅝	83⅝	—2⅝
69½	70	100	Associated Oil	69¼	69¼	69¼	69½	— ½
...	...	100	Assets Realization	3½	3½	3½	3½	...
104	104¼	3,700	Atch., Top. & S. F	104⅝	105⅝	104	104	—1½
100⅝	100⅞	590	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+ ⅛
118¼	120	100	Atlantic Coast Line	122	120	120	120	...
15	17	200	At., Birm. & At	16	16	15½	15½	—1⅝
103	106	23,800	At., Gulf & W. I	120	121¼	105	105	—13
65	67	1,000	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	66½	66½	65	65	—1½
64	65	16,000	Baldwin Loco	69	69½	63¾	63¾	—4½
101	103	800	Baldwin Loco. pf	100¼	101	100	100¾	—2
84½	84⅞	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	85	85	84½	84½	—¼
1⅞	2	500	Batopilas Mining	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
..	140	300	Barrett Co. x d & x r	141¼	141¼	140	140	— ¾
..	..	500	Barrett Co. rights	4	4	4	4	...
500	520	300	Bethlehem Steel	500	500	500	500	—72
500	520	10	Do., odd lot	560	560	560	560	...
138¼	149	450	Bethlehem Steel pf	143¼	143¼	140	140	—5
80	90	200	Burns Brothers	90½	90½	90	90	—1
48¾	49	8,000	Butte & Superior	53	53	48¼	48¼	—3
25	25½	4,500	California Petrol. pf	25¾	26⅝	25¼	25½	+ ⅝
54	54¼	1,800	Cal. Petrol. pf. x d	56	56⅝	54½	54½	— ⅛
167½	168	2,200	Canadian Pacific	168	168½	167½	167½	+ ¼
151	152¼	25	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	152	152	152	152	...
86	86½	40,700	Central Leather Co	93	93¾	86	86	—6⅝
113¼	114	600	Central Leather pf	115¼	115¼	114	114	—1½
113¼	114	50	Do., odd lots	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	...
103	104	200	Chandler Motor	104	104	103½	103½	+ ⅝
65⅝	66	4,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	67	67¼	65¾	65¾	— ¾
30	31¼	100	Chicago & Alton pf	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
12	14	100	Chi. & E.I.pf.Eq.tr	15	15	15	15	...
14½	15	500	Chi. Great Western	15¼	15¼	14½	14½	—1½
41	42½	700	Chi. Gt. West. pf	42¾	42¾	41½	41½	—1½
93	93½	1,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93¼	93¼	93	93¼	— ¼
124	124¾	700	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	125	125⅛	124¾	124¾	...
124¾	125	700	Chi. & Northwest	124⅞	125	124¼	124¾	+ ⅜
87	87¼	8,200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	88¼	88¼	87	87¼	+ ¼
36¼	37	1,200	C., R. I. & P. ctfs. of d	37½	37½	36½	36½	+ ¼
114	120	100	Chi., St. P., M. & O	114	114	114	114	—1
120	...	50	Do., odd lot	115	115	115	115	...
25	25½	12,700	Chile Copper	26½	27	25	25	—1½
52	53¼	12,400	Chino Copper	56	56½	53¼	53¼	—2½
51	58	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L	52	52	52	52	—3
4⅝	4¾	6,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	4⅞	4⅞	4¼	4¼	—2⅛
44	44¼	3,700	Columbia Gas	46	46¼	44	44	—1¼
47	48¼	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	48	48	48	48	+1¼
20½	21	200	Con. Inst. Cal. Min	21	21	21	21	...
132	133½	500	Consolidated Gas	132⅝	132⅝	132¼	132¼	— ½
88	89	300	Continental Can	89¾	89¾	89	89	— ⅞
57	59	500	Continental Insur	57	58	57	58	+2
23⅝	23¾	12,000	Corn Products Ref	24¾	25	23⅝	23⅝	—1½
110¼	110⅝	1,400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	112¾	112¾	110	110⅛	—2½
60¾	61	28,300	Crucible Steel	66½	67⅝	60¾	61	—1½
112½	114	200	Crucible Steel pf	114¼	114¼	114	114	—1½
51¼	51½	17,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	53⅝	54⅜	50¾	51½	—1½
92½	94	2,100	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	94½	94½	93	93	—1½
42	43	500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	43½	43¼	42	42	—1
125	128	100	Detroit United Ry	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	—1⅝
31	31¼	5,000	Distillers' Secur	32¾	32¾	31	31	— ⅝
19½	20	1,700	Dome Mines	20¼	20¼	20	20	— ¼
53	54	100	Driggs-Seabury	56½	56½	56½	56½	+1½
6	8	4,800	Duluth, S. S. & A	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
..	..	200	Erie	37¼	37¼	36	36	— ⅞
..	..	200	Erie 1st pf	51½	51½	50¾	50¾	— ⅝
41	42	200	Federal M. & S. pf	42	42	42	42	—1
37	39	600	Gaston, Wms. & W	37½	39	37½	39	+ ½
...	...	25	General Chemical	310	310	310	310	...
163½	169	1,400	General Electric	171½	171¼	168¼	168¼	—1½
115	120	300	General Motors pf	118	118¼	118	118	+ ¼
128	130	500	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	130	130	129¾	130	...
88	90	900	G. M. pf. temp. cfs	90	90	89	89¾	...
59½	60¼	13,600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	59¼	62	59¼	60	+ ⅝
88	90	1,800	Granby Consol	91¼	92	89	89	—2½
116¾	117¼	1,300	Great Northern pf	117½	117½	117	117¾	+ ⅛
37	37¼	6,600	G. N. ctfs. for o. pf	39¼	39¼	37	37¼	—1¾
..	45	900	Greene-Cananea	46¾	46¾	45	45	—1⅝
45	45½	300	Gulf States Steel	137	137	133	133	...
130	135	50	Do., odd lot	129	129	129	129	—1
130	135	50	Do., 1st pref	137	137	137	137	...
107	110	100	Hartman Corp	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	—1⅝
..	..	1,900	Illinois Central	107	107	106	106	— ⅞
58⅝	59	27,600	Inspiration Copper	58⅝	59¼	56⅝	56¼	—2
16¾	17	3,400	Interboro Consol	17	17⅛	16½	16⅝	— ⅞
18	19	400	Int. Agricultural	19	19	18¼	18¼	—1
43	45	800	Int. Agricultural pf	46	46	43½	44¼	—3⅞
120	123¼	300	Int. Harvester, N.J	123	123	121½	122	—1
87	88	1,300	Int. Harvest. Corp	88¼	88¾	86¼	88⅝	+2⅝
27	27	80,100	Int. Mer. Marine	32⅞	34	26¾	26¾	—7¼
87½	88	117,800	Int. Mer. Marine pf	100	100⅜	87¾	87¾	—14⅛
42¼	42¾	9,500	Int. Nickel	43¼	43¾	42¼	42⅞	—1⅝
45¼	45¾	19,700	Int. Paper	47	48¾	45¼	45¼	—1⅝
104	105	3,000	Int. Paper pf	105¼	106¼	104	104	—1
20¼	26½	100	Kansas City South	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
63¾	64½	900	Kelly Spring Tire	65	66	64	64	—3
45¾	46½	28,500	Kennecott Copper	47¼	47⅝	45¼	45¾	—1⅞
82¼	83	12,500	Lackawanna Steel	88¼	89	82¼	82¼	—3½
115	116	100	Laclede Gas	115¼	115½	115½	115½	—1
27	28⅞	100	Lake Erie & West	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	—2¼
31	32	400	Lee Rubber & Tire	32	32¼	31½	31½	...
79½	80	2,600	Lehigh Valley	80¾	80¾	79½	79½	— ⅞
281	289	100	Liggett & Myers	280¾	280¾	280¾	280¾	—8⅝
33	35	100	Long Island	33	33	33	33	...
21	24½	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	22	22	22	22	—1⅜
117	121	100	Lorll., (P.,) Co., pf	120	120	120	120	...
133	200	100	Louis. & Nash	132	132	130¾	130¾	—8½
83½	83⅝	100	Mackay Cos	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	...
56⅜	57½	12,100	Maxwell Motors	59½	60¾	57	57	—2½
71½	72	1,300	Max. Motor 1st pf	72	73	71½	72	—1
38¾	40	500	Max. Motors 2d pf	40¼	40¼	38¾	38¾	—2⅝
63½	65	500	May Dept. Stores	64½	64½	63¾	63¾	+ ⅛
99	99½	13,100	Mexican Petroleum	100⅜	102¼	99	99¼	—1¾
38¼	38¾	4,000	Miami Copper	40	40	38¼	38¼	—1⅜
29	30	100	Minn. & St. L. new	30	30	30	30	...
118	120	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	118	118	118	118	— ⅝
11¼	11¾	8,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12¼	12¾	11¼	11¼	—2
20	22	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	21	21	21	21	...
18	18¼	900	Missouri Pacific	19½	19½	18¾	18¾	— ¾
18	18¼	1,350	Mo. Pacific t r	19¾	19½	17¾	18¼	— ¾
34¾	35¼	6,630	Mo. Pacific w. i	36	36	35	35	—2⅝
60	61	2,100	Mo. Pacific pf. w. i	62¾	62¾	61	61	—2⅝
103¼	104	100	Montana Power	103	103	103	103	—2
..	..	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	121	121¼	121	121½	—1½
..	..	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	80	80	80	80	...
..	..	2,000	Nat. En. & St. Co	31¾	32	29	29	—2½
..	..	1,000	Nat. Lead Co	61¾	61¾	61	61	— ½
..	..	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	112	112	112	112	...
23¼	24	5,400	Nevada Con. Cop	25¼	25⅝	24	24	—1⅜
24	25	100	N. O., Tex. & Mex	25	25	25	25	—2
148	149	600	N. Y. Air Brake	152⅜	152⅜	148	148¼	—2
104⅞	105¼	8,200	N. Y. Central	104¼	106	104⅜	104⅝	— ½
39½	40¼	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	40⅜	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ⅛
54	54¾	1,800	N. Y., N. H. & H	55	55¼	54	54¼	— ⅝
53⅜	54½	1,800	N. Y. Ont. & West	31¼	31¼	30	30	—1
30	31	2,200	Norfolk & Western	137	137	134¾	134¾	— ¼
..	..	100	North American	71	71	71	71	—1
..	..	1,200	Northern Pacific	110¾	110¾	110	110	— ⅝
105	125	100	Nova Scotia S. & C	125	125	125	125	...
102	105	2,200	Ohio Cities Gas	104¾	106	102	102	—3½
101	103	200	Ontario Mining	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
6¼	7⅛	400	Pacific Mail	22¼	22¼	20¾	20¾	—1½
20	21	300	Pacific Tel. & Tel	33¾	33¾	33	33¾	— ¼
33	33¾	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	97	97	97	97	...
97	98	1,600	Penn. R. R	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	+ ⅛
13	14	300	Peoria & Eastern	13	14	13	14	—1
41¼	42	1,400	Philadelphia Co	42¾	42¾	41¼	41½	—1
87	88	1,300	P., C. C. & St. L	85¾	87	85	87	+2
94	96	200	P.,C.,C. & St. L. pf	95	95	95	95	+2
40¾	41	9,900	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	43¼	45¼	40¾	41	—2½
100	111	100	Pitts C. pf. cfs. of d	110	110	110	110	...
71	73	4,200	Pressed Steel Car	78¼	78¼	72	72	—1⅝
50⅝	50⅞	1,800	Railway Steel Sp	52¼	52¼	50	50	—2
26¾	27	7,500	Ray Con. Copper	28	28	26¼	26¼	—1½
38,000	38,000	38,000	Reading	108¾	108¾	106¾	106¾	—1½
38,000	38,000	38,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	80¼	81¾	76¾	77¼	—3⅝
106	107	900	Rep. Iron & S. pf	106½	106¾	106	106	—1
27	28¼	1,700	St. L. & S. F. w. i	28	28¾	28	28	—1½
55	55½	300	St. L. Southw. pf	56	56	56	56	—1
16	17	1,100	Seaboard Air Line	18	18	17	17	+ ⅛
37	38	500	Seab. Air Line pf	39	39¼	38	38	—1
220	229	1,600	Sears, Roeb. & Co	230	230	230	230	+ ½
27	27½	1,600	Shattuck-Arizona	27¼	27¾	27	27	— ⅛
58	60	3,000	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	66	66	58	58	—7
96⅞	98	6,100	Southern Pacific	99¾	99¾	97⅞	97⅞	—10
190	192	300	So. Porto Rico Sug	192	192	175	175	—1
32½	34½	21,700	Southern Railway	34½	34⅝	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
70	71	500	Southern Ry. pf	71	71¾	70¼	70¼	— ¼
90	90	10	Standard Milling pf	90	90	90	90	...
113½	114	15,900	Studebaker Co	113¾	114	111¼	113	...
55¾	56	200	Stutz Motor	55¾	55¾	53¼	55¼	—1⅛
19	20	500	Tenn. C. & C. w. i	19	18	18	18	— ⅛
208	212	8,100	Texas & Pacific	208	212	207	207¼	+1
26½	27¼	1,900	Texas Co. rights	26½	27¼	26	26½	— ½
20	20⅜	900	Texas & Pacific	20	20⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
49⅞	50¾	1,100	Third Avenue	49⅞	50¾	49⅞	50¾	+ ⅛
56	56⅝	3,000	Tobacco Products	56	56⅝	55¾	55¾	— ⅛
12	12½	100	Union B. & P. Co	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
148⅜	149	66,000	Union Pacific	148⅜	150	148¼	148⅝	— ⅛
83¼	83

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Chi., Mil. & St. Paul conv. 4½s	1932
N. Y. Central conv. 6s	1935
So. Pac.-San Fran. Term. 1st 4½	1950
Montana Power 1st & Rfdg. 5½	1943
Bethlehem Steel 1st Rfdg. 5s	1942
Liggett & Myers Deb. reg. 5s	1951

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS. Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
800 Am. W.W. & E.	11¾	11¾	12	
740 Cities Service	326	319	322	324
450 Cit. Serv. pf.	94	92¾	93¼	94
200 Commonw'h Fr.	60¾	59¾	59	61
200 Com. Pr. pf.	84	83	83	84
800 N. Ohio El.	45¾	44	44	45½
1,200 N. Ohio El. pf.	83½	80	80¾	81½
110 Pac. G. & E.	63¾	61¾	61½	63½
390 Rep. Ry. & L.	63¾	60	60	62
165 Un. G. & El. 1st pf	77	73	73	77

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Appalachian Power	84	45
Appalachian Power pf.	40	26
Adirondacki Electric Power	24	86
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	84	18
American Cities	11	84
American Cities pf.	47	45½
American Gas Co.	44	123
American Gas & Electric	120	155
American Gas & Electric pf.	152	51½
American Gas & Electric pf.	50¾	380
American Light & Traction	375	113
American Light & Traction pf.	112	80
American Power & Light	79	88
American Power & Light pf.	86¼	43
American Public Utilities	40	74
American Public Utilities pf.	72	28
American W. W. & E. pf.	26	78
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	73	95
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	95	93
Baton Rouge Electric pf.	90	88
Carolina Power & Light	35	102
Carolina Power & Light pf.	98	71
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	70	22
Central States Electric	19	32
Central Power	31	103
Colorado Power pf.	100	86
Columbus Electric pf.	82½	..
Connecticut Power	98	96
Connecticut Power pf.	94	99
Consumers' Power pf.	97	..
Eastern Texas Electric	63	92¼
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	92¼	123
El Paso Electric	122¾	..
El Paso Electric pf.	100	102
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	71
Electric Properties	68	94
Empire D. E. pf.	90	18
Federal Light & Traction	15	56
Federal Light & Traction pf.	56	86
Galveston-Houston Electric	82	60
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	58	310
Gas & Electric Securities	300	100
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	48
Illinois Traction	46	61
International Traction	49	92
International Traction pf.	90	45
Interstate Electric	30	49
Lincoln Gas & Electric	45	..
Mississippi River Power	12¾	41
Mississippi River Power pf.	38	17
Northern Ontario Light & Power	14	64
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	59	108
Northern States Power	107	101
Northern States Power pf.	100¾	..
Northern Texas Electric	54½	86
Northern Texas Electric pf.	83½	48
Ozark Power & Water	44	28
Pacific G. & E. pf.	25	100
Pacific Power & Light pf.	98	107
Pacific Public Service pf.	100	101
Penn. Water & Power	99	101
Portland Gas & Coke	68¾	70
Portland Gas & Coke pf.	96	98½
Public Service Corp.	107	108
Public Service Corp. pf.	107	108
Republic Railway & Light	74¾	76¼
Republic Railway & Light pf.	93	18
Securities Corp. general	80	85
Securities Corp. general pf.	94½	96
Southern California Edison	108	109
Southern California Edison pf.	107¼	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	13¾	16
Standard Gas & Electric	42¾	44
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	128	131
Tampa Electric	10	10¾
Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	48	50
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	53	55
Toledo Traction	10	13
United Gas & Electric	12	13
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	49	51
United Light & Railways	76¼	78
United Light & Railways pf.	19½	21
Utah Power	68¾	70
Western Power pf.	103	107
West Penn. pf.	99	101
Yadkin Riv. Pr. 7 p. c. pf.		

BONDS.		
American Power & Light 6s, 1921	100	101¼
American W. W. & E. 5s	80½	81½
Baton Rouge cons. 5s	90	92½
Baton Rouge notes, April 1, 1918	99¾	..
Central Illinois Light 5s	95	97
Chin. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100¼	101½
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	88	90
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	80	82
Conn. Power 1st 5s	96	..
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	95½	98½
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99¾	..
Defiance Gas & Electric 5s, 1942	91	100
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	99	102
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	..
Eastern Texas Electric 6s, 1918	100	55
Eastern Texas Electric col. 5s	92	100
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926	99½	95
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	90	101
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1965	99	91
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	90¼	100
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	98½	..
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98½	102
Interurn. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	90	93
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1936	90	98½
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	99
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97½	100
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	99½	75¾
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	73¾	94½
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1952	94	100½
Northern States Power 5s, 1926	100	98½
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	97	94
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	90	93
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	93½	..
Pensacola Electric 1st 5s	88	..
Roanoke Gas 1st 5s	99	43
Seattle Electric cons. 5s	94	100
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99½	100
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	99	111
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	98
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	93
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	..
West. Penn. Power 1st 6s, 1946	97½	

Trust Companies Elect Trustees.

Franklin W. M. Cutcheon of the law firm of Byrne, Cutcheon & Taylor; Henry R. Pierce of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, and Carl R. Gray, President of the Western Maryland Railway, were added to the Board of the Equitable Trust Company yesterday. Morris K. Parker was elected a Vice President, and James Minott was appointed Assistant Manager of the foreign department. Philip T. Dodge, President of the International Paper Company, was elected yesterday a Trustee of the New York Trust Company.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.	1916.	Increase.
DENVER & SALT LAKE—		
First week December	$38,600	*$5,190
July 1-Dec. 7	979,171	23,260
TEXAS & PACIFIC—		
Second week December	480,192	45,382
July 1-Dec. 14	10,538,759	1,539,636

*Decrease.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'26	4	@4¼	4.50
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'30	4½	@5	4.60
Canadian North	1917-'26	4½	@5	4.60
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½		4.60
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'26	4½		4.55
Chi. & Northwest	1917-'23	4½		4.25
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½	@5	4.65
Cin. St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5		4.45
C., O., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5		4.65
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5		5.25
Del. & Hudson	1917-'22	4½		4.25
Erie Railroad	1917-'26	4½	@5	4.60
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½		5.00
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½	@5	4.40
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5		4.35
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5		4.25
Mo. Pacific	1917-'23	5		5.50
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'24	5		5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'28	4½	@5	4.80
Nor. & West.	1917-'24	4½		4.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½	@5	4.80
Pa. Gen. Freight	1917-'23	4½	@5	4.55
St. L. Southwest	1917-'26	4½	@5	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5		4.65
Southern Pacific	1917-'28	4½		4.45
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½	@5	4.55

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$12,109,799	$97,699,270
Ord. int. rev.	24,145,068	194,812,256
Inc. tax receipts	4,170,693	19,379,721
Miscellaneous	3,916,712	33,266,124
Total receipts	$44,842,294	$344,657,375
Exc. of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	13,105,350	114,687,651
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	11,982,168	120,950,449
Expenditures	57,447,645	459,259,027

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Dec. 20, (via London.)—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany, issued Dec. 15, shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Total coin and bullion, increased	305,000
Gold, increased	114,000
Treasury notes, decreased	35,979,000
Notes of other banks, increased	2,502,000
Bills discounted, decreased	68,121,000
Advances, increased	1,328,000
Investments, decreased	2,120,000
Other securities, increased	82,481,000
Notes in circulation, increased	99,639,000
Deposits, decreased	128,687,000
Other liabilities, increased	44,453,000
Total gold holdings, 2,518,872,000 marks.	

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues. Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.	6	Aug., 1919	97¾	97¾	5.85
Argen. Gov. Disc		Feb. 21, '17	98¼	99	7.00
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '17	100	100¼	5.25
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	100¼	100¾	5.75
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99½	100¼	4.65
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	100¼	4.65
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¼	100½	4.30
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99¾	100	5.00
Govt. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	97¾	98¼	5.55
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 16, '17	99	99¾	6.30
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '17	100	101	4.80
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	100	105	4.90
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	96¾	98	5.28
Prov. of Man.	6	Feb., 1920	98½	99¾	5.10
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	98¾	100¼	4.80
Prov. of N. B.		Dec., 1919	99	100¾	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100½	4.83
Prov. of Sask.	6	May, 1921	97¾	99¼	5.20
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97¼	98¼	5.30
Rep. of France	5	Is. of 1916	147	150	..
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	98	99	6.85
Do rubles	6½	Aug. 14, '26	280	291	..
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100¼	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.85

Company Issues.					
Am. Cot. Oil.	6	Nov., 1917	100¾	101	3.87
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100¾	100¾	3.70
Am. Thread	5	Jan., 1919	98¼	99	4.25
Anacon. Con.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¾	3.50
A., T. & S. F.	6	June, 1917	100¼	100¾	3.12
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100¼	6.00
Atl. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	102¾	103¼	5.30
Braz. L. & T. Co.	6	Nov., 1919	97¾	98¼	6.50
B'klyn R. T.	5	Sep., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.65
C. R. I. & L.	6	May, 1918	102	102¾	4.36
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98	98¼	4.48
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.40
Cuba-Am. Sug.		Apr., 1918	101¾	102¼	4.85
Can. North.	6	Sept., 1917	99¼	100¼	4.70
Can. North.	6	July 10, '17	99¾	100¼	5.15
Can. North.	6	July 10, '18	99¾	100¼	6.05
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '21	102¼	102¾	5.57
Driggs-Seabу.	6	Dec., 1918	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seabу.	6	Dec., 1919	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seabу.	6	Dec., 1920	98	100	6.00
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	98	6.12½	
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100¼	100¼	3.62
Gen. Rubber	5	Nov., 1918	100¾	101¼	4.30
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99¼	100¼	4.70
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	99¾	100¼	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100¾	3.95
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101¼	101¾	3.50
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100¾	101¼	5.37½
Mich Ry.	6	June, 1918	100¾	101¼	5.40
Mo. Pacific	5	June, 1916	99¼	100¼	5.75
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98¼	99¼	6.00
Morgan & W. S.		Dec., 1918	100¾	101¼	4.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	99¾	100	4.50
N. E. Nav.	5	May, 1917	99¼	99¾	6.05
Otis Elevator	5	Apr., 1920	100	101	4.55
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	100¾	101¼	4.28
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¾	100¾	4.05
Rem. A., U. S. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	86¼	87¼	15.50
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¾	3.25
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	100¾	100¾	4.33
Utah Sec. Cp.	6	Sep., 15, '20	95¾	96¾	6.45
Wab. R. R. A.	4	May, 1920	95	96	5.20
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.00
Win. R. Arm.	5	Mar., 1918	99¼	100¼	5.85
W. V. T.	6	Nov., 1917	99¼	100¼	5.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¾	101¼	5.00
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100	101	5.50

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16¼	16¾	16½	16¾
Atlantic Refining	960	975	950	975
Borne-Scrymser	450	500	450	500
Buckeye Pipe Line	113	116	113	118
Chesebrough Mfg.	450	475	450	475
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	530	550	540	560
Crescent Pipe Line	40	45	40	45
Cumberland P. L.	135	145	135	145
Eureka Pipe Line	225	230	220	230
Galena Signal Oil	190	195	190	195
Galena S. Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Illinois Pipe Line	235	240	240	245
Indiana Pipe Line	108	113	110	113
International Pet.	10¼	11	10¼	11
National Transit	18	20	18	20
N. Y. Transit	220	225	220	230
Northern P. L.	100	115	105	115
Ohio Oil	378	383	387	392
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	60	63	60	65
Prairie Oil & Gas	580	590	600	605
Prairie Pipe Line	333	338	338	343
Solar Refining	370	380	370	380
Southern P. L.	215	220	215	220
South Penn. Oil	575	585	595	605
S. W. Penn.	115	120	115	120
Standard Oil of Cal.	880	883	893	900
Standard Oil of Ind.	830	840	830	840
Standard Oil of Kan.	555	570	555	570
Standard Oil of Ky.	770	790	775	800
Standard Oil of Neb.	540	560	560	580
Standard Oil of N. J.	650	660	650	655
Standard Oil of N. Y.	265	270	270	275
Standard Oil of Ohio	450	460	450	460
Swan & Finch	115	125	115	125
Union Tank	95	98	95	98
Vacuum Oil	375	385	880	890
Washington Oil	40	45	40	45

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Sales in United States Steel on the Consolidated Stock Exchange amounted to 117,890 shares yesterday. On the decline in the market near the end of the day Steel sold on the Consolidated as low as 107¼. Large blocks of the stock were offered on the break in prices, more than 5,000 shares of Steel being dealt in at prices under 107⅞. There was a sweep of liquidation into the market in the afternoon which carried practically everything before it.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
170	Alaska G. M.	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼
40	Allis-Chal	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
210	Am. B. Sugar	96¼	96¼	93	93
730	Am. Can	50¾	50¾	47¾	47¾
320	Am. Car & F.	69	69¼	66	66
20	Am. Ice Sec.	30½	30½	30½	30½
10	Am. Linseed	20	20	20	20
470	Am. Locomo'e	80¼	80¼	75¾	78¾
570	Am. S. & Ref.	107⅝	107⅞	105½	105½
80	Am. W. P. pf.	46¼	47½	40¾	47½
170	Am. Zinc	46	47	40	40
6,080	Ana. Copper	87¾	88¼	84¼	84¼
80	A., T. & S. F.	104½	104½	104½	104½
1,000	Baldwin Loco	69	69¾	64½	64½
10	Balt. & Ohio	85	85	85	85
370	Butte & Sup.	24¾	25	23¾	25
400	California Pet.	25¾	26⅞	25¾	25¾
2,410	Cent. Leather	93¾	93¾	86¾	87¾
60	Ches. & Ohio	67	67	66¾	66¾
40	Chi. Gt. West.	15	15	15	15
10	C., M. & St. P.	94	94	94	94
60	C., R. I. & P.	37¼	38	37¼	37¼
410	Chile Copper	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼
160	Chino Copper	56	56	53¾	53¾
390	Col. Fuel & I.	47¾	47¾	45	45¼
40	Columbia Gas	46¼	46¼	44¾	44¾
250	Corn Products	25	25	24½	24½
2,280	Crucible Steel	67¾	67¾	61¼	61¼
860	Cuba Cane Su.	53¼	54¾	50¾	51¾
90	Dist. Securit's	32¾	32¾	30¾	30
540	Erie	37¾	37¾	30	30
20	Erie 1st pf.	51	51	51	51
210	Goodrich Co.	59¾	60¼	59¾	60¼
180	Gt. Nor. Ore	39	39¾	36½	36½
140	Inspir. Cop.	57¾	58¼	56¾	57¾
1,690	Int. Mer. Ma.	32¾	33¼	30¾	30¾
3,080	Int. M. M. pf.	100	100¾	87¼	87¼
80	Int. Nickel	43¾	43¾	42½	42½
910	Int. Paper	46¾	47¾	45¾	46
10	Inter. Cons.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
70	Kan. City So.	28¾	29¼	26¾	26¾
830	Kenne. Cop.	47¾	47¾	45	45¼
400	Lack. Steel	88½	88½	84	84½
10	Lehigh Val.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
140	Maxwell Mot.	60	60	56	56
940	Mexican Pet.	101	102¾	99¼	99¼
120	Miami Copper	40¼	40¾	38	38
20	Mo., K. & T.	12	12	11¾	11¾
60	Nat. E. & S.	81¼	81¼	80¾	80¾
20	Nat. Lead	61¾	61¾	61¼	61¼
30	Nevada Cons.	25¾	25¾	24¾	24¾
30	N. Y. Cen.	106	106	105¾	105¾
30	N. Y., N. H. & H.	54¾	54¾	54¼	54¼
50	N. Y. Ont. & W.	31¼	31¼	30¾	30¾
40	Nor. Pa. Wes.	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾
20	Ont. Silver	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	Pacific Mail	21	21	20¾	20¾
20	Pennsylvania	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
210	Pitt. C. & Y.	44	44	41¼	41¼
40	Press. Stl. Car	73½	74	73¾	74
30	Ry. Stl. Spg.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
150	Ray Cons.	28¼	28¼	27	27
1,520	Reading	108¼	109	108¼	108¼
970	Rep. I. & S.	80¾	81	77	77¼
80	Shat.-Arizona	27	27	27	27
80	So. Pacific	87¾	88	87¾	88
1,280	So. Railway	34¼	35	33¾	33¾
390	Studebaker	112¾	113¾	111¾	112¾
60	Third Av.	50	50	49¾	49¾
3,860	Union Pac.	148¾	150¼	148¼	148¼
50	United Fruit	153¾	153¾	152¼	152¼
750	U. S. Ind. Al.	111¾	112	108¼	109
410	U. S. Rubber	64¾	64¾	62¾	62¾
117,890	U. S. Steel	112¾	112¾	107⅛	108⅜
520	Utah Copper	104¾	104¾	99	99¼
80	Va.-Car. Ch.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
710	Westing. El.	54¾	55¼	54	54
110	Willys-Over'd	87	87¼	86¼	87¼

MINING STOCKS.					
900	Atlanta	.10	.10	.10	.10
100	Daly	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05
800	Goldf'd Con	.60	.60	.58	.58
500	Gypsy Queen	.05	.05	.05	.05
300	Iron Blossom	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
1,000	Isabella	.22½	.22½	.22	.22½
800	Jumbo Ext.	.28	.28	.28	.28
2,100	Kewanaa	.19	.19¼	.19	.19¼
500	Rescue Eula	.25	.25	.25	.25
1,000	Silver Pick	.27	.27	.27	.27
520	Tono. Ext.	4.15	4.15	4.10	4.10
200	Union Cons.	.55	.55	.55	.55

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	108	118	109	113
American Cigar pf.	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	275	325	275	325
J. S. Young	105	115	105	115
J. S. Young pf.	100	110	100	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	130	100	130
MacAndrews & F.	200	210	200	210
MacAndrews & F. pf.	101	103	101	103
Porto Rico-Am.	225	245	200	250
R. J. Reynolds	580	610	580	610
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	124	126	123	126

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Adventure	4	4	3¾	3¾
185	Ahmeek	108	108	108	108
245	Alaska Gold	12¾	12¾	12	12
535	Alloues	65¼	65¼	62	62
7,465	Am. Zinc	46	46¼	39½	39¾
179	Am. Zinc pf.	74	74	72¾	72¾
960	Arizona Coml.	14¾	14¾	13¾	13¾
650	Butte-Balak	2	2	1¾	1¾
450	Butte & Sup.	52¼	52¼	50	50
955	Cal. & Ariz.	550	550	535	539
125	Chino	50¾	50¾	54¼	54¼
2,340	Copper Range	65¼	65¾	65	65
1,280	Davis-Daly	6¼	6¼	5¼	5½
30	Daly-West	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,550	East Butte	16½	16¾	15¾	16
46	United Fruit	9	9	9	9
20	Granby	91	91	90	90
255	Hancock	16¼	16¼	16	16
210	Helvetia	80c	80c	80c	80c
50	Indiana	4	4	4	4
205	Island Creek	63	63	60	60
455	Isle Royale	36	36	35¼	35½
100	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Keweenaw	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
375	Lake	13	13	12¾	12¾
670	Lake Copper	15	15	13¾	13¾
110	M

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 Aluminum Co. of America
50 American Thermos Bottle
100 Colorado Fuel & Iron Pfd.
25 Carbondale Machine
25 Germania Insurance
25 German American Insurance
25 Home Insurance
50 Int. Cotton Mills Com. & Pfd.
20 National Fuel Gas
50 Ohio Oil
25 Old Dominion S. S.
25 Phelps Dodge & Co.
50 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Pfd.
100 Thompson-Starrett Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 Atlas Portland Cement Com.
100 Columbia Mills
20 Del. Lack. & Western Coal
100 Eastern Steel Com. & 1st Pfd.
100 Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance.
25 Franklin Fire Insurance
100 Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd.
25 New Jersey Zinc
100 Pyrene Mfg. Com.
25 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Com.
25 Singer Manufacturing
100 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
75 Westchester Insurance.

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COTTON LOSS SMALL AFTER ERRATIC DAY

The Market Closes 50 Points Higher Than the Low Level of the Morning.

UNDERTONE VERY FEVERISH

Census Bureau Reports Amount of Cotton Ginned Up to Dec. 13 at 10,845,989 Bales.

While price movements in the cotton market yesterday were not quite so wide as they have been on several days recently, there was no lack of heart-breaking irregularity. The market opened at a decline ranging from 4 to 42 points and rallied quickly about 35 points; broke 30, rallied 25, and then sold up a little more than 50 points above the low level of the morning. The close was unsettled, at a net loss of 4 to 6 points.

It looked as if urgent liquidation had about run its course. However, the trade is prepared for almost anything in the way of price changes. A sympathetic tension undoubtedly has been communicated from the wild stock market. Fluctuations are uncertain, with the undertone extremely feverish. The buying, however, is of the better class, and several trade houses which were against the market 4 cents a pound higher are now advocating purchases. Moreover, spot markets have not broken, and the news from the South regarding actual cotton is generally bullish. Spots are firmly held, and all indications point to the fact that cotton is in strong hands.

The Census Bureau issued its report on the amount of cotton ginned up to Dec. 13, and placed the amount at 10,845,989 bales, against 10,311,445 bales last year. The amount of cotton ginned for the first two weeks of December was 489,000 bales, against 605,000 bales last year. The report was about in line with expectations.

Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	16.98	17.05	16.85	16.92@16.96	16.98@7.02
Jan.	16.80	17.25	16.74	16.99@17.00	17.04@17.15
Mar.	17.07	17.52	17.00	17.24@17.26	17.30@17.35
May	17.25	17.72	17.24	17.44@17.47	17.50@17.53
July	17.32	17.75	17.32	17.49@17.51	17.52@17.57
Oct.	15.71	15.93	15.65	15.74@15.76	15.80@15.82

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 65 points decline; middling, 17.15c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady, unchanged to 75 points decline. New Orleans, 17.25c; Galveston, 17.60c; Savannah, 16.50c; Memphis, 18c; Augusta, 17.50c; Houston, 16.90c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	16.58	16.61	16.50	16.55@16.55	16.65@16.71
Jan.	16.40	16.76	16.30	16.49@16.51	16.61@16.71
Mar.	16.55	17.06	16.49	16.75@16.78	16.86@16.96
May	16.72	17.26	16.72	16.96@16.99	17.03@17.18
July	16.94	17.45	16.90	17.17@17.18	17.23@17.26
Oct.	15.35	15.61	15.27	15.35@15.38	15.50@15.51

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 42 points down at 10.29d. Sales, 7,000 bales; receipts, 24,000, including 14,000 American. Closed unsettled. Prev.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.
Jan.-Feb.	10.15	10.16	10.04	10.13	10.16
Mar.-Apr.	10.26	10.32	9.98	10.24	10.28
May-June	10.36	10.40	10.08	10.34	10.38
July-Aug.	10.35	10.40	10.08	10.34	10.37
Oct.-Nov.	9.66	9.66	9.40	9.58	9.67

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 16.88c; March, 17.15c; May, 17.34c; July, 17.38c; October, 15.78c. The market there was due to open today 2 points down to 5½ up.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last yr.	Stocks.	Last yr.
Galveston	8,790	14,239	398,327	356,770
New Orleans	7,163	13,255	480,221	404,245
Mobile	179	710	17,072	20,217
Savannah	2,339	3,988	200,462	230,863
Charleston	523	501	72,417	99,008
Wilmington	224	231	30,834	39,664
Norfolk	2,278	1,838	112,370	131,685

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last yr.	Stocks.	Last yr.
Augusta	770	1,223	147,931	209,264
Memphis	2,644	6,418	308,003	340,841
St. Louis	746	4,491	32,729	15,612
Houston	4,633	7,346	277,907	235,596

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	9,000 to 10,000	8,332	10,511
New Orleans		2,885	44,840

Exports yesterday were 10,402 bales; total thus far this season, 2,916,072 bales; total last season, 2,201,005 bales.

CHECK COLLECTING RULE.

Boston, Philadelphia, and Richmond Now on "Discretionary List."

Gates W. McGarrah, Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, announced yesterday that new rules governing check collection charges would become effective on Jan. 1. The principal change is that hereafter checks on Boston, Philadelphia, and Richmond and items payable in Jersey City and Hoboken will be on the so-called "discretionary list," that is, banks which are members of the Clearing House will be free to make any or no charges for collecting these items, while under the existing regulations member banks are required to charge their depositors not less than 1½ cents per item.

It is expected that, as a result of the new ruling, banks will not make any charge for collecting checks drawn on banks in the cities mentioned, and thus return to the practice that was followed prior to last August.

Another change in the rules has to do with the extension of the Clearing House Association's "country check collection department." Heretofore the membership of out-of-town banks had been restricted to those who filed agreements before Sept. 1, 1916, but now the limit in time has been removed.

PAPER EXPORTS DOUBLED.

Year's Total May Reach $40,000,000, According to Commerce Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Exports of paper and paper manufactures this year will reach $40,000,000, doubling those of any previous year, according to figures assembled today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Increasing exports, some publishers charge, has been one factor in increasing prices for news print paper.

News print paper exports this year have reached a total value of $3,430,000, against $2,260,000 last year, about half of it going to Latin America. The largest purchaser was Argentina, which took $905,000 worth; Cuba was second, with $365,000; Australia third, with $302,000, and the United Kingdom fourth, with $233,000.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was again unsettled and prices moved feverishly over a rane of 2½ to 5¾c. The December position showed more or less firmness on covering by belated shorts, but toward the close of the day the late months were weak and the close was net unchanged to 3 cents lower. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.97½; No. 2 hard, $1.73½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.89¾; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.93½, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
December	1.55½	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.21⅝
May	1.67	1.61¼	1.62	1.63¾	1.23
July	1.40	1.35	1.35¾	1.38¾	1.15⅝

CORN.

The corn market developed weakness and closed 1½ to 2¾c net lower. The December position showed the greatest decline, reflecting a change in the cash position in the West, and sentiment was influenced by the Price Current report, which said that new corn everywhere is grading high; in some cases as high as 80 per cent. of the receipts have graded No. 3 or better. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.04¾, ten days shipment, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. Export sales were placed at 200,000 bushels.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
December	92½	89⅝	89⅝	92¼	70⅜
May	92⅝	90¼	90⅝	92	74⅛
July	02⅛	90	90	91½	74⅛

OATS.

The oats market followed much the same course as wheat and corn, and at the close was weak, with net losses of 1¾c to 1⅝c. The local cash market was weak; standard quoted at 57½c to 58c; No. 2 white, 58c to 58½c; No. 3 white, 57c to 57½c; No. 4 white, 56½c to 57c; fancy clipped white, 59¼c to 60½c; ordinary clipped white, 57½c to 58½c, all elevator. Export sales were estimated at 500,000 bushels.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Prev. Last Year.
Dec.	49	47¾	47¾	49	42¼
May	53¼	51⅝	51¾	53	45½
July	50¾	49¼	49¾	50½	..

PROVISIONS.

After a steady opening the provision market advanced on peace talk, buying by packers, and covering by December lard shorts, but eased off again in the late afternoon with grain, closing about net unchanged with the exception of pork, which showed a small advance. Receipts at Chicago were 55,000 hogs, with 45,000 expected on Thursday. Kansas City had 11,000 hogs, Omaha 18,500, and all Western points about 55,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
Lard—					
January	15.92	15.82	15.87	15.87	9.60
May	16.00	15.90	15.97	15.95	9.85
Ribs—					
January	13.67	13.62	13.67	13.65	9.77
May	14.10	14.05	14.07	14.05	10.10
Pork—					
January	26.75	26.75	26.75	26.65	18.17
May	26.40	26.22	26.30	26.35	18.35

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was nervous and irregular. The December position was firm on covering, closing with net gains of 15 points, while the late months were comparatively easy, and final quotations were 1 to 7 points net lower. Total sales for the day were 27,100 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	12.35	12.30
December	12.50	12.45	12.50@12.60	12.35
January	12.10	12.05	12.10@12.12	12.05
February	12.05	12.00	12.04@12.09	12.08
March	12.04	11.94	12.01@12.03	12.03
April	..	..	12.01@12.09	12.08
May	12.12	12.02	12.09@12.10	12.10
June	12.10	12.04	12.10@12.15	12.13
July	12.16	12.09	12.15@12.19	12.17

COFFEE.

The coffee market was less active, and fluctuations were correspondingly narrow, with prices showing a tendency to sag off under some further scattering liquidation. March contracts sold off 5 points, and July to 8.72c, or about 3 to 6 points net lower, with the market closing net unchanged to 5 points lower. The local spot market was steady on the basis of 9½c for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	..	..	8.18@8.23	8.22
January	..	..	8.27@8.28	8.31
February	..	..	8.35@8.36	8.40
March	8.46	8.42	8.44@8.45	8.45
April	..	..	8.52@8.53	8.54
May	8.61	8.56	8.59@8.60	8.61
June	..	..	8.66@8.67	8.68
July	8.75	8.72	8.73@8.75	8.75
August	..	..	8.79@8.80	8.80
September	8.88	8.85	8.85@8.87	8.83
October	..	..	8.90@8.91	8.90
November	..	..	8.95@8.96	8.93

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures opened irregular, December 11 points higher on covering of shorts, and other months unchanged to 2 points higher. Trading ruled quiet throughout the day and price fluctuations kept within a comparatively narrow range. There was nothing in the spot situation to cause an aggressive stand either way and operators on the Exchange continued to await developments in actual sugar. Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Prev. Last Year.
December	4.30	4.15	4.17@4.29	4.18	
January	4.15	4.12	4.12@4.13	4.12	
February	3.94	3.94	3.90@3.92	3.92	
March	3.92	3.89	3.88@3.89	3.89	
April	..	..	3.91@3.93	3.92	
May	3.98	3.94	3.93@3.97	3.95	
June	..	..	3.98@4.00	3.97	
July	..	..	4.00@4.02	4.00	
August	..	..	4.02@4.04	4.02	
September	4.07	4.05	4.03@4.05	4.04	
October	..	..	4.00@4.02	4.00	
November	..	..	4.00@4.02	4.00	

The market for refined sugar was dull and unchanged at 7.00c to 7.05c for fine granulated, although some refiners were accepting business at 6.95c. A firmer tone developed in raw sugar late in the day on a sale of 5,000 bags Cubas, afloat, at 4¼c, cost and freight, equal to 5.27c duty paid. Quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.27c molasses, 4.40c; cost and freight, 4¼c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,351 packages. The general demand was very moderate, and, with the exception of fancy fresh creamery, which still comprises a small part of current receipts, the market shows weakness. Quite a good deal of medium to choice fresh butter has accumulated and the very limited demand for it is causing pressure to sell. Ladles are ruling firm and packing stock favors the seller. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 41¼@42c; extras, (92 score,) 41c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 37½@40½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 35@37c; thirds, 34@34½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 42½@43c; extras, 41½@42c; firsts, 38½@41c; seconds, 36@38c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 38@38¾c; extras, 37¼@37½c; firsts, 36@37c; seconds, 34½@35½c; thirds, 33@34c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 40c; good to prime, 37½@39½c; common to fair, 30½@37c; renovated, extras, 35@35½c; firsts, 35½@34½c; lower grades, 30½@33c; imitation creamery, firsts, 32¼@33c; ladles, June make, firsts, 31@31¼c; current make, firsts, 31@31½c; seconds, 30@30½c; lower grades, 28½@29½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 30@30½c; No. 2, 29½c; lower grades, 27½@29c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 5,973 cases. The market for fresh-gathered eggs shows an easier tone. Arrivals continue comparatively light, but the demand is limited, and stock is not clearing as closely as it did a few days ago. Receivers are anxious to avoid any accumulations, and are disposed to force sales even at the expense of some concessions. Weather in the West is very cold and wintry, and the tone of the market is unsettled and irregular, but on sales reported prices are about 1c lower. A good deal of stock is arriving more or less frosted, and for such values have to be shaded more or less, according to the extent of the damage. Storage eggs quiet; tone is again easier, sales today being generally a little lower than yesterday; some lots are coming in from outside points, and these are affecting the market to some extent. Nearby white eggs of fancy quality are scarce and wanted rather beyond the supply, prices showing a firm tone, with some sales a little above recent quotations. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 51@52c; extra firsts, 49@50c; firsts, 46½@48c; seconds and poorer, 40@46c; Fall gathered, poor to good, 32@38c; fresh dirties, No. 1, 34@35c; No. 2 and poorer, 32@33c; checks, good to choice, dry, 31@32c; undergrades, 28@30c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 33½@34c; firsts, 32½@33c; seconds, 31½@32c; lower grades, 30@31c; refrigerator, State whites, 35@37c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 63@65c; ordinary to good, 53@62c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 53@56c; nearby pullets' eggs, whites, 50@56c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 54@57c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 48@52c.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Kentucky	.04
Andes	.16	Mexican	.17
Best & Belcher	.03	Occidental	.05
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.14
Caledonia	.25	Overman	.06
Challenge Con.	.03	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.05	Savage	.05
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Virginia	.10	Sierra Nevada	.17
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con.	.50
Hale & Norcross	.09	Utah	.01
Jacket	.03	Mexican dollars	.58

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.80	Daisy	.04
Jim Butler	.82	Florence	.20
McNamara	.06	G'field Consol.	.60
Midway	.21	G'field Merger	.05
Mizpah Exten.	.13	Grand Rend	.05
Monarch Pitts.	.11	Jumbo Exten.	.27
Montana	.18	Kewanaa	.18
North Star	.03	Silver Pick	.26
Rescue	.24	Spearhead	.06
Tonopah Exten.	4.25	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	Big Jim	1.20
West End	.70	Nevada Hills	.23
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.30
Atlanta	.08	Rochester	.68
Booth	.09	Round Mountain	.38
Comb. Fraction	.05	United Eastern	5.20
D'field B. B.	.04	United Mines	1.25
		White Caps	.35

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	72½	730	Doctor	9¼	10
Elkton	12	12½	El Paso	42	50
Findlay	6¼	7½	Gold Dol.	2	3
Golden C.	265	270	Gold Sov.	6¼	6¾
Granite	50	65	McKinney	26	38
Portland	200	204	Vindicator	125	140
U. Gold M.	23	24½			

FREIGHT EMBARGO REMOVED

New Haven Changes Regulations, Relieving Certain Shippers.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company announced some changes in its freight embargoes yesterday.

The embargo on freight for the Providence Line, in effect on Dec. 9, because of the accumulation of shipments, is removed. Fertilizer will be accepted for delivery on the New Haven and Central New England lines, and cotton originating outside the New England States, and consigned in direct cars to one destination and one consignee, will be handled. Less than carload shipments reaching these companies through the Harlem River gateway will not be handled, but perishable freight and live stock conforming to this rule will be accepted.

The previous embargo will be lifted against individual consignees who have reduced their accumulation, but an embargo will be put in force against others who have on hand more cars than can be promptly released.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street:

For Account of Executors.

27 shares First National Bank of Yonkers, N. Y., $50 each, $40 per share.

$812 55-100 judgment against Arthur B. Springer, filed March 17, 1916, in New York County, in favor of George Bennett as administrator, $11.

For Account of Whom It May Concern.

25 shares United States and Mexican Trust Company preferred, 75 shares United States and Mexico Trust Company common, $100 lot.

$9,000 State North Carolina 6 per cent. special tax bonds issued to Western North Carolina Railroad Company, due April, 1870, coupons on, $180 lot.

$11,000 State North Carolina 6 per cent. special tax bonds issued to Western North Carolina Railroad Company, due April, 1898; $2,000 have April, 1870, coupons on, and $9,000 have October, 1870, coupons on; $242 lot.

$14,000 State North Carolina 6 per cent. special tax bonds, due April, 1898, issued to Chatham Railroad Company, April, 1869, coupons on, $224 lot.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Rain in e. and snow and colder in w. Thurs.; Fri. fair, much colder; s. e to s. winds, probably increasing and shifting to n. w. Thurs. night.

S. Car.—Rain Thurs.; Fri. probably fair and much colder; moderate, s. e. to s. winds, probably increasing and shifting to n. w. Thurs. night.

Ga.—Rain and colder Thurs.; Fri. much colder and probably fair; variable winds, becoming n. w. and fresh Thurs. night.

Fla.—Rain Thurs., except fair in extreme s.; colder in n. w., with a cold wave at night; Fri. fair, except rain in extreme s.; colder, much colder in cent. and n. e.; moderate s. winds, shifting to n. w. Thurs. morning over n. w. and at night over cent. and n. e.

Ala.—Fair Thurs., preceded by rain in s. e.; much colder, with a cold wave; Fri., fair, continued cold; moderate to fresh n. w. to n. winds.

Miss.—Fair, colder Thurs.; much colder in s., with a cold wave; Fri. fair, continued cold; moderate to fresh n. winds.

Tenn.—Fair, colder in w., rain or snow in e. Thurs., much colder in e. and cent., with a cold wave. Fri. fair, continued cold.

Ky.—Fair, colder Thurs., much colder in cent. and e., with a cold wave. Fri. fair, continued cold.

Ind.—Fair, colder Thurs. Fri. fair, continued cold; moderate n. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Thurs., colder in cent. and e. Fri. fair, moderately cold; moderate n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Ohio—Snow and colder Thurs., with a cold wave by night in s. Fri. probably fair, continued cold; moderate shifting winds, becoming n. w.

Ill.—Fair and colder Thurs. Fri. fair and continued cold.

Mo.—Fair Thurs., with colder in e. and s. Fri. fair and continued cold.

Minn., N. Dak., Iowa, S. Dak., and Neb.—Fair and continued cold Thurs. and Fri.

Kan.—Fair and continued cold Thurs. Fri. unsettled and warmer.

La.—Fair Thurs., colder except in n. w., cold wave in e. Fri. fair and warmer.

Ark.—Fair Thurs., colder in the s. e. Fri. fair and warmer.

Okla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., not so cold.

East. Texas—Fair Thurs., colder in the s. Fri. fair and warmer.

West. Texas—Cloudy Thurs., snow flurries in the Panhandle. Fri. fair and warmer.

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Established 1890

SAVINGS BANKS.
Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 & 3 THIRD AVE. (Opp. Cooper Institute).
CHARTERED 1852.
127TH DIVIDEND.
New York, December 12th, 1916.
INTEREST for the HALF YEAR ENDING December 31, 1916, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 17th, 1917. MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1.
AUGUSTUS S. HUTCHINS, President.
E. SHERER, Secy. R. D. ANDREWS, Vice-Pres.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK
125TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AV.
The trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of
3½ Per Cent. Per Annum
on all deposits entitled thereto according to the by-laws, from $5 up to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 15th, 1917. Money deposited on or before Jan. 10th, 1917, will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1917.
WILLIAM E. TROTTER, President.
THOMAS R. EBERT, Secretary.

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Germany Proposes Peace?
Vigorous editorials dealing pointedly with market conditions as they exist appear in our Market Letter every week. These articles are widely quoted. Read the editorial bearing the above title.
Our current **Market Letter No. 739** contains this very readable discussion and also gives latest information on active stocks, including

Charcoal Iron	Midvale Steel
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Cities Service
Pacific Gas & Elec.
H. F. McConnell & Co.
25 Pine St. Tel. 6064 John New York

Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Forty-Seventh Annual Statement
of
The Royal Bank of Canada

GENERAL STATEMENT
30th November, 1916

LIABILITIES

TO THE PUBLIC:

Deposits not bearing interest	$59,365,396.12	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	140,862,199.46	$200,227,595.58
Notes of the Bank in Circulation		18,178,228.49
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	1,464,467.85	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries	6,683,108.63	8,147,576.48
Bills Payable		478,392.16
Acceptances under Letters of Credit		452,677.26
		$227,484,469.97

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

Capital Stock Paid in		12,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$12,560,000.00	
Balance of Profits carried forward	852,346.28	
		13,412,346.28
Dividend No. 117 (at 12 per cent. per annum), payable Dec. 1st, 1916	$359,840.71	
Dividends Unclaimed	4,770.25	364,610.96
		$253,261,427.21

ASSETS

Current Coin	$16,072,763.38	
Dominion Notes	14,249,110.25	
	$30,321,873.63	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	6,500,000.00	
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	595,340.00	
Notes of other Banks	3,857,573.80	
Cheques on other Banks	11,805,508.55	
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	1,199.79	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	5,092,067.54	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	1,029,374.10	
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	14,012,089.69	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	15,464,604.22	
Call Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	11,076,005.90	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada	21,372,026.45	
		$121,127,663.61
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	$86,936,631.39	
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)	37,928,027.25	
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	466,640.93	
		125,331,299.57
Real Estate other than Bank Premises		1,095,473.24
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off		5,138,398.14
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra		452,677.26
Other Assets not included in the foregoing		115,315.33
		$253,261,427.21

H. S. HOLT, President. EDSON L. PEASE, Managing Director. C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

WE REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA:

That in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

That we have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office at 30th November, 1916, as well as at another time, as required by Section 56 of the Bank Act, and that we found they agreed with the entries in the books in regard thereto. We also during the year checked the cash and verified the securities at the principal branches.

That the above Balance Sheet has been compared by us with the books at the Chief Office and with the certified returns from the Branches, and in our opinion is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank.

That we have obtained all the information and explanations required by us.

JAMES MARWICK, C. A. }
S. ROGER MITCHELL, C. A. } Auditors
of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat and Co.

Montreal, Canada, December 18th, 1916.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1915	$676,472.16	
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management and all other expenses, accrued interest on deposits, full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and rebate of interest on unmatured bills	2,111,307.65	
		$2,787,779.81

Appropriated as follows:—

Dividends Nos. 114, 115, 116 and 117, at 12 per cent. per annum	$1,417,207.02
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	100,000.00
Written off Bank Premises Account	250,000.00
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation	118,216.11
Contribution to Patriotic Fund	50,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	852,346.28
	$2,787,779.81

H. S. HOLT, President. EDSON L. PEASE, Managing Director. C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

Montreal, 18 December, 1916.

NEW YORK AGENCY, WILLIAM AND CEDAR STS.

R. E. JONES, J. R. BRUCE, and C. E. MACKENZIE, Agents.

THE **LONDON CITY & MIDLAND BANK LIMITED**

Head Office:
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND.

Foreign Banking Business of every kind trans

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Southern Railway Company

NEW YORK, October 25, 1916.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of Southern Railway Company has been called by the Board of Directors and will be held at the principal office of the Company in the Times-Dispatch Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Friday, the 5th day of January, 1917, at ten o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of considering and taking action concerning the creation of a mortgage upon the railroads and other property, securities and franchises of the Company, to be designated the Refunding and Improvement Mortgage, and the issue and sale of gold bonds thereby secured, limited in amount to $500,000,000 at any time outstanding, to be issued from time to time, in lettered series, maturing on such dates not later than October 1, 1999, and bearing interest at such rates, as shall be fixed by the Board of Directors with respect to each series; and for the purpose of considering and taking all such other or further action in respect to the creation of said mortgage and the issue and sale of said bonds as may come before the meeting, including approving the form and provisions of said mortgage, approving a plan for the exchange of the Development and General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of the Company for bonds bearing higher interest secured by said Refunding and Improvement Mortgage, and approving all action taken by the Board of Directors in the premises; and for the purpose of transacting such other business as lawfully and properly may be brought before the meeting.

The transfer books of both preferred and common stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 6th, 1916, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on January 6th, 1917.

By order of the Board of Directors.

F. S. WYNN, *Secretary.*

New York, December 18, 1916.

To the Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of THE NEW CASTLE AND SHENANGO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, dated July 1, 1887, maturing January 1st, 1917:

The undersigned, successor by merger to The New Castle and Shenango Valley Railroad Company, offers to extend the above mentioned bonds so that they shall mature January 1st, 1937, with interest at the rate of 4½% per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January in each year at the office of The Farmers Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, in the City of New York, N. Y., without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railway Company or the Trustee may be required to pay or to retain therefrom, in the present first mortgage security of said bonds to remain unimpaired.

Holders of such bonds are referred to the appended announcement of Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company as to the terms of the extended offer.

THE SHARON RAILWAY,
By NORMAN HALL, President.

23 Wall Street, New York,
December 18, 1916.

Referring to the above notice, the extension privilege applies only to the holders of such bonds who shall deposit the same (together with all unmatured coupons) with us at our office, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on or before January 1st, 1917.

The January 1, 1917, coupons, if presented, will be cashed at the time of such deposit.

Upon such deposit temporary receipts will be issued, exchangeable on or after 10 days for a equal principal amount with the extension supplement and coupon sheet attached when prepared, and at the time of the delivery of such extended bonds there will be paid in cash the sum of $30 per $1,000 bond.

Copies of the Extension Supplement may be had on application at our office.

On January 1, 1917, or at any time prior thereto, at our office, we will buy at par and accrued interest the bonds of holders who do not desire to avail themselves of the above privilege of extension.

J. P. MORGAN AND COMPANY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
THE MASSILLON ELECTRIC AND GAS COMPANY
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Dated January 2nd, 1908.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that The Massillon Electric and Gas Company has elected and intends to purchase and pay off on the 1st day of January, 1917, all of its First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds secured by mortgage of the Company, to The New York Trust Company, as Trustee, dated January 2nd, 1908, and on such date there will become due and payable at the financial agency of the Company in the City of New York, the principal of said bonds, together with the interest accrued and unpaid to said date, together with a premium of five per centum (5%) of said principal. On and after said date all interest shall cease to accrue or to be payable upon said bonds.

Dated December 19, 1916.

THE MASSILLON ELECTRIC AND GAS COMPANY.

By HENRY L. DOHERTY, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
THE WATER, LIGHT AND GAS COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
DATED OCTOBER 1, 1905.

You are hereby notified that on the 1st day of April, 1917, all of the Consolidated and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of THE WATER, LIGHT AND GAS COMPANY, dated October 1, 1905, will be paid off and redeemed, and that on said date the holders of said bonds will be required to surrender all of their bonds, with all unmatured coupons thereto attached, to the New York Trust Company, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, to be entitled to receive the principal amount of said bonds, plus a premium of five per centum (5%) of said principal, plus accrued interest to said redemption date. From and after said date all interest shall cease to accrue upon said bonds.

Dated December 1, 1916.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.

MORRISTOWN & ERIE RAILROAD CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in compliance with the terms of the mortgage deed, dated September 1st, 1903, executed by the Morristown & Erie Railroad Company, the undersigned, as Trustee under the said deed, will receive proposals on or before January 20, 1917, from the holders of the bonds secured by the said mortgage, to sell the bonds to the undersigned as trustee under the provisions of the said mortgage. The trustee will, to the extent of the available moneys in its hands, $7,978.71, purchase the bonds which shall be offered at the lowest price. No purchase will be made at a rate exceeding 105%, together with accrued interest.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By E. P. MAYNARD, President,
177 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dated, Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1916.

IMPERIAL RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT
6 1-2% THREE-YEAR CREDIT.

Notice is hereby given that, for the purpose of the distribution of the semi-annual interest, due January 10, 1917, on the Imperial Russian Government 6½% Three-Year Credit, the books for the transfer of the certificates of participation in the said Credit will be closed on December 30, 1916, at 12 o'clock, and will be reopened on January 11, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M. The said distribution will be made by check to the holders of the said certificates, record at the time of closing the said book as they have deposited certificates of ownership required in connection with the Federal Income Tax Law with us, THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, December 21, 1916.

DIVIDENDS.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third St.
New York, December 20th, 1916.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Bank was declared payable, free of tax, on and after December 30th, 1916.

The Transfer Books will be closed until Tuesday, January 2d, 1917.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., December 5, 1916.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid, January 2, 1917, to the registered holders on December 12, 1916. Transfer books will be closed on December 12, and will be reopened December 18, 1916.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

61ST CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND

LAWYERS MORTGAGE COMPANY.

59 Liberty St., N. Y., Dec. 20, 1916.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable Saturday, December 30, 1916, to stockholders of record Thursday, December 21, 1916.

PETER HAMILTON, Treasurer.

WEST SIDE BANK.

New York, Dec. 20th, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 3rd, 1917.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr., Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

The Chase National Bank of the City of New York

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of 4 Per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable January 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1916.

A. C. ANDREWS, Cashier.

December 20, 1916.

HUPP
MOTOR CAR CORPORATION.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 8.

Detroit, Michigan, December 19, 1916.

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock, payable January 2, 1917, to stockholders of record December 20, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

EDWIN DENBY, Treasurer.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

The Board of Directors of the Fidelity Trust Company has declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) and an extra dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the capital stock of the company, payable January 2, 1917, to stockholders of record as of the close of business, December 23, 1916.

Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on December 23, 1916, and will reopen on January 18, 1917.

Checks for the dividends will be mailed on December 30, 1916.

ANDREW H. MARS, Secretary.

New York, December 20, 1916.

VANDALIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
Pittsburgh, Pa., December 19, 1916.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%) upon the stock of the Company, payable in cash on Monday, January 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at close of business, noon, Saturday, December 30, 1916.

Checks for the above dividend will be mailed to all stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders with the undersigned.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

The Market and Fulton National Bank

New York, Dec. 18, 1916.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of three per cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after January 2nd, 1917. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. M. ROSENDALE, Cashier.

New Idria Quicksilver Mining Company.

Boston, Dec. 20, 1916.

The Directors of the New Idria Quicksilver Mining Company have this day declared dividend No. 129, of $1.00 per share, payable December 30, 1916, to stockholders of record at close of business December 26, 1916. Transfer books do not close.

W. B. BUCKMINSTER, Treasurer.

The German Exchange Bank

OF NEW YORK.
330 Bowery.
December 15th, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. (10%) on the Capital stock of this Bank, payable January 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 22nd, 1916.

GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

Chalmers Motor Corporation

A dividend of $.75 a share has been declared, payable January 15th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 5th, 1917.

W. P. KISER, Secretary.

December 20th, 1916.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
Five Per Cent. Adjustment Mortgage Gold Bonds.

The semi-annual instalments of interest on Seaboard Air Line Railway Adjustment Bonds amounting to 2½% ($25.00.) represented by Coupons Nos. 27 and 28, for $12.50 each, will be paid on and after February 1, 1917, at the office of Messrs. Blair & Co., No. 24 Broad Street, New York.

Seaboard Air Line Railway Co.
By D. C. PORTEOUS, Secretary.
New York, December 20, 1916.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Monday, January 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, December 30, 1916,

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
26 Broad Street.

The Board of Trustees has declared this day the usual quarterly dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable December 30, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 22nd, 1916. The transfer books will close December 23rd, 1916, and reopen January 2nd, 1917.

HERBERT W. MORSE, Secretary.

New York, Dec. 20th, 1916.

THE BEAU-SITE COMPANY,
(Operating The Biltmore Hotel.)

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held Dec. 18, 1916, the semi-annual dividend of 3% on preferred stock of the Company was declared payable Jan. 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at close of business Dec. 1, 1916. Also a dividend of 10% on common stock of the Company payable Jan. 2, 1917, to stockholders of record Dec. 15, 1916.

EUGENE D. MILLER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
DIVIDEND NO. 80.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared out of surplus profits, payable December 30th, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 21st, 1916.

Dated New York, December 20th, 1916.

BERTRAM CRUGER, Treasurer.

COLUMBIA BANK,
507 Fifth Avenue, Near 42nd St.
The Fifty-seventh Consecutive Dividend.
New York, December 20, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) Per Cent., free of tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable January 1, 1917, to the shareholders of record of this day.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 1.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, held December 19th, 1916, a cash dividend of 1½% on the Common Stock was declared payable February 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record January 15th, 1917. Books remain open.

R. JONES, JR., Secretary.

THE GREENWICH BANK
Of The City of New York.
December 19, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3%, payable January 2, 1917, and also declared an extra dividend of 3%, payable on December 23, 1916, both payable to stockholders of record December 20, 1916.

FRANK HAMMOND, Cashier.

SUBMARINE BOAT CORPORATION.

New York, December 13th, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half Dollars ($1.50) per share has this day been authorized on the outstanding capital stock of this Corporation, payable January 15th, 1917, to holders of record at the close of business on December 29th, 1916.

HENRY R. CARSE, President.

The Importers and Traders National Bank of New York.

New York, December 19th, 1916.

A dividend of Twelve Per Cent., free of tax, has today been declared by this bank, payable on the 2nd day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

E. P. TOWNSEND, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, Dec. 19, 1916.

The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3rd, 1917.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

MANNING, MAXWELL & MOORE, INC.

The Board of Directors, in monthly meeting held December 20, 1916, declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the capital stock of the company, payable January 3, 1917, to stockholders of record as of December 23, 1916.

GEO. D. BRANSTON, Treasurer.

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY.

26th St. & 11th Av., N. Y. C., Dec. 20, 1916.

The quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share on the Preferred Stock and $1.25 per share on the Common Stock will be paid January 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

W. G. McCUNE, Treasurer.

GOTHAM NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 19, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., (2%,) payable January 2, 1917, to stockholders of record December 31, 1916.

NEAL W. REMINGTON, Cashier.

That which is advertised in THE TIMES is 100 per cent. value because the advertisements have to be 100 per cent. truth.—Advt.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF TEXAS LAND TRUST.

To the certificate holders under declaration of trust made by Amos R. Duncan and Alexander J. Mayer, dated January 21st, 1889, referring to certain lands in Texas in said declaration described:

You will please take notice that, pursuant to said declaration of trust, a meeting of the certificate holders thereunder has been called by the trustees for Monday, January 22d, 1917, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the office of the Nashville Trust Co., Nashville, Tenn. Said meeting may be adjourned from day to day and from place to place. The purpose of the proposed meeting is to elect a trustee to succeed William H. Summers, resigned, and to act on such methods as may be desirable in prosecuting the future business of the Trust.

By order of Trustees.

WM. H. SUMMERS,
J. H. PEEBLES,
Trustees.

HUDSON COMPANIES.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of HUDSON COMPANIES will be held at the office of the company, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1917, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books of the company will be closed at the close of business on the 22nd day of December, 1916, and remain closed until the 10th day of January, 1917.

WILLIAM EVERDELL, Jr., Secretary.

New York, December 21, 1916.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 5th, 1916.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held in the banking rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 9, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon on January 6th, 1917, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 10th, 1917.

J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

BROADWAY CENTRAL BANK,
2574 Broadway, New York.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Broadway Central Bank will be held at the office of the Bank, No. 2574 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, on the ninth day of January, 1917, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

FRANCIS CRAVE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

New York, December 8, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at its banking house, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M. FARIS R. RUSSELL, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

45 Wall Street, December 19, 1916.

AN ELECTION for Trustees to supply the places of three whose terms of office expires, and for inspectors of the next election ensuing thereafter, will be held at the office of the Company on the second day of January next (first Tuesday) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of OSTRANDER & CO., INC., will be held at the offices of the Company, 31-37 THOMAS STREET, NEW YORK CITY, January 9th, 1917, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting.

H. H. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF the District of Columbia, Washington, December 18, 1916.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, Room 509, District Building, until two o'clock P. M. January 8, 1917, for furnishing and delivering during the remaining portion of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917 1,050,000 repressed vitrified paving blocks. Specifications and form of proposal may be obtained upon application to the Purchasing Officer, D. C. Room 320, District Building. Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, Charles W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be opened by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 2 o'clock P. M., January 12, 1917, for furnishing six 15-fathom and six 30-fathom pieces of 1¾-inch light vessel chain. Information upon application to the above office.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the Preferred Pictures Corporation, a domestic stock Corporation, has filed in this office on this 12th day of December, 1916, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such Corporation, under Section 221 of the General Corporation law, and that it appears from such papers that said Corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twelfth day of December, Nineteen Hundred and Sixteen.

C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

All persons having claims against the above named Corporation, are directed to present the same forthwith, at the office of Gabriel L. Kaplan & Alper, No. 485 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the COHART-MOORE, INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 4th day of December, 1916, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this fourth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of ROSENTHAL & LATNER, consisting of WALTER M. ROSENTHAL and HANNE LATNER, formerly conducting in New York City, a business of the manufacture and sale of ladies' and misses' coats and cloaks, has been dissolved as of the 2d day of December, 1916, by mutual consent.

Dated, December 2d, 1916.

WALTER M. ROSENTHAL,
HANNE LATNER.

Auction Sales

ORIENTAL RUGS

Balance of last shipment of Oriental rugs for money advanced.

CHARLES SHONGOOD
Auctioneer
Will Sell Friday, Dec. 22nd, 1916, at 11 A. M., at 539 Broadway, N. Y. C. A very fine line of Oriental rugs and carpets such as Persians, Chinese, Kazaks, Imperial Kermanshah, Ferrahan, Circassian, Kurdistan, Camel's Hair, Cashmere, Babylonian, Sarouks, and other too numerous to mention. Inspection Thursday, December 21st, at 2 P. M.

GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY, WATCHES

LARGE LOT OF LOOSE PEARLS, One Pair of Large Pearl Earrings.
VALUED AT $10,000

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer,
Will sell this day, Thursday, Dec. 21, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, New York, a very fine line of Pearl Jewelry, Large Diamonds set in rings from 1 to 4 carats, Pearls, GOLD and DIAMOND Jewelry, consisting of Rings, Bracelets, Pins, Chains, Brooches, Lavallieres, Solid Silver Knives and Forks and Spoons, Watches, such as split seconds, repeaters, etc.

VAN PRAAG & CO., AUCT'RS, WILL SELL TO-DAY, THURSDAY, Dec. 21st, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y. $18,000.00 latest styles, highest quality MEN'S TAILORING

WOOLENS

All in present-day fashions. Removed from the Union National Tailoring Co., a high-class Fifth Avenue establishment. **COMPRISING ORIGINAL PIECES** of worsteds, serges, cashmeres, overcoatings, cheviots, fancies. Manufacturers, jobbers and merchant tailors should give this sale their attention, as the goods are all salable and up to the minute.

Tel. Spring 2248-9.

Auctioneers
whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times.

DAVID W. BIOW, 520-522 Broadway
AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
338-340 4th Av., at 25th St.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE
Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2248. Mashinery, Fixtures.

SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING.
Salesrooms, 115-17 Spring St. Tel. 5382 Spring. Tel. 6911-12 Barclay.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way,
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer
Galleries, 924-926 Broadway, N. Y. City.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

SILO'S FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES, 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BEACH CLOTH.—Open for large quantity Whitman, 668; quote lowest price for cash. M 38 Times.

BOOKS.—Wanted, old books and ledgers, &c., for paper manufacturing in quantities of a thousand pounds or more. Helfgott & Son, Inc., 528 West 30th St. Phone Chelsea 1517.

BRAIDS, buttons, trimmings, silks, woolens; clean up. "Remarkable," 491 Broadway, Spring 2121.

CLOTH.—Now looking at 1917 cloths and pile fabrics, also large jobs. Call with samples. J. Propos, 121 West 27th St.

COATS.—Exclusive jobber looking at snappy styles of popular priced coats and suits. Call all week, after 1 P. M., 127 West 26th, 3d floor.

COATS.—Jobber open to place orders better grade children's coats; must be snappy styles. 16 East 17th St., 1st floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples, manufacturer's own goods preferred. Fourth floor, 40-42 West 27th.

COATS.—Prominent jobber is placing orders on Spring coats and suits. Call mornings, 4th floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Jobbers ready to place orders on better grade Spring coats. Call 1,140 Broadway, 3d floor.

COATS.—Will look all morning on ladies' Spring coats. 31-37 West 27th St., 5th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring coats; placing orders. Fifth floor, 45 West 20th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at coats and suits all week. 12th floor, 131 West 35th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobbers looking at Spring samples. Call all week, 1,333 Broadway, 3d floor, entrance on 36th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at Spring models. 4th floor, 11 East 31st.

COATS, Suits, Skirts.—Jobbers' Spring line. Peerless, 106 East 19th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Looking at Spring line. 131 West 28th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Spring dresses, in taffeta and poplins especially; orders given. Room 503, 61 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Contractors on serge and silk dresses; better grade only; immediate business. 4th floor, 22 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Contractor with serge dresses; must bring samples. Wexler Bros., 16 West 22d.

LINING.—Flowered lining, high colored Pdc., open for quantity. Haft, 104 West 27th.

PANAMA.—Open for quantity navy blue cotton chiffon Panama. H. B. Schwartz, 127-133 West 26th. Farragut 3207.

PATENT MILAN.—8½ to 9 and 9 to 9½ millimeter, 1542 Madison Square.

SERGES.—Can use navy serges, various grades; mail sample, giving mill numbers, quantities, lowest price for quick turnover. T 311 Times Downtown.

SKIRTS and DRESSES wanted on commission. C. M. Goldberg, 1,239 Broadway. 5240 Mad. Sq.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at suits all week, morning and afternoon. 51 West 24th, 9th floor.

TRUNKS, sample wardrobe, for cloaks and suits. Farragut 9322.

WAISTS.—Jobber ready to place large orders on and $16.50 white cotton waists. Write for appointment, M 28 Times.

WAISTS.—Jobber looking at georgette and crepe de chine waists for Spring. 161 West 30th St., 9th floor.

WARDROBE TRUNK, used, for coats and suits. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th St.

Offerings to Buyers

BATH ROBES for ladies and men; immediate delivery. Rosenblatt, 141 West 29th.

CHINCHILLA COAT.—Finest quality skins; first-class condition; exceptional bargain. M 39 Times.

COATS.—2,000 cloth and plush coats to close out at a ridiculously low price, including our wonderful $10 plush coat, now reduced to $8.75; nutria trimming, collar, cuffs and bottom, 45 inches long, guaranteed lining; don't buy plush coats until inspecting this wonderful value. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St. 9133 Mad. Sq.

COATS.—Plush and mixture coats. We have an assortment to close out very cheap before we move to our new quarters. Fitwell Cloak Co., 130 West 28th.

COATS to close out before moving; pile fabrics, also office and show room fixtures for sale. Wilson Mfg. Co., 1,182 Broadway.

COATS.—Jobs ladies' and misses'; 500 wool cloths, chinchillas, and sports, $3 up. United Cloak Co., 121 Prince.

COATS.—Misses' and juniors', to close out; immediate delivery. M. & H. Gordon, 22-24 West 20th.

COATS, velours, plushes, broadcloths; closing out; also suits. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS, plushes, velours, broadcloths, to close cheap. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS.—Closing out better-grade Coats at a bargain. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS, beaver trimmed, to close out at $5.50. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Job close out cheap. Kaplan & Alper, 51 West 24th St.

COATS.—Plush coats will be sold at your own price. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

CORDUROY JUILLARDS, 32-inch, narrow wale style, 501, white only, to close out at 30c.; also 31-inch, wide wale, at 47½c. 53 Pimm.

COTTON GOODS to close out, 37 West 28th, 11th floor, Madison Square 7816.

CREPE DE CHINES.—Crepe Meteors, fancy lining, all colors; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. 9380 Madison Square.

CREPE DE CHINE.—500 pieces at price. Saxon Waist, 129 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, Georgette, and velvet; also evening dresses; exceptional values. Gluckner & Co., 115 West 30th St., Wm. Blau, Receiver.

DRESSES.—Owing to our removal will sell at a sacrifice all our serge, silk, velveteen, and party dresses. Broder & Co., 28 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—Party and graduation dresses to close out cheap, account of moving. Subin, 32 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Job, silk, serge, to close out at a price. Princess Dress House, 19-21 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, taffetas; Spring samples to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

DRESSES.—200 assorted high-grade party dresses. Arnold Costume Co., 31 West 21st.

DRESSES.—500 silk, 300 cloth, close out cheap. Globe Dress, 19 West 27th.

DRESSES to close out very cheap. H. & B. Waist Co., 186 Wooster St.

FUR COATS.—One lady's black wallaby auto coat; also one caracul and one natural wallaby auto coat; very cheap. United Garment Buyers, 303 5th Av.

FURS.—Sets, muffs, and scarfs to close out. D. Berger, 19 East 8th St.

HANDKERCHIEFS.—Ladies' and men's in hollow boxes. Republic, 18 East 17th St.

LINGERIE.—Cotton lingerie, colored, for sale. Farragut 9308.

MERCHANDISE.—Nine hundred dozen linen and mercerized hemmed napkins, 18 to 20 inches; 1,000 pairs tapestry portieres and couch covers; 20 dozen men's Winter weight jersey ribbed shirts and drawers, worsted face. 'Phone Franklin 1358.

MOIRES AND SHANTUNGS to close out. Einhorn, 112 Madison Av.

PEAU DE CYGNE, all shades, for sale. F. Fishman, 289 Bleecker St.

PHONOGRAPHS.—Reflexophones play records to 14-inch; perfect machines; $8 each. Lual Manufacturing Co., 100 5th Av.

SNAP FASTENERS, white or black, carded or bulk; any quantity; interesting prices. Bender-Kornfeld, 40 West 22d St. 'Phone 1399 Gramercy.

SILKS, radium cloth, reasonable. 37 West 28th, 11th floor. Madison Square 7816.

SUITS.—Closing out job of high-grade ladies' and misses' suits; exceptional opportunity. Chas. Sturman, Inc., 12 West 37th.

SUITS, poplins, broadcloths, velours to close out cheap. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

SUITS to close out at sacrifice prices. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

VELOURS, poplins, American and others, high colors, immediate delivery. Madison Square 9777.

WAISTS.—Quantity of crepe de chine and Georgette waists to close out. 15 West 20th, 6th floor.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMEN, all territories, for $16.50 line of cotton waists; can be handled along with a silk line or a lower-priced cotton line; only those calling on first-class trade will be considered; commission basis. Apply by letter, stating full particulars. Steinberg & Millman, 109 Spring St.

WANTED, by experienced salesman with broad acquaintance among Pacific Coast buyers, specialty to go well with high-grade perfumery and toilet accessories. R 161 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....4 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday.....4 " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Crude Rubber Prices Easier.

The lack of trading that is usually a feature of this time of the year was said yesterday to be largely responsible for the gradual easing-off of prices in the local crude rubber market. One of the features is the small margin that now exists between the leading Brazilian and plantation grades. Up-river fine, spot, was quoted yesterday at 79 cents, while up-river coarse and upper Caucho ball were held, respectively, at 58½ and 54½ cents. Nearby deliveries of first latex and smoked sheets were quoted at 77 cents, and forward shipments at 76.

No Further Advance on Collars.

According to the representative of one of the leading collar houses there will be no further advances made in the price of goods to the retailers. Some of the manufacturers, this man said, are talking "bullish," but the hope will remain father to the thought. The increase made some months ago was from $1.10 a dozen to $1.20 a dozen. Retailers were instructed to get 15 cents a piece for collars. The increase of 10 cents a dozen which the manufacturers inaugurated has not by any means paid them a better profit. In fact, their representatives state that less is being made today than on the former basis.

Uses a Unique Packing.

A certain business man had some resharpened safety razor blades returned to him, the other day, by a concern that makes a specialty of that work. On opening the little mailing case he was surprised to find it apparently full of snow-white pop corn. He dumped it out, however, and found the blades beneath, together with a circular and other matter. The circular solved the mystery of the popcorn. It was used as packing, the reasons for its use being as follows: "It is neat—makes no muss; lightweight—it saves postage; it is elastic—holds blades gently and securely; absorbs moisture—protects blades from rusting."

Gray Goods Bids Refused.

While there were rumors in the gray goods market yesterday that 38½-inch 64-60s had sold from second hands at 7 cents, for quick shipment, later in the day unsuccessful bids of 7¼ cents for these goods for immediate delivery were reported. Fully 10,000 pieces were wanted at the latter figure. Second business in other constructions was done at considerable concessions from recent prices, but the mills did not do much from all accounts. Sheetings were quiet, too. First hand quotations on printcloths were more balanced yesterday, these figures being pretty general:

39-inch, 80-80s	10½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	7¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	9½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	7½c
39-inch, 68-72s	8¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	7¼c
39-inch, 64-64s	8¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	7c
38½-inch, 64-64s	8c	27-inch, 64-60s	5½c

The Problem of Half Sizes.

Though it is said to be an established custom in the American hosiery trade, a representative of an English export concern with a branch in this city was much puzzled when he found that though the goods were so marked and the prices differed, no actual distinction in length was made between the full and half sizes in the children's and misses' hose he had been buying. In other words, while sizes 5 and 5½, for instance, were stamped that way and the latter cost a certain amount per dozen more than the former, the length of foot was identical. While not so much worried, apparently, by the markings, the exporter in question protested strongly about having to pay two prices for the same goods. The practice was defended by the jobbing trade on the ground that the elasticity of the hose made half-sizes unnecessary in the smaller sizes, that retailers desired half-size markings because their customers have been accustomed to buying hose so marked, and that to differentiate between full and half-sizes in the smaller ranges would put a financial burden on makers of cheap hose that would be hard to bear.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

JOSEPH L. ROSENBERG.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph L. Rosenberg, dealer in millinery, 379 Fifth Avenue and 222 Sixth Avenue, by E. I. Spitz & Co., $105; Ideal Flower and Feather Company, $33, and H. Klachkin, $468. Liabilities are stated to be $25,000 and assets $5,000.

MAX POLAKOFF.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Polakoff, trading as the Rosenfield Cloak and Shoe, 279 Grand Street, by Samuel Wieder, $686; Ethel Levy, $56, and Alvin Newmark, $486. Liabilities are said to be $5,000 and assets $3,000.

JOHN FRANK HUEFNER, steward, 130 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $29,914 and assets $500, in lots at Springfield, N. J., among the creditors are the Hamilton Fish Estate, $23,916 liability on a lease, and Joseph H. Bearns Company, $2,004. He formerly had restaurants in various parts of the city.

JONATHAN I. NATHAN, salesman, 227 East Seventy-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $989 and assets $36.

ERNEST SALG

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Mark Eisner of New York City was admitted to practice.

104—Western Transit Co., plff., v. A. C. Leslie Co., Ltd.—Argument concluded.

35—J. C. Hawkins, appltt., v. John L. Bleakley, Auditor, &c., et al.—Reargued.

126—Thomas Cusack Co., plff., v. City of Chicago et al.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Dec. 21: Nos. 128, 110, 123, 125, 131, 132, 133, 135, 136, and 140.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Cese, Ward, Rogers and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 435, P. O. Bldg.

Barrett, Co<Ewing.
Re Braun.
Hatter<Lang.
Irving Pitt Mfg Co<
Trussell Mfg Co.
Woodburn<Sheehey.
Schunemunk Con Co<Sharaln.
Fernald<Dishawk.
New Era<SS Co<
Re Oberndorf.
Schuylkill Silk Mills<Siegel.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Rooks 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 11 A. M.—Motion calendar.

B & O RR<Western Union Tele Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar.

Pahe<Barclay Central Co.
Ellsworth<Kelham.
Thomas<Austro-Am. SS Co.
Siegelschiffer<Penn Mutual L. Ins (2.)
Cowen<Hauk Mfg Co.
Federal Pub Co<US.
Butterick<US.
Kidd<Edison.
Weisman<Penn RR.
US<1 case of laces (2)
Same<Straus.
Grimwood<Munson SS Co.
Equit L. I Co<Anderson (2.)
US<Chase Nat Bank.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar at 10:30 A. M., Room 312, P. O. Bldg.
Taylor<Fram.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 9:30 A. M. in Room 528, P. O. Bldg.—Naturalizations.
At 12 M. Spencer<Babylon>HR.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERMS—Part I.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Guide Serv Co, Inc<Clarke.
Badgeley<Dewitt (2.)
Goldenthal<Goldenthal
Re Pneum Concrete Placing Comp.
Budris<J. Levy.
Same<Con Coal Co (4)
Moore<Vose.
Gormly<Gormly.
Nelson<Pusinsky.
Re Dreyfus Const Co<Dreyfus Const Co.
Harris<Sperling.
Rudolph Wallach Co<Smith.
Kelly<Flannery.
Schenks<German Art Weaving Co.
McDonald<McDonald.
St. Clair Realty Co<J S C Building Co.
McLintock<McLintock.
Collins<Ingersoll Eng. Dried Price.
Wolff<Lanternier.
Kleinman<Bernstein.
Farmer<Keller-Farmer Co.
Herman<Herman.
Ward<Williams.
O'Hearn<J. Miller Rty
Van Loan<Mahoney. (2.)
Woodward<Noble.
Carolyn Laundry<Maltz
Right<Kight.
Hahtman<Rehland.
Kugler<Von Stade.
Pittsburg<Byrnes.
Royal Indemnity Co<Haggleschron.
Sands<Katz.
Salomon<same.
Alderer<same.
Bloomingdale<same.
Werner<same.
Sternberger<same.
Re Dobrovolny<Prendergast.
Wood<Wood.
Sokolsky<Spinell.
Re Morgan. (2.)
Burke<Galveston, H & H RR.
Re Coltenson Syndicate<Dalton.
Jackson<McKenna.
Re Bullek.
Haldu<Haldu.
Cook<Jacob.
McKee<Bingham.
Re Bristow Realty Co.
Aetna Explosives Co<Basdex.
Newsboy<Aetna Exp.
Re Nodel.
Rudds<Rudds.
Supreme Waist, Inc<Tager.
Douglas<Hecht.

PART II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions

Bytovetski<Edwd L Wilson Co.
Riley Packing Co<C T Howe Co.
De Journo<Richard.
Hamilton<Rouse.
Re Int R C<Weinstein
White<Ring.
Howard<Connecticut Alloyed Metals Co.
Zeeman<Olive.
Finkelstein<Finkelstein.
De Mant Tool &

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Scanlin<Mathews.
Adams<Maynard.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—Day calendar of ready causes to be assigned to the various trial parts for trial; to be called at 10 A. M.

Inq—Hellebush<Wilkinson.
Inq—Housman<Feldman.
Gurkman<Duff.
Barker<Shattuck Co.
Trust<Budic Motor.
Goldstein<Un Ry.
M Baker<Empire Carrying Corp.
P Baer<same.
Nagler<Jandorf.
Charlowsky<Sarkozy.
Lee<Cort Film Corp.
Stern<Fitzpatrick.
Schnerr<Mendelson.
Annello<Coester.
Shevlin<C BR of N J.
Schein<Straus.
Diaz<Sheridan.
Mirotznik<Appleget & Co.
Cody<Brice.
Cohen<Senior.
Kahn<C I & Grav RR.
Ring<CNY.
Willman<Linch.
Worth<Sprague.
Keesey<O'Reily.
Siegel<Calnan.
Clifford<Shady.
Gershel<Densen.
Smith<Brenker.
Taranto<Hughes.
Katz<Fuldner.
Korash<Syska.
O'Brien<NY Rys.
Haste<Hud & Man RR
Bradley<Lewis.
Waxman<Parcel Post Delivery Co. Inc.
Vrbin<Kirmmaker.
Douglas<Cushman's Sons, Inc.
Brown<Marshall.
Thomas<Easterle.

PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.

Wilkins<Loveland.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.

Sachs<Faitoute.

PART VI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.

Bodnarchuk<Arras.

PART VIII.—Lehman, J.—No day calendar.

PART IX.—Adjourned for the term.

PART X.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.

Bernstein<Nas El RR.

PART XII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XIII.—Benton, J.—At 10 A. M.

Roth<Rosenberg.

PART XIV.—Cohalan, J.—Day calendar of ready causes to be assigned to the various trial parts for trial; to be called at 10 A. M.

Nor Bank<Sprossig.
CNY<6th Av Coach.
Same<McCarthy.
Stein<Cas Co of Am.
McKenna<Doherty.
Van Loan<Hedden & Sons.
Potsdam<Schwartz.
Bd of Educ<Md Cas.
CNY<Richmond Lt & RR (2.)
CNY<Nat Surety.
Richards<Astna Accident & Liability
PART XV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVI.—Recess.

PART XVII.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.

Seltzer<Levin.

PART XVIII.—No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Estate of:

Patrick Toner.

Wills for probate:

Louis Felber.
John Flanagan.
Mary Block.
Rachel Garbarsky.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Contested will:

Emily E Terry.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Zeller, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Youngson<Dom Elec.
Rattner & Son<Rappaport & Gottlieb.
Wasserstrom<Tandlich.
Lasser<Hoffman.
Pearsall<Nicholas.
Finocchiario<Ferrante.
Frey<Kranz.
Glicksman<NY Rys.
Weiss<Gemminder.
Lappano<Harris.
Landau<Lipshitz.
Lombard<Buchsbaum.
Gettinger<Hyman.
Raps<Nudler.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ferranti<Tally.
Daleo<No Brit, &c. Co
Corn<Indpt West Star Ordg.
Von Osterman<Thompson.
Aaron<Horwitz.
Mennonite Aid Assn<Stupp<Goldfine.
Anis<Clifton Pl Rty.
Leopold<Dreier.
Epstein<Astnaft.
La Manna<Miller (2.)
Meyer<Galland.
Wall<Fletcher.
Kinsley<No Western Theatrical Assn.
Bownell<NY Rys.
Keystone Fire & Co<Hudson Auto Lamp.
Klingenhoffer<Daub.
Karlofsky<Steinhaus.
Schwaber<NY Rys.
Esrdsch<Arnheiter. Case on.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

No day calendar.

PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—Commercial calendar.—At 10 A. M.

Toole<Miller.
Policastro<Riley.
Smith Mfg<Herrman.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Conglio<Well.
Stamberger<
Finkelstein.
Pomerantz<David.
Black<Corchun.
Janowsky<NY Rys.
Volgt<NY & W Townsite, &c.
Newman<same.
Hannigan<Langham Hotel Co.
Whitman<Mark.
Bernstein<I R T.
Holder<Friedman.
De Conzo<Jenks.
Schatz<Vessel.
Feder<NY Rys.
Maher<Eagan.
Kaplan<Kaplan.
Aurbach<Rabiner.
Desmer<J Ruppert Inc.
Penn RR<Fields.
Weinstein<Mills.
Case on.

Appel<Schussler.
Beck<Nat Surety Co.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Re Coffey—William Allen.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Smith<Rohrs—Edward N. Goodman.
Levy—John Greenberg.
David Weich, Noonan<Mich. Joseph.
Levi, Ruffel<Goldberg—Theron M. Riehle.
Guaranty Trust Co.<2d Av. R. R.—Charles E. Rushmore.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Henry Dix<Joseph L. Rosenberg—Benjamin Klinger.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Butler<Burke.
Dinday<Dinday.
Marcus<Mager.
Ostrander<Ostrander.
Gribben<Majilton.
Keelor Realty & Con Co<Packard.
Weber<Union Ry.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—Cases on.

Nolan<Malley.
No day calendar.

Lawson<Goodstein.
Allerton Av Corp<Avery.
City Real Estate Co<Bardenson.
Dickerson<Smith.
Rechtoldt<Werle.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Fox<Cohen.

TRIAL TERM—Nieman, J.

Haft<I R T.
Meyer<same.
Ehrlich<Webster Ry.
Goldstein<Union Ry.
Metropolis Jewelry Store Corp.
Walter<Union Ry.
Gershoff<same.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Central Mtg Co<Mary J Kelly et al—John Ficher, John Bosson<Jennie Lonbert et al—John A Campbell.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Freuerman<N E RR(2)
Re Wm Teschemacher
Filippilli<Cavagnaro (2.)
Breiding<Southern Pacific Co.
Bacchiani<Bacchiani.
Wood<Riker & Hegeman Co.
Rhascher<Stern Bros.
Eisenberg<Eisenberg.
Fox<Fox.
Neville<Keansburg Steamboat Co.
Delany<C I & B RR (2.)
Boshert<N Y Con RR.
Ackerly<same.
Hefferman<B H RR.
Keerler<same.
Kennedy<same.
Herlihy<same.
Cooper<same.
Lombardi<same.
Anderson<N E RR.
Milne<same (2.)
Kelly<same.
Fochterman<same.
Halender<Halender.
Re R 95th St (Hogerty.)
Beuscher<Beuscher (3)
Bultman<Muller.
Davis<Kaufman.
People<Koratkin.
Whitley<N B RR.
Davis<Kaufman.
Lockwood<The Bedell Co (add to 26th.)

PART II.—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelby, J.

Murphy<Murphy.
Palmer<Palmer.
Ginsberg<Prud Ins Co
Highest number reached on the general call, 3684.

Furber<Mitchell.
Fraas<Kenny.
Smith<Smith.
Sweeting<City.
Boxenbaum<Erde.
Title G & T Co<Anderson.
Re Kings County Mtge Co.
Marfeo<Brahy.
Title G & T Co<Guthy.
Blackburn<Bandinof Jones<Unity Bldg Assn.
Ryan<Livingston.
McCaffery<City.
Barrera<Sternberg (4)
Rosz<Keene.
Ehrenworth<Geo F Struhmer Co, Inc.
Peoples Trust Co<Kennedy.
Master School of Music<same.
Mokarzel<Mokarzel.
Karlinsky<Mandelbaum.
Re Percy Av (Kommerry.)
Axelrod<Levine.
Finkelstein<same.
People<Koratkin.
Whitley<N B RR.
Davis<Kaufman.
Lockwood<The Bedell Co (add to 26th.)

PART II.—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelby, J.

Murphy<Murphy.
Palmer<Palmer.
Ginsberg<Prud Ins Co
Highest number reached on the general call, 3684.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Crane, J.; Part V., Cropsey, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.

Van Buren<B H RR.
King<Meserole Tr Co.
Crosciel<NY C & H R RR.
Wallen<Slater.
Maxwell<L I RR et al.
Highest number reached on regular call, 7431.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until Jan. 2, 1917.

Gannon<Kaufold.
Orso<B H RR.
Miller<CNY.
Sullivan<Bd of Educat
Woods Sons<Marcus.
Same<Nassau Brew.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:

Sarah W. Lyon.
Mary M. Brown.
George Grim.

Administration of:

John Dollard.

Accounting of:

Morris Pancoast.
Mary Jepson.
Catharine Kelly.
Morris Michaelcff.

William Megrath.
Samuel Vernon.
Charles Cohen.
Michael Naher.

Estates of:

Samuel Burr.
Regina Rosenfeld.
James McCormack.
Solomon Friedman.
Mary S Healy.
Ellen Curran.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., May, J.; Part V., Hylan, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Inq—Sisco<Mears.
Stattman<Musica, (case on Part IV.)
Nelson<Gray.
Weisglass<Nassau RR
McFarland<NY ConRR
Flicker<B H RR.
Hopkins<NY Con RR.
Topper<Nassau RR.

Stone<15H RR.
Steinberg<Elnhorn.
Flaherty<Nans El RR.
Smith<B H RR et al.
Goldberg<Stark.
Ward<Ferrara.
Dornbush<Nas El RR.
La Greca<Bkn H RR.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Tompkins, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Carpenter<Beale.
Bechstein<Rauh.
Sanford<Richardson.
Oakley<Hicks.
Carideo<West Co B Co
Highest number reached on call, 302.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Keogh, J.—Case on trial.

PART II.—Platt, J.

Tomalis<Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co.

The remainder of the calendar goes over the term.

Holmes<Chevalier.
Neville<McGuire.
Interlaken Rty Co<Wiseman.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Garretson, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Frazier<L I RR.
Hume<Elder et al.
Nolan<L I RR.

Smith, an inf<B H RR
Bowen<Winges.
Perno<Guilbert.

Remainder of calendar passed until Jan. 2, 1917.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1548.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Thirty-four corporations were chartered today, with aggregate capitalization of $1,890,525. They included:

Rochester Navigation Corp., shipowners, brokers, managers of shipping property, freight contractors, $1,000,000; D. Havens, A. E. Moore, H. S. Perrigo, N. H. McLaren, Telephone Building, Albany.

Edwin Washer, Inc., textiles, $100,000; E. E. and E. Wasser, 104 5th Av.

The United States International Corp., Millbrook, stocks, bonds, notes, other evidences of indebtedness and obligations, brokerage, 3,000 shares no par value, carry on business with $30,000; M. C. Hannah, T. P. Fowler, C. P. Woodbury, 44 Pine St.

Columbia Box Board Mills, Inc., Chatham, boxboards, cardboards, papers, $80,000; G. H. Hancock, L. C. Freeman, G. M. Hoes, Chatham.

Elgin Tractor Corp., Millbrook, agricultural machines, tractors, wagons, motor vehicles, autos, 1,000 shares $100 each, 525 shares no par value, carry on business with $102,025; H. A. Kennedy, H. C. Wave, H. S. Gould, 37 Wall St.

Selwyn Realty Corp., realty agency, brokerage, theatrical, motion pictures, restaurant, $100,000; A. A. Raphael, E. Breitenfeld, S. Shales, 228 Avenue A.

Direct Marketing Co., Inc., commission, selling agents, furniture, $100,000; H. Sheahan, H. A. Spero, F. W. Smiffen, 182 Decatur St.

Mutual Candy Co., Inc., candy, chewing gum, confections, stationery, soda waters, $75,000; F. V. Sheehan, A. J. Whitney, E. N. Hour, 1 E. 125th Macon St., Brooklyn.

Reliable Finishing Co., finishing for printing and allied lines, $30,000; D. Rosenthal, F. J. Robb, G. H. McCauley, 16 Reade St.

Two Hundred and Sixty-six West Thirty-fourth Street Co., engineering, construction, buildings, railways, bridges, viaducts, subways, $35,000; E. J. Dooling, A. E. Magnus, W. J. Hughes, 451 West 22d St.

Mackinney and Products Exchange, Inc., realty, improve property, rent for exhibition purposes, merchandise, $15,000; E. P. Campbell, F. S. Summer, M. Aron, Hotel Ansonia.

The Park, Inc., Great River, hotel, restaurant, theatres, $7,500; F. S. Hutchins, W. W. Stevenson, C. Townsend, Hotel Majestic.

Twenty-six Bedford Street Realty Corp., realty construction, $5,000; S. Goldberg, D. S. and H. Allen, 240 West End Av.

The Greater New York Matzoth Baking Co., Inc., Brooklyn, matzoths, $12,000; J. Horowitz, R. and J. Margareten, 5,116 14th Av., Brooklyn.

Schwartz & Fein, Inc., ladies' cloaks and suits, $12,000; L. Feln, J. and J. Schwartz, 200 West 112th St.

Louis Lucas Co., Inc., Jamestown, pine incense, $10,000; C. F. Bealer, F. G. and L. Lucas, Jamestown.

Oser Realty Corp., Manhattan, realty, agency, brokerage, $5,000; M. Oser, F. E. Klein, A. B. Crawford, 172 Winifred Av., Yonkers.

International Authors Bureau, Inc., agents for publishers, authors, composers, produce plays, scenarios, capital no par value, begin business with $500; H. Wagner, N. Frankel, G. H. Payne, 345 5th Av.

24 Market St., Inc., realty, Rhinebeck, $10,000; T. Dows, J. H. Strong, H.—R. Rikert, Rhinebeck.

The Jones Shop, Inc., furniture, cabinet work, $5,000; H. Hoehn, O. M. Smith, J. H. Cross, 253 W. 73d St.

The Famous Dolls Studio, Inc., dolls, $5,000; H. A. Ford, R. and P. Schwartz, Prospect Park, White Plains.

Authoritarium: Kresge & Co. Inc., Dover, Del., general stock and bond brokerage, $50,000. Representative, J. H. Kresge, 20 Broad St., Manhattan.

Capital Increases: The Ericsson Screw Machine Products Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $15,000 to $40,000; the Motor Car Equipment Co., Manhattan, $150,000 to $350,000.

Dissolutions: Huron Textile Co., Inc., Manhattan, F. McKittrick & Co., Inc., Manhattan; Washington Engine Works, Manhattan.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

In the downtown section, where considerable activity has recently been shown in realty transactions, the five-story loft building at 31 to 35 Burling Slip, 60 by 65, was purchased yesterday by the Columbia Rope Company from Joseph F. Cullman. After extensive improvements the buyers will move from their present location at 62 South Street. The property is on the widest point on Burling Slip. It was the business home of the late Abbott A. Low. Mr. Cullman owns 32 to 38 Burling Slip and 86 South Street, the former home of the China & Japan Trading Company, which he secured recently through the Charles F. Noyes Company, the broker in the recent deal.

Artist Buys in Ninth Street.

The four-story dwelling at 17 East Ninth Street, 25 by 93.4, between Fifth Avenue and University Place, which was purchased last week by Richard S. Elliott, has been resold through Robert M. Bush & Co., to Henry M. Hoyt, Jr., for investment. Mr. Hoyt is a portrait painter and will remodel the building into studio apartments. Bush & Co. will act as agents of the property.

Gift Deal Pending for East Side Home

Negotiations are pending for the sale of James Marshall's residence at 7 East Seventy-fifth Street, 20 by 102.2. Mr. McLean admitted that contracts would probably be signed soon and it was said that the prospective buyer is making the purchase for a Christmas gift. It is a five-story American basement residence and is assessed at $170,000.

$2,500,000 Parcels in Contract Suit.

A lis pendens filed against the twelve-story Turin apartment house, at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Ninety-third Street, 125.8 by 173.4, by the Collateral Holding Corporation, reveals the fact that the company contracted some time ago to purchase that property and the nineteen-story Croisic Building, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, 50.6 by 127, from Louis M. and Thomas W. Jones.

The action to compel the carrying out of the contract has been started, explained G. B. Holbert, attorney for the Collateral Holding Company, because the owners are alleged to have contracted to sell the properties to other interests. The Turin was bought in at foreclosure by the Jones interests for $987,500 a few weeks ago. It is valued at about $1,000,000. The Croisic property is assessed at $1,275,000.

Operators Trade Flats.

Ennis and Sinnott, operators, sold 72 and 74 Vermilyea Avenue, near 204th Street, a five-story new law apartment, on a plot 50 by 150, to Johanna Borchardt, taking in part payment 308 East Seventieth Street, near Second Avenue, a five-story tenement on a lot 27 by 100.5. H. F. Byrnes & Co., Inc., were the brokers.

Negro Minister Buys in Harlem.

The three-story dwelling at 422 Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 80, near 131st Street, has been sold by Judge Edgar J. Lauer of the Municipal Court to the Rev. L. Butler for occupancy. J. B. Wood was the broker in the sale.

Tenement Sales.

William Kerner sold to the 225 East Seventh Street Realty Company the five-story tenement at 225 East Seventh Street on a lot 25 by 97.6.

The five-story tenement at 1,466 Second Avenue has been sold by Marguerite I. Kaughran and others to Frank Lucas and Katherine R. McGirr. The structure occupies a lot 25 by 86, located 52 feet south of Seventy-seventh Street.

Recent Buyers.

Mary A. Goodsall is the buyer of 211 West Seventy-sixth Street.

Elizabeth A. Anderson is the buyer of 124 to 130 West Forty-third Street, on which will be erected Harry Miller's Theatre.

Bronx Sales.

Cahn & Pittman purchased from the Equitable Trust Company of New York three four-story brick apartments, known as 1,374-1,376-1,378 Webster Avenue.

Breunig & Blackner sold for Mrs. Anna C. Bagger the two-family house at 362 East 169th Street for cash to an investor.

The Herman Knepper Company sold for a client a lot on the easterly side of Webster Avenue, 75 feet north of St. Paul's Place, to an investor.

Brooklyn.

Joseph P. Day has sold the vacant plot on the northwest corner of Pitkin and Bradford Streets for the Elway Company.

Louis Gold has purchased twelve lots on the north side of Neptune Avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth Streets, on which will be erected sixteen one-family residences.

New Jersey.

F. W. Jones sold to Alfred Borden of Procter & Borden, 27 Pine Street, the "Crater" farm at Peapack, N. J., containing about fifty acres. The land lies just to the south and joins the property now being developed by Stuyvesant Pierrepont.

The Fidelity Trust Company of Newark has completed arrangements for the purchase of the Broad Street holdings of the Union National Bank for $660,000. When existing leases expire, sometime in 1919, the Fidelity Trust will erect a new building at a cost of about $750,000 for its own use.

The Yountakah Country Club of Passaic, which leases golf links at Delawanna, N. J., has arranged to purchase a tract of 134 acres on Bloomfield Avenue, just beyond the Erie station, for a clubhouse to cost $50,000 and will be built, and with the laying out of the new grounds a total expenditure of $250,000 is to be made.

Sale at Yonkers.

Thomas S. Burke has sold for John Troy to Frank Adler the dwelling 103 Waverly Street, Yonkers.

Mrs. A. J. Moulton Buys Watch Hill Estate.

Mrs. Arthur J. Moulton of Manhattan has purchased the country home of W. H. Hinkle of Cincinnati, Ohio, located at Watch Hill, R. I. The property, which consists of a large residence and about three acres of land, faces Fishers Island Sound and overlooks the ocean. Douglas L. Elliman & Co. negotiated the sale.

New Heights Branch Bank.

The Corn Exchange Bank has leased in the Audubon Theatre Building, through Manning & Trunk, the store and basement at the southeast corner of Broadway and 166th Street from the Broadway and 165th Street Realty Company, William Fox, President. The premises leased include the block front on 166th Street, facing the Plaza, at the junction of Broadway and St. Nicholas Avenue. The bank will establish here its thirty-eighth branch.

New Service Station for Peerless Motor Car Company.

Huberth & Huberth leased for Edgar S. and John S. Appleby the property situated at 642 to 650 West Fifty-seventh Street, which is at present partly occupied by an old two-story building, 150 by 140. This building is to be razed and a modern garage and service station is to be erected, which, when completed, will be occupied by the Peerless Motor Car Company of Cleveland, Ohio, as its New York service station.

The contract for the erection of this building has been awarded to the Fred T. Ley Company, who put up the service station for the Willys-Overland Company, also on West Fifty-seventh Street.

John Street Lease.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased for the E. P. Reichhelm Company the store, basement, and sub-basement at 24 John Street, between Broadway and Nassau Street, to Kastenhuber & Lahrfeld, for many years at 21 John Street. The lease of the entire building at 24 John Street has been renewed by the same brokers for Andrew S. Glover to the Reichhelm Company for ten years.

$530,000 in Mortgage Loans.

William A. White & Sons have placed a first mortgage loan of $330,000 at 4½ per cent. for five years for the Wallach Construction Company on the new building at 30-38 East Thirty-third Street. They have also placed a first mortgage of $200,000 at 4½ per cent. for three years on the northeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street for Thomas Healy.

Important Hearing on Fire Sprinklers Today.

A public hearing of importance to owners of small loft buildings will be held by the Board of Standards and Appeals at 2 P. M. today in Room 1,124, Municipal Building.

Recently Fire Commissioner Adamson ordered the seven-story building at 82 to 86 Rutgers Slip equipped with fire sprinklers. The owners, Adelstein & Aventine, declaring that their property was suitably protected against fire hazards, asked the Board of Appeals to declare the sprinkler order invalid.

This appeal was granted, but in doing so the board stated that there are no legally adopted rules governing the installation of automatic sprinklers or other fire extinguishing appliances.

In order to remedy this situation, Fire Commissioner Adamson has requested the Board of Standards and Appeals to adopt the following rule:

"Any building deemed by the Fire Commissioner to be hazardous to life or property shall be provided with such automatic sprinklers, standpipes, tanks, and other auxiliary fire extinguishing appliances as ordered by order of the Fire Commissioner in writing."

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

111th St, 229 and 231 West, n w, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11, six-story flat; A. M. Goebel against Villa Sewing Machine et al.; Mandelbaum Bros., attorneys; due, $65,062.86; taxes, &c., $1,401.40; to the plaintiff for $67,000.

Madison Av, 1,534, w s, 17.2 ft n of 104th St, 16.8x70, three-story house; Metropolitan Savings Bank against M. C. Robinson et al.; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; due, $8,-827.29; taxes, &c., $1,352.45; readvertised for Dec. 27.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Frank A. Gravel.

Walton Av, e s, 25 ft n of 170th St, 50x100, vacant; Bowery Savings Bank against Notlaw Realty Corp. et al.; J. W. Remer, attorney; due, $4,326.13; taxes, &c., $133.79; to John A. McCarthy for $5,250.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Broadway, s w corner of 168th St, for a one-story frame temporary structure, 247x334; City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, owner; Douglas Robinson, agent; Kendall Taylor & Co., Boston, Mass., architect; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

1st Av, s s, between 26th and 29th Sts, to a three-story laundry; Bellevue and Allied Hospitals of New York, owner; J. J. Kenny, 435 73d St, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $8,000.

57th St, 21 East, to a four-story and basement dwelling; Archibald H. Rogers, 81 East 57th St, owner; I. Margon, 370 East 149th St, architect; cost, $35,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20.

With name and address of the purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted adress party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,177, w s, 50.6 ft s of 29th St, 48.4x25x irregular, 24th St, s w corner s, 6¼ ft w of Broadway, 25x98.9; Samuel Doughty and another, executors, to Frances G. Jackson, 32 Remsen St, Brooklyn, ½ part, all title, Dec. 19; attorneys, Coombs & Wilson, 280 Broadway, Brooklyn; Court order.

BROAD ST, s w corner of Pearl St, 111.5 ft to n p of Water St x92.6x109.4 to s s of Pearl St x e 118.1 to beginning; William Patterson to New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St, April 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

COLUMBIA ST, w s, 400 ft n of Rivington, 19.10x49.3; foreclosure Dec. 14; Charles O'Sullivan, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.; attorneys, Cary & Co., 59 Wall St.....$1,000

WATER ST, 14, n w s, 15.6 ft n e of Moore St, 24.11x55.11; William Patterson to New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St, quitclaim, April 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

2D AV, 1,466, e s, 52.2 ft s of 17th St, 25x 88.9; Marguerite I. Kaughran and Adele M. Comyns to Frank Lucas, 40 West 121st St, and Katharine R. McGirr, 5,730 Decatur Av, Bronx, mtg $19,000, Dec. 18; attorney, William J. Lamey, 69 Wall St.....$100

5TH AV, 1,861, e s, 60.11 ft n of 113th St, 25x100, foreclosure; John H. Ingram, referee, to Harold A. Meeks, 88 East Main St, Meriden, Conn., Dec. 20; attorney, Lester S. Holmes, 27 Pine St.....$27,000

5TH AV, 1,859, e s, 25 ft n of 113th St, 25x100, foreclosure Dec. 6; Bernard Robbins, referee, to Everett V. Meeks, 701 Madison Av, Dec. 20; attorney, Lester S. Holmes, 27 Pine St.....$27,000

7TH ST, 225 East, n s, 46 ft w of Avenue C, 23x97.6; William Kerner to 225 East 7th Street Realty Co., New York City, Dec. 18; attorney, Max Frieder, 231 Broadway.....$100

47TH ST, 152 East, s s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x108.8, foreclosure Dec. 13; Thomas H. Baskerville, referee, to Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children, 114 East 63d St, and others; attorneys, Miller, K. L. & T., 50 Broadway.....$29,000

21ST ST, 345 West, n s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 25x108.8; George Schinkel to Lottie Schinkel, 343 West 123d St, Dec. 20; attorneys, Herock & S., 30 Broad St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Lottie Schinkel to Louise Simon, Hotel Gibson, Lausanne, Switzerland, executrix and trustee, mtg $26,000, all liens, by and u. c. s., g., Dec. 2; attorneys same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Charles F. Schinkel et al to same, quitclaim, Nov. 22; attorneys, same.....$1

24TH ST, s s, 234 ft e of 6th Av, 50x98.9; Kinson Realty Co. to Michael Coleman, 50 West 51st St, all liens, Dec. 1; attorneys, Alexander & Green, 1220 Broadway.....$100

44TH ST, 141 East, n s, 75 ft e of Lexington Av, 100x100.5; Esthold Realty Co. to Orinoco Realty Co., 119 West 40th St, mtg $275,000, Dec. 19; attorneys, Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.....$1

48TH ST, 515 East, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5, foreclosure Dec. 14; Stuart D. Preston, referee, to Bowery Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St.....$13,500

78TH ST, n s, 318 ft w of West End Av, 22x264; Kate Klopper to Samuel E. Klopper, 325 West 78th St, Dec. 20; address, 118 Broadway.....$1

79TH ST, s s, 104.8 ft w of Madison Av, 15.4x102.2; John D. de Stefano to Stephen S. Tuthill, 381 Stuyvesant Av, Brooklyn, mtg $36,500, all liens, Aug. 26, 1915; attorney, Lyttleton Fox, 2 Rector St.....$1

101ST ST, 108 East, s s, 77.9 ft e of Park, 16x100.11; Charles Salzman to Lizzie Newman, 122 East 101st St, all liens, Nov. 18.....$1

106TH ST, 3-5 East, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 36.3x100.11; William Kerner to 5 East 106th Street Realty Co., New York City, Dec. 18; attorney, Max Frieder, 231 Broadway.....$100

123D ST, s s, 50 ft e of 8th Av, runs w 50x s 87.8x n e 62.7 to beginning, gore; Empire City Savings Bank to Reno Construction Co., 92 Haven Av, all liens, Dec. 19; attorney, P. Klotzwitch, 92 Haven Av.....$8,000

134TH ST, 21 West, n s, 195.9 ft w of 5th Av, 17.10x99; Calile D. Conry, Hartford, Conn., to George W. Royall, 2,246 7th Av, mtg $7,500, all title, June 30, 1911; attorney, Winifred H. Smith, 150 Nassau St.....$2,500

134TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Park Av, 25x 99.11; Land Estates, Inc., to Wilhelmina Strmeter, 409 East 204th St., mtg $11,000, Dec. 8; attorney, N. Y. T. & M. Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

CASTLE HILL AV, e s, 75

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A—LIMOUSINE BODIES, USED CARS, Springfield bodies; one-man tops. 20th Century Co., 1,700 B'way, 5th floor.

A 1916 WHITE "30" town limousine, practically new; run less than 2,000 miles; cost $4,000; genuine bargain. Surrelle, 1,700 B'way. Telephone Circle 6100.

Brand New 1917 Chalmers Brougham, Town Car or Limousine; convertible from a Limousine to a Brougham. This car is absolutely as good as when it left the factory; HAS BEEN DRIVEN EXACTLY 38 MILES, therefore practically equal to new. Full electric equipment. Interior decorations perfect. Substantial Reduction.

1917 CHANDLER, 7-passenger Touring. Exceptionally fine condition. Good tires. Remarkably low price.

1916 CHANDLER, 5-passenger Touring. First-class condition. Reasonable figure.

ART SCHLOBOHM, 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

BUICK 1915 Touring, complete $425. D. W. Charme, Hotel Netherland.

BUY TIRES before January! Big raise in prices then! We save you 25% to 50%. Buy now!! Jandorf, 1,761 Broadway.

1916 CADILLAC 7 pass. touring, Model 53, in exceptionally fine condition. Small mileage, tires good; one extra. Full electric equipment. Make price right if sold at once.

1915 CADILLAC Runabout, Model 51. Thoroughly overhauled, re-tired, and repainted. Has special rumble seat. Priced to please.

1913 CADILLAC Touring. First-class condition. Full equipment. Good tires all around. Price very reasonable.

DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J. See Art. Phone Mulberry 3240.

CADILLAC 1916 "8" TOUR., wire wheels. CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER. STEARNS KNIGHT "8," Fleetwood Lim. WILLYS OVERLAND Special Limousine. STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL. STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL. MERCER RACEABOUT. Very Fast. OLDSMOBILE "8" 1916, Cabriolet. JACOBS-SCHOEMAKER 1916. THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC 8 CYLINDER TOURING, late model; 7-passenger, electric starting and lights; used privately. Mr. Hayman's car, 150 West 58th St.

CADILLAC, 1915 model, 7 passenger; run less than 10,000 miles; splendid condition; slip covers, new tires, etc. M 27 Times.

CADILLAC limousine; like new; sell less than one-third original cost. Superintendent, 305 West 79th St.

CADILLAC, 1915, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

CHALMERS, 1916, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

CLOSED CARS,

WHITE, 1916, "30" TOWN LIMOUSINE. HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX LIMOUSINE. HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN. HUDSON, 1916, "6-40" LIMOUSINE. HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" LANDAULET. HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" LIMOUSINE. G. S. V., 1914, COUPELET. Wire Wheels. CADILLAC, 1914, BROUGHAM, Wire Wheels. J. C. BURDICK, LE, 1,700 B'WAY, 8D FL.

DETROIT ELECTRIC, brougham, like new, $400; bargain; cost $2,800. Dr. Buerger, 1,000 Park Av.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Apperson; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., Broadway at 61st St.

HAYNES, practically new, late model, five-passenger touring automobile; electric starting and lighting system; mechanically perfect; sacrifice, $900. Inspection, 285 Morris Av., near 139th St.

HUDSON Landaulet for Sale.—A1 condition; used one Summer only. Address Room 301, 111 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE Landaulet, private; good condition; price, $400. 'Phone Greeley 2354.

LYONS-KNIGHT seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

MARMON, 1915 model, '48, seven-passenger touring; never been sold. Will sacrifice same. Can be seen at 150 West 55th, or phone 1508 Circle.

MARMON, 1916, seven-passenger; Model 34; guaranteed. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

MARMON, 1915, seven-passenger touring car; Model 48. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

MARMON, 1915, five-passenger touring car; Model 41. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

NATIONAL 1916, Newport, 4 passenger coupe; like new, Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

NATIONAL 1916, seven-passenger touring car, Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE, 1916, Sedan body, run very little, A1 condition; leaving city for Winter; sacrifice. Simmonds, 150 West 55th.

OLDSMOBILE, 1916, five-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

OVERLAND DEPENDABLE CARS.

'15 PACKARD 3-38 phaeton.
'16 OVERLAND 7-passenger touring.
'16 MITCHELL, with Winter top.
'15 PAIGE 7-passenger touring.
'16 OVERLAND Runabout.
'15 MITCHELL 5-passenger touring.
'16 OVERLAND 5-passenger touring.

All cars plainly marked with a FAIR and HONEST price. Each car fully equipped. That is the Willys-Overland policy, and it's the only just one. Any one who buys a used car from this department is sure of a square deal.

WILLYS-OVERLAND QUALITY INC., USED CAR DEPT., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

PACKARD limousine car, No. 135; run about 10,000 miles; perfect mechanical condition; for sale at sacrifice to settle Krider's car, Equitable Garage, 301 West 49th St.

PACKARD 1916 twin six, 135; special built landaulet; run 5,000 miles; new; sacrifice. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

PACKARD '16, 1-35 limousine landaulet; elegant condition; complete throughout. Ross-Keith Co., 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD, 1914, seven-passenger, 48 H. P. touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

PACKARD landaulet, 1911, in good condition, sale or rent. Garier, 3421 Bryant.

PACKARD, 1-35, phaeton touring car; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

PACKARD for sale; 18 coupe; motor perfect; $300. Dr. Buerger, 1,000 Park Av.

PEERLESS Limousine, 6-38, with extra touring body; used privately one season; equipped with Gray-Davis starting, lighting system. Mr. Burke's car, 150 West 55th.

PEUGEOT 1913, five-passenger touring, A1 condition; must sell. Auto Electric Service Co., 245 West 55th St.

PULLMAN, 1913, 6-66, seven-passenger; first-class shape; any demonstration; best offer around $800. Blumlein, 457 West 150th. Phone 1524 Audubon.

RENAULT.—$650 BABY RENAULT, 14-20 TOWN CAR; LANDAULET, LATE MODEL IN PERFECT RUNNING ORDER; ALL NEW SHOES, TOOLS, &C. OWNER, PRIVATE GARAGE, 16 EAST 39TH ST.

RENAULT Limousine, 35-45, 1911, excellent condition. Renault Selling Branch, Inc., 138th St. & Boulevard, Long Island City, L. I.

SEDAN, ABBOTT DETROIT 1916, IN PERFECT CONDITION, LIKE NEW CAR, $1,200. GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE, 1,694 BROADWAY, (CIRCLE 3249.)

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 130-132 EAST 13TH ST.

STEARNS - KNIGHT landaulet, French Brougham, rear painted ivory, cowl and hood blue; 5-passenger, two disappearing seats; foot warmer, reading lamp, &c.; bargain. Dr. Sunenfeld, 507 5th Av.

STEARNS '16, with 1917 motor, landaulet-limousine brougham; like new; bargain. Rookam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

STEARNS, late model, seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

STUDEBAKER, 1916, 6-cylinder model; special sedan body by Willoughby; full equipment, including wire wheels; this car recently thoroughly inspected by the Studebaker Co. Phone 2218 Rector.

STUDEBAKER Six for sale, coupe, 4-passenger 1917 model; A1 condition. Inquire garage, 130th St. and Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL, IN FINE CONDITION, SELL VERY REASONABLY. GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE, 1,694 BROADWAY, (CIRCLE 3249.)

WINTON.—Exceptionally fine opportunity to purchase practically new Winton six, seven-passenger touring automobile; absolutely mechanically perfect; sacrifice, $450. Edwards, 357 Morris Av., near 139th.

Automobiles for Rent.

BENZ LUXURIOUS LIMOUSINE, 50 H. P.; Westinghouse engine; rent monthly. Keisler, 146 West 100th St. Riverside 5747.

PACKARD, 1916, with brand new 1917 limousine landaulet body, never been used, for rent to responsible party by the month. Columbus 9056.

PACKARD.—Beautiful six-cylinder Packard limousines for hire; hour, day, week, or month. J. Kramer, 1,834 B'way. Col. 1478.

PIERCE ARROW Limousine, late model, $300 monthly, to desirable party. Circle 447.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles for Rent.

ALL ATTRACTIVE PACKARDS.

Sixes and twin sixes, limousines, landaulets, and touring cars for hire. Edward Van Schaussen, Telephone 9079 Columbus.

ATTRACTIVE RENTAL SERVICE. PIERCE-ARROWS. PACKARDS. Special monthly rates. Polite liveried chauffeurs. Egidi, 123 West 52d. (Circle 774.)

CHALMERS 1916 seven passenger; $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3916.

DELAUNAY BELLEVILLE Brougham; beautiful town car, newly painted, upholstered; monthly or season; reasonable rate. Bord, 114 West 50th St.

FIAT limousine, very late model, for rent. J. Notole, 750 7th Av.

FORD 1917, new closed touring car; reasonable rates. Telephone Morris, 6045 Morningside.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD limousine; nicely appointed; owner driving; reasonable; monthly solicited. 231 East 47th St. Telephone 8851 Murray Hill. A. Scaringe.

Motor Trucks for Rent.

TRUCKS! TRUCKS! TRUCKS! Various makes, styles, and capacities. We also buy and rent. LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORP., 126 West 52d St. Phone Circle 190-191.

TRUCKS for rent, day, month, or contract. Federal Operating Corporation, 3063 Columbus.

Automobiles Wanted.

WILL PURCHASE your automobile if in good condition; pay cash. Suite 704, 30 East 42d St.; no dealers.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE automobiles, $5 per month. West Side Storage Warehouse, 310 West 143d St., near 8th Av.

Automobile Supplies.

HANDSOME PAIR BEAR ROBES; also two beautiful PLUSH ROBES, GENTLEMAN'S fur-lined overcoat; also chauffeur's fur coat; perfect condition; no cash offer refused. PRIVATE STABLE, 148 East 30th St., near Lexington Av.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT. New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co., 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass W. W. Auto School, Telephone Columbus 802 W. 57th St. Open Sun. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our SCHOOL plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

REAL ESTATE.

LEWIS B. PRESTON, (INC.) Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway. SPECIALISTS IN COUNTRY ESTATES. Send for our selected list of desirable places to live.

ALL KINDS of country and city property for sale and rent. Ask for particulars. Our list of property will interest you. KNICKERBOCKER REALTY CO., 161 West 34th.

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ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN, Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

8% INVESTMENT

A property that cannot be reproduced on account of the new law limiting the height of buildings. Splendid location. Permanent light and air protection.

$1,475,000 CASH. WILLIAM A. WHITE & SONS 16 Exchange Place. 'Phone John 5700

For Sale.—128 E. 25th St., between Lexington and 4th, 16½x50 feet; 3-story brick; rents $70 gross; vacant May 1, 1917; price, $15,000. Address owner, Lila J. Fairbairn, 2,000 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Ill.

Leasehold, 111th Av., south of 34th St.; 7 lots. Van Vliet & Place, 16 5th Av.

Plot cheap, 32d St., near 4th Av. Van Vliet & Place, 16 5th Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$40 per month, with small payment down, will put you in possession of very fine new six-room, all-year home, equipped with steam heat, electric light, &c.; less than 30 minutes out; near waterfront; title guaranteed. F. H. RICHMOND, 51 Chambers St.

Beautiful lots at Little Neck Hills; high and healthful; near water and station; $400 each; easy monthly payments. Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City. Phone 744 Cort.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

CHOICE VILLA PLOTS FOR SALE at COLONIAL HEIGHTS, New Rochelle. Improvement, including gas and sewers; 30 minutes from Grand Central, Harlem Division, near station, schools and churches. Reasonable prices and favorable terms. Booklet on request. A. S. REINER, 154 Nassau St., N. Y.

At Larchmont.—Beautiful Dutch Colonial; seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat &c., plot 75x100; surrounding excellent; 5 minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

Estate wishes to sell an eight-room house and quarter acre; near station; village water, electric light; macadam road; ten minutes' walk from station. Price $6,000. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

The Hastings Homes Company, Hastings-on-Hudson, offers beautiful Hudson View Manor, to rent or sale, houses of various sizes, building plots with magnificent views and all improvements, as low as $1,000.

LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND. Homes according to your taste and in residential section on terms like rent. CHAS. FIELD GRIFFEN & CO., 11 East 42d St., New York.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Small farm for $10 monthly; good house, outbuildings; land productive, a trade where right party can make nice living; big demand for labor, poultry, and eggs in this section; easy terms to responsible party. For details write to "Small Farm," Box 179 Times Downtown.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND HOME BUILDING PLOTS, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET ON REQUEST. JOHN ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

Neponsit, the year-round residential community, 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; lots $650 up; beach rights, get particulars. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Country home near Montclair Hotel; stone and shingle construction; 11 rooms, bath-rooms, separate lavatories, 3 quarter floors, steam, gas, electricity; stable, outbuildings; 2½ acres; lawns; variety fruit; not pretentious, but well built and comfortable; price $17,500; $2,000 cash buys this property. Apply to my brokers, Frank Hughes-Taylor Co., Real Estate Brokers, Hughes Bldg., Montclair, N. J.

FOR SALE AD AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Large 14-room house, 2 baths, 2 open fireplaces, very large verandas; garage for two cars, chicken house, good garden, fruit and shade trees; six minutes from station; about 1 acre of ground; big bargain for quick buyer. M. B. Willcox, Ridgewood, N. J.

We can put you in touch at once with all of the best farms and country estates on the market, saving you both money and time. FARM AND ESTATE EXCHANGE, 141 BROADWAY.

MONTCLAIR Houses for sale, $6,000 to $15,000. Convenient locations. J. GLASON, 144 Christopher St., Montclair, N. J.

A BARGAIN.—$5,500; 7-room house and garage; house modern; has all conveniences; good transportation; full particulars. Owner, Room 516, 47 West 34th St.

Dairy and potato farms are profitable. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 Fifth Ave.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with historic interest, fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; just what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Old-fashioned homestead; few blocks from water; beautiful grounds; hedge, shade and fruit trees; on main road; 40 minutes to New York; easy terms. For details and photo, Homestead, Box 17 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE. 10,000 acres, timber and mineral land, near railroad. Write for particulars. I. W. Valentine, 373 4th Av., N. Y. City.

Real Estate Wanted.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF APARTMENT HOUSE MANAGEMENT. ALL OUR APARTMENTS ARE FULLY RENTED. WHY NOT CONSULT US? HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 5th Av. Vandt. 1782.

Wanted, a farm of 30 or 40 acres of ground, a nice house, stable, barn; near the seashore in Long Island. Post Office Box G. B., 1,320.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage money in any amount at 4½%. S. A. Israel-R. M. De Leeuw Co., 35 Nassau.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Unfurnished.

467 WEST 140TH ST.

Three-story and basement dwelling, 10 rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets, 2 storerooms, and laundry. Apply your own broker, or A. T. SUTCLIFFE, 109 Broad St. Tel. Broad 4143.

Out of Town.

For rent, furnished, thoroughly up-to-date modern house in most desirable section of Norfolk, Va. Address 517 Fairfax Av., Norfolk, Va.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

82D, 304 WEST.—5 rooms, 2 baths; beautifully furnished; long or short lease. Apartment 23. 5561 Riverside.

$100 to $1,000 per month. 3 to 14 rooms. High-grade buildings only. Season or year. Loton H. Slawson Company, 171 Madison Av. Murray Hill 3530.

APARTMENTS. Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4383.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

Furnished—West Side.

47TH, 112 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartment; convenient to club district; three rooms, furnished, $100, including light and maid service, or unfurnished, $900 per year. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

51ST, 17 WEST.—Exceptional, well-furnished two rooms, bachelor apartment; complete; $55-$65 monthly.

APARTMENT HUNTING annecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d. Riverside 1090.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 418.—Lady leaving city will rent 11-room apartment, 3 baths, southeastern corner, on the tenth floor, facing park, for 3 months or longer. Apt. 10B. 4164 Riverside.

EIGHTIES.—Magnificently furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, $200; month, 4 months, longer; immediate possession; big concession to October. Tel. Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1450.

Furnished Apartments.

East, West Side, $100 to $1,000 Monthly. Choice localities; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, Tel. Vanderbilt 1450. 30 E. 42d St.

FOR season or year, 2 to 11 rooms, furnished; $100 to $800 monthly. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 Fifth Av., cor. 40th St.

PERSONALLY inspected lists of high-class furnished apartments obtainable at Exclusive Realty Specialists, 176 West 72d; 848 Columbus.

APARTMENTS WANTED, furnished; high-class clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d.

SMALL, furnished apartment, January, February, March; below 59th; reasonable. N. B., 1,364 Broadway.

Unfurnished.

TWO - ROOM KITCHENETTE; BELOW 86TH; $40. R 159 TIMES.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 529.—Elegantly furnished room; bath, phone, and electricity; also small room.

MADISON AV., 180, Near 34th.—Single room; stationary water, telephone; reasonable.

West Side.

28D, 455 WEST.—Large furnished room, private bath; private house; gentlemen.

42D, 322 WEST.—Nice, warm rooms; $2 up weekly; telephone; gentlemen. Hughes.

61ST, 10 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms in handsome private apartment; elevator; all conveniences.

66TH, (Central Park West)—Large room; facing park; reasonable. Bartlett, Columbus 6963.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Neat, large rooms, with telephone connection; home comforts; electricity.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Medium-sized room, skylight room; electricity, steam heat, bath; gentlemen.

72D, (Subway.)—Large front room, opposite bath; high-class apartment; gentlemen; references. Columbus 684. Apartment 1C.

73D ST., 275 WEST.—Large, furnished, well-heated room; private bath and telephone.

75TH, 226 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Front rooms, single or en suite; gentlemen. Anthony.

76TH, 14 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated large, sunny rooms; electricity; private residence.

77TH ST., 118 WEST.—Newly furnished, refined, private house; latest conveniences; references.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Two outside connecting rooms; well furnished; near Central Park. Leonard.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Large sunny rooms; private baths, with shower; electricity; $12-$14.

81ST, 126 WEST.—Elegant sunny double, single rooms; bath; breakfast; privileges; $4-$8.

82D ST, 8 WEST.—Very desirable large room with kitchenette; southern exposure.

88TH ST., 168 WEST.—Large, handsome, well lighted room in refined home, (private house,) close to Broadway subway; also smaller room; all conveniences; references asked and given.

89TH, (Broadway.)—Private suite and bath; high-class elevator apartment; no other roomers; bachelor or married couple. 6620 Riverside.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Front parlor, connecting bedroom, $9; large room, $6; electricity; telephone.

95TH, 310 WEST, Apt. 62.—Large, comfortable front room; gentleman; elevator.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Unusual winter opportunity for gentleman or couple; suite, or large room; bath. Apt. 9.

102D, 303 WEST.—Large room; also small; private house; near Riverside Drive.

104TH, 244 WEST.—Newly furnished, sunny; private family; gentlemen. Mascher, Academy 1890.

112TH, 504 WEST. — Large, sunny room; every modern convenience. 6th floor west.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS, 302 WEST 22D ST.

The genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; running water every room; single, $4-$6 weekly; rooms for two, $3-$3.50 weekly each.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

NEWLY furnished room, high-class elevator apartment; breakfast optional. Harrison, 3508 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Elegantly furnished five-room apartment; never rented; 5 to 9 months. Call Morningside 3677. Apt. 44.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Large, small rooms; also suite; reasonable; conveniences. Davis, Apt. 8B.

WEST END AV, 322, (100th St.)—Superior accommodations for one or two gentlemen; luxurious, private home; all conveniences.

WEST END AV., 674.—Large front room; all improvements; one gentleman. Phone Riverside 6277 J.

Atlantic City.

S. CONN. AV., 289, (Apt. 4.)—Attractive rooms, facing ocean; every convenience.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 213. Double rooms, with and without bath; excellent cuisine; references.

MADISON AV., 191-193.—Desirable large and single rooms, private baths; excellent table.

West Side.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Suite of two large rooms; private bath; southern exposure.

56TH, 62 WEST.—One large, one small room, with board; table guests; references.

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—Suit particular people; steam heat, electric light; medium-sized room, bath adjoining; also single room. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable, newly decorated rooms; excellent table; fine service.

70TH, 43 WEST.—Large room for couple, or two gentlemen preferably; strictly kosher board. Col. 310.

72D, 514 WEST, (Riverside.)—Suite, with bath, and single room; own farm products.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large double front room; good table; table guests.

72D, 131-122 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private baths; fine table.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome front, square room; other rooms references exchanged.

76TH, 237-43 WEST.—Room, with, without bath; single room; fine location; excellent table.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Elegant suite, rose color; bath; 2d floor; double, single rooms; lavatory; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 162 WEST. — Handsomely furnished, large and small, sunny rooms; refined home; references.

80TH, 128 WEST, (The Georgian.)—Sunny rooms; private bath; electricity; excellent table; reference.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests, booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Second floor suites, singly; steam, electricity; house appointment unsurpassed.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Exceptionally large rooms; all conveniences; parlor dining; table guests.

102D, 206 WEST.—Private, refined home for refined gentlemen; Riverside Drive; exceptionally large rooms, bath, telephone; board optional; references given, required.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Between Riverside and Broadway.)—Modern private residence offers exceptional accommodation, spacious double and single rooms; every convenience; liberal table; moderate terms.

121ST, 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; private bath; superior board.

156TH, 553 WEST, THE LAFAYETTE INN. —DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH BOARD; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY STATION.

A. "ADISON ARMS. 41, 43, 45 West 58th St. Elevator.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard. Mrs. Mim. Downtown 6100. Pare 5c. 50 Cozy Rooms, Suites. Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Room, Comforts. Weekly rates $18 per adult with meals. THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. 71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 879 Tompkinsville.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant room, connecting laboratory, with board; $10 weekly. Layman.

WEST END AV., 279, Corner 73d, Opposite Schwab Mansion.—Handsome, private corner house, with elevator; handsome room, with private bath.

BOARD WANTED.

YOUNG business gentleman seeks large room, private bath preferred, and board in Flushing-Bayside family; between 60s and 90s preferred; state full particulars first letter. X 281 Times Annex.

WANTED, room with board in first-class apartment or private house with refined American family for a young Cuban gentleman; first moderate. W 144 Times.

GENTLEMAN desires good room and board; $12. R 169 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

IDEAL HOME, exclusive clientele; connecting rooms. "White Swan." 254 Main St., White Plains. Phone.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, "30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY." East Orange, N. J., New York's most beautiful suburb. 150 Lackawanna trains daily; beautiful apartments, parlor, bedrooms, and bath; splendidly furnished, delightfully situated; refined patronage; excellent table; American plan; weekly rates for two, $25 to $50. W. T. READE, Prop. Write for booklet.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BILL CLERK—Underwood machine, figure extensions, office work; $15. W 98 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, stenographer and typist, experienced, neat, desires position with up-to-date house offering advancement; excellent references. 150 West 85th St.

DRESSMAKER, competent; home, out. Telephone 5136 Morningside. Apt. 22, 15 Claremont Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, experienced, refined, well educated, studied complete course under Montessori at Rome, desires position. Miss Mayer, 401 South Madison St., Green Bay, Wis.

STENOGRAPHER; extensive experience general insurance, law, &c.; accurate, reliable; good references; salary $18. Miss Kimball, Telephone Schuyler 9220.

STENOGRAPHER, confidential clerk, willing worker, wishes permanent position; four years' experience; excellent references; $14. Box 37, 1,921 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; years of experience; bonds, correspondence, details; $18. K 250 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6878.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized; investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT. — Expert, books opened, closed, audited, disentangled, financial statements, trial balance, audits; $5 month up. J 398 Times Downtown.

AMBITIOUS MAN, 23 years; well educated, progressive, and efficient; general business experience; unlimited references. W 135 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant; young man, 25, desires position with a growing concern; thoroughly experienced; books opened, closed, trial balances, financial statements, and profit and loss statements. W 137 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) able correspondent, proven ability, varied experience, possessing common sense and initiative, desires responsible connection. R 170 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant; experienced; thoroughly competent, reliable; university training; excellent references. W 138 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—26; eight years' experience; double entry; good handwriting; references. K 205 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 22; understands double entry, controlling system; rapid, accurate; references. W 126 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) Spaniard, modern methods, now employed, wants change; references. R 165 Times.

BUILDER AND GENERAL CONTRACTOR in New York and vicinity for 12 years; have erected some of New York's representative buildings; have degree of mining engineer from Columbia University; desire to connect with firm requiring the services of a man fully versed in building construction; am willing to travel or accept position anywhere in this capacity. W 136 Times.

COLLECTION CORRESPONDENT, 24, at present employed, seeks connection with concern of big ideals; not a genius, but an experienced writer of non-offensive action-compelling letters; knowledge of commercial law and accounting. Customer, 829 Jennings St.

CORRESPONDENT.—Able correspondent, varied business experience, legal training, desires responsible position. K 254 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write J. Scully, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR wants position; single, middle-aged, Irish-American; careful driver; experience last 7 years; can do repairing; handy with tools. R 154 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Architectural, structural; 10½ years' experience; $25. Sothern, 127 92d St., Brooklyn.

EXECUTIVE.—Fellow A. I. E. E., member A. S. M. E., F. I., &c., with broad business experience and technical training, desires position as executive, manager, or on organization work; familiar with shop practice, cost and productive system, and sales engineering; wide experience in operation of power wagons, also in their design, construction, and purchase. X 214 Times Annex.

FOREMAN.—Practical bricklayer, with thorough knowledge of mason construction, reading of plans, and handling of men, seeks position as foreman; fifteen years' experience. W 140 Times.

HARD WORKER; knowledge of bookkeeping; charge of shipping; well recommended. K 246 Times Downtown.

MR. EMPLOYER, can you use the services of young man, (24,) energetic and capable? I have selling and clerical experience, besides a good education; salary of secondary importance. R 166 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—Position wanted as office or errand boy; can furnish A1 references. G. W. Henderson, R. 1, B. 16, Colonna, Me.

OFFICE WORK.—Young man, graduate business college, desires position office. K 247 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN would like position selling something that people want; have sold real estate; position where long hours and hard work will bring good returns; age 33 years. A 21 Times.

SALESMAN.—A high-grade specialty salesman calling on wholesale drug, dry goods, and grocery trade, South and Southwest territory, desires a change Jan. 1; A1 references and bond. R 164 Times.

SALESMEN.—Two live-wire salesmen, with salesrooms Chicago, want infants', children's, women's or knit goods line; no suits and cloaks; only strong lines need apply; here all week. W 133 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, intelligent, speaks four languages, at present employed, wishes position with wholesale house as salesman. R 70 Times.

SALESMAN, traveling, married, arrived from England, speaks Portuguese, German, English, situation with good firm; understands credits. R 171 Times.

SALESMAN.—College man, 8 years in present situation, desires position with future; can manage sales force. A 16 Times.

SALESMAN.—Clean salesman; will start on $50 weekly if advancement is in sight. E 208 Times Annex.

SECRETARY AND CONFIDENTIAL MAN. —Columbia graduate; 23; able correspondent and good stenographer; understands accounts; knowledge of foreign languages; familiar with research methods. K 219 Times Downtown.

SELLING, ADVERTISING, EDITORIAL, EXECUTIVE. AM 35, UNMARRIED, AMBITIOUS, ENERGETIC, TEMPERATE; EXPERIENCED AS EDITOR, "AD" WRITER, SOLICITOR, PUBLICITY. GOOD SELLING ABILITY. EDUCATED, YALE. TRAVELED WORLD OVER. ALL I WANT IS AN 18-KT. OPPORTUNITY WITH AN 18-KT. CONCERN. PREFER TO ASSIST ABLE EXECUTIVE OR SELL. ANY SALARY TO BEGIN. R 167 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, high-grade man, expert shorthand writer, twelve years' experience, sound judgment, seeks position. K 248 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, first-class, thoroughly experienced, desires position; reliable, desirable. Telephone Riverside 7910.

TAILOR, with 20 years' experience, wants a position as manager, foreman, or contractor of men's tailoring shop; good references guaranteed. Davis Goldstein, 105 Norfolk St.

VISITING VALET.—Would like to take care of gentleman's wardrobe; references. A. Williams, Apply City Club, 55 West 44th St.

YOUNG MAN, five years' practical business experience; capable; best references. W 143 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) ambitious, steady worker, wishes to learn the engraving trade; references. Lamac, 5 West 125th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER with knowledge of stenography and typewriting; must be reliable, bright, quick, and accurate at figures; give reference and salary desired. W 142 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Must be accurate at figures. Call at David Weil Sons Litho. Co., 334 Berry St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER for upholstery workroom; experienced preferred; steady position. Apply Arnold, Constable & Co., 6th floor, Broadway and 19th St.

CLERK.—Young lady, capable of fitting in accounting department of large manufacturing company; must be good penman, rapid and accurate at figures; state age, experience and salary desired. Box T 281 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS (unemployed) wanted for permanent positions, and also those who are married and interested in earning money in spare time. John C. Ranson, Auctioneer of Adding Machines, 30 Church St., New York.

GIRL.—Experienced in checking advertisements in an advertising agency; state age, experience, religion, salary expected. C. T., P. O. Box 63, New York.

NURSE or attendant for an insane hospital; pay $22 a month and maintenance. Address Box 706, Rye, N. Y.

NURSE.—Family of Christian Scientists; two children; experience unnecessary; $30. R 163 Times.

SALESLADIES as extra on Saturday. Call Weisbecker, 266-270 West 125th.

YOUNG LADY to address envelopes; pleasant office. W 134 Times.

Employment Agencies.

TYPISTS—Several high-grade positions in various lines for competent girls; salaries from $9-$15.

STENOGRAPHER, import house, $16; engineering, $15; social work, $18; architects, $15; collections, $12; securities, $16.

BILL CLERK, Underwood machine, electrical business, $15.

STATISTICAL CLERK and Typist, rapid, accurate figurer, $60 month.

PROOFREADER, need have no experience, must be high school graduate, $12.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCH

INVEST YOUR
JANUARY
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in Our
4½%
Guaranteed
Mortgages

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
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6 CENTS FOR FALSE ARREST.

Loft Sued Policeman Who Charged Him with Annoying Women.

George Leon Loft, son of Congressman George W. Loft, candy manufacturer, got a verdict for 6 cents from a jury before Supreme Court Justice Dugro yesterday in his suit against Benjamin King, a policeman, for false arrest. Loft, who is 20 years old, sued through his father for $20,000 on the ground that he was falsely arrested for "ogling and chirping" at young women in Columbus Circle on Nov. 18, 1915. He was taken to the Night Court and held until the next day, when he was discharged.

Policeman King testified that he was only obeying orders from his superior officers to arrest youths who were annoying women. He said that five young men who were with Loft were found guilty. Assistant Corporation Counsel Price, who defended the policeman, charged that Loft was in bad company and was trying to establish an alibi to "square" himself with his father. After the jury had announced the verdict of 6 cents Loft's attorney, Alfred J. Talley, said: "We are satisfied."

UPHOLDS SUNDAY DANCING.

"This Is Not Hohokus," Says Court, In Refusing Warrants.

"This is New York, and not Hohokus," said Magistrate Murphy in the West Side Court yesterday when seven detectives of Inspector Daly's staff applied for warrants for the arrest of actors and actresses charged with dancing in the Palace Theatre and the Winter Garden on Sunday.

"What harm is there in a little dancing?" the Magistrate asked.

"The women wear abbreviated costumes, which are varicolored," Detective Turk replied.

"That is nothing new," the Magistrate said. "I can take you out on Broadway now and show you women with dresses nearly to their knees and dressed in all the colors of the rainbow."

With these remarks the court waved the detectives aside.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LEFT in taxi, bag containing nurse's outfit; reward. Miss M. Collins, Hotel Buckingham, 50th St. and 5th Av.

LOST—ON TRAIN BETWEEN MAMARONECK AND NEW YORK, WALLET MARKED "W. M. S." CONTAINING MONEY AND PAPERS. LIBERAL REWARD WHEN RETURNED TO ROOM 703, 86 NASSAU ST.

LOST.—Cane, with gold band near top, with name and residence, 30 W. 92d St., engraved; gold strip on handle; light wood; reward. Return to C. O. Johnson, 229 West 43d St., N. Y. C.

LOST—A black silk handbag containing money, keys, and papers. A most liberal reward and no questions asked if bag is returned with entire contents to Mrs. Frederick M. Davis, 20 East 82d St., immediately.

LOST—$100 reward will be paid and no questions asked for the return of the trunk taken from 30th St. entrance of Holland House last Friday night. Telephone Room 283 Holland House.

LOST—Tuesday, Dec. 19, between 2 and 3 P. M., between 63d St. and Madison Av. and Grand Central Station, or on 3d Broadway surface car between Grand Central Station and 93th and Broadway, dark amber bead necklace; reward offered. X 276 Times Annex.

LOST—Express package, containing leather bound and edge pocket memo. books, purchasers' imprints inside front cover and fly leaf; generous reward if recovered today. Phone Bryant 8930.

LOST.—Fifty dollars reward for return of Tiffany gold watch, split second stop; No. 122262; gold chain, cigar cutter and jeweled pendil. Return to Supt. of the Roosevelt Hospital, 59th St. and 9th Av.

LOST—Pair of platinum lorgnettes, between Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St., and Bloomingdale's store; reward. Return Mrs. Leeds, 135 West 58th.

LOST—Watch and case, Sunday, off sleigh, Riverside Drive to West End Av.; initials E. G.; reward. Malone, Durland's, 5 West 66th St.

LOST.—Saturday evening in theatre district, ladies' gold Waltham wrist watch, marked L. A. C.; reward. Kerr, 70 Broad St., Broad 6973.

LOST—In ladies' wash room, Pennsylvania Station, Wednesday, Dec. 20, diamond and sapphire ring; reward. Schofield, 302 West 92d St.

LOST—Black leather bag, Dec. 19, subway, 86th to 23d, containing about $9, silver box, cards, &c.; keep money. Telephone Riverside 1041. No questions.

LOST—Lady's small black fitted suitcase, taxicab, 44 East 58th to Montmartre, Tuesday night; reward. Frances Willard, 11 West 56th.

LOST—Lady's violet silk bag containing key, powder bag, lip stick, leather purse with $19; suitable reward. M 29 Times.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch, initials E. N., in downtown business section; reward. Nathan, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,312.

LOST—Hudson seal muff, Sunday afternoon, Broadway-Columbus Av. car, 73d to 86th; reward. 170 West 73d. Apartment 3B.

LOST—Sunday, Dec. 17, between Hotel Astor and 148 West 57th St., pearl crescent; reward. Return Edgar, 148 West 57th.

LOST.—Diamond and sapphire cluster ring, Monday, at Carlton Terrace or vicinity; liberal reward. Room 5, 1,440 Broadway.

LOST—Black purse, two keys, about $28, 86th-89th-Broadway. Santley, 261 West 89th.

LOST—Hudson seal pillow muff, in taxicab, neighborhood of Broadway and 57th St.; reward. Martha Washington Hotel.

LOST—In or near Waldorf Hotel, gold chain, watch and lorgnette; finder return to Waldorf Clerk; suitable reward.

LOST—Black leather hand bag, green lining; reward. 170 West 74th. Apt. 405.

LOST.—Diamond brooch pin; finder rewarded; no questions. R 103 Times.

PEARL BROOCH.

Lost—Between 32d and 42d St., New York, on Tuesday last, a pearl brooch, about three inches long, form narrow ellipse, mounted on gold, with graduated pearls; reward. R 162 Times.

$50 REWARD.

For lace pin, 8 pearls on a bar with a diamond leaf separating pearls; lost Monday evening, Delmonico's to Globe Theatre, thence to Hotel Webster. Returns to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

REWARD—Bar pin, containing 15 diamonds and 2 pearls, 93d St. and Grand Central Terminal. Mrs. A. E. Reinthas, 1 West 93d.

REWARD—On 34th St., turquoise matrix brooch. Weed, 149 West 35th St.

Found.

FOUND—Plain bag, containing money and eyeglasses; owner can have same by describing. C. D. Johnson, 229 West 43d St., N. Y. C.

FOUND—Diamond pendant pin, Loeser's, Brooklyn; call and describe. 98 South Oxford St., Brooklyn.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

REWARD.—Airedale terrier, male; name Duke; year old. D. A. Cook, 794 East 156th St.

STILL MUCH TO DO FOR 100 NEEDIEST

Falling Off of Nearly $3,000 in Yesterday's Receipts Makes Call for Help More Urgent.

FIVE MORE CASES CLOSED

Nearly $37,000 Sent In Since List Was First Published—Givers Show Keen Interest.

Yesterday's receipts for the Hundred Neediest Cases in New York showed a falling off of nearly $3,000 from the day before, which had set a record for the entire campaign. The receipts of the day were $3,496.55, making a total since the list of the hundred cases was published on Dec. 10 of $36,849.59. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor yesterday received $826, the Charity Organization Society $712, the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities $488.50, the State Charities Aid Association $362.50, and THE NEW YORK TIMES, for designated cases or for distribution, $1,157.55.

Five more cases were closed yesterday, of which the Charity Organization Society settled four. Case 21, the fatherless family in which the mother is in a hospital, three of the four children are ill, and the only well one must wait till February for working papers, was removed from the books, as was 41, the widow who is just out of hospital and too weak to support the four children, who must wait two months until the oldest daughter can get working papers.

Miss Margaret M. of Case 59, who for years has been the sole support of her crippled mother and her aged aunt, but is now going blind, has received enough contributions to meet all her needs. The other Charity Organization case covered was that of Miss Alice, 61 on THE TIMES list, whose fingers are at last too stiff to make the silk flowers from which she has earned a living for many years. The one room that is her home has been assured to her for the rest of her life.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor closed Case 75—the family of 14-year-old Frank J., who has been going to night school to fit himself to earn more than the $6 a week with which he is now trying to support his mother and six smaller children. His circumstances were very similar to those of Foster in Case 13, whose family was one of the first provided for; and Frank's needs have been very largely met through money first given for Foster and then transferred to Frank by the givers because Foster's needs had been met. Foster's story was on the first page of the list in THE TIMES of Dec. 10 and Frank's on the third, so Foster was the recipient of most of the donations stirred up by stories of this particular type. Frank's case was closed by a check for $150 from Norwalk, Conn.

But there are still forty-one cases that have not been entirely covered. The State Charities Aid Association still needs help on Cases 16, 22, 26, 31, 35, 39, 49, 74, 78, 87, 95, and 98. Of these the ones perhaps in most need are 74, 87, and 95. Case 74 is Christine Peters, who is at last in good health and needs support for only six months more until she can make her own way. Eleven-year-old Sidney of Case 87 is just at the critical year that will probably decide whether he will become a gangster or a good citizen, and a large part of the $150 needed for his case had not been received up to yesterday evening. Case 95 is that of the negro woman who wants to keep her two foster children, but is in the hospital and unable to support them at present. Few contributions have been received for her.

Only six of the thirty-one cases under supervision of the Charity Organization Society that were published in THE TIMES remain uncovered. They are the following:

22. $22 still needed to assure recovery of father and final independence of family.

46. $103 still needed. This family lacks practically every convenience and comfort, one bed sufficing for mother and all the children. This case was numbered by mistake 41 in this morning's TIMES.

47. $99 still needed to provide for this family, the father of which has been paralyzed by infantile paralysis.

54. $113 still required to meet needs of this woman, who is suffering from heart disease and whose husband is insane.

89. This case lacks but $16 of being covered.

94. Lacks but $57 of being covered. This is the family of the mother and four children, three of whom are close to the border line of tuberculosis.

Of the thirty-one cases submitted by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor there are seventeen still in need of relief—Nos. 3, 5, 10, 20, 29, 45, 50, 51, 52, 55, 62, 69, 77, 79, 84, 88, and 91. Of these Case 62, that of the family left helpless by the father's suicide and the mother's collapse, needs only $1.50.

Only $25 has been received by the A. I. C. P. for Case 29 since the announcement on Tuesday that the family had been burned out and left with a very inadequate supply of clothing and housefurnishings, and no food. The amount asked originally for this family before the fire which increased their needs was $350, and only $72 is thus far at hand. Other specially needy A. I. C. P. cases are Nos. 3, 5, 10, and 77.

Of the Brooklyn cases No. 73, the widow who has just managed to get three of her five children out of an institution, and has broken down and is in danger of having to give them all up again, still needs $347. The amounts needed by the other Brooklyn cases are as follows: Case 38, $142; Case 43, $45; Case 82, $131; Case 97, $166. Of the $1,275 asked for these five cases only $444 has been received.

Of the nineteen cases submitted by the Charity Organization Society, for which there was no room in THE TIMES list, nine have already been completely covered as the result of an appeal made some time ago. To cover the other ten families, which include sixty persons, $1,261 is still needed.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor also had nineteen families not on THE TIMES list. In these families there are sixty-nine children under 14. There are five families of sick fathers, one of an insane father, ten of widows, one in which three adult women are struggling to maintain a home for themselves and three young boys, one lone woman and one aged woman who has taken upon herself the burden of rearing four grandchildren. In all these nineteen families, comprising ninety-four individuals, there are at present only four persons able to work regularly at a fixed wage—two girls of 17, one boy of 15, and one of 14. A special appeal is made for these cases.

The State Charities Aid Association is getting a good deal of help for fifteen-year-old Harold of Case 39, the boy who is in need of care after an injury, but who, when he recovers, will be able to go back to the first good home he has ever known. A Young Men's Christian Association Secretary in Massachusetts, who had previously inquired for two other cases, both of which had been covered before he wrote, sent in $25 for Harold yesterday, and said that he might decide to take entire care of the case. Another friend of Harold's in New England was a Maine woman, who sent $10 and said that she hoped to see Harold when she visited New York in the Spring. As a result of that visit he may get an invitation to spend the Summer in Maine.

Two women loaded down with bundles for thirteen-year-old Clara, the stoop-shouldered, homeless waif of Case 31, came into the State Charities offices yesterday and were much disappointed to learn that other friends had sent Clara for a two weeks' outing in the country. But the clothing, candy, and books which they brought will be forwarded to the girl.

Many children have been sending gifts for the homeless children in whom the State Charities Aid Association specializes. One girl of 10, who had earned $5, sent it in for enfeebled and homeless Margaret, Case 83. One check for $100 came from a woman who said that the money was a Christmas gift to her and that she was passing it on to some one in need. A dollar for Sidney of Case 87 came from a little boy who said his name was Sidney, too; and another contribution for Margaret came "from the father of another Margaret of the same age."

All the organizations have been receiving an unusual number of contributions from people whose interest is manifest in their desire to keep on supporting the cases over a period of time.

One man wrote to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, inclosing a check for $25 for Case 100, and saying: "Rather than send a check for $180 and forget about it, I prefer to guarantee said minimum amount and send you a monthly check during 1917. Please drop me a line each month advising me of their financial needs, and apply inclosed amount to first payment and $10 for their Christmas."

In five of the State Charities Aid cases people have promised to send contributions for an indefinite time. These are 26, 66, 76, 83, and 98.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor asks THE TIMES to acknowledge an anonymous gift of $95 for Case 52. This check was collected by a number of people, who desired that it be acknowledged only by the initials "R. D."

Joseph H. Choate, President of the State Charities Aid Association, has sent the following letter to THE TIMES:

New York, Dec. 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The State Charities Aid Association takes this opportunity to express its gratitude for the generous response to the appeal published in THE NEW YORK TIMES. We send special thanks to THE NEW YORK TIMES for its co-operation in bringing before the public an intimate knowledge of the needs of these destitute families and children. We appreciate the confidence of those who have sent sums to be distributed at the discretion of the association. This indicates a desire to relieve suffering and want wherever it may exist, without the stimulus of a specific case. We send special thanks to the contributors who have given to individual cases, often at a sacrifice to themselves. We have been able to provide adequately for fourteen out of twenty-six cases for which we have solicited help, but in spite of the fact that money has been provided for food, shelter, clothes, and medical care for some of these needy people for whom a special appeal is made, there are many others whose stories are not yet known to the public and whose needs are urgent. To our expression of appreciation we wish to add the season's greetings to all that have made it possible to bring Christmas cheer to the less fortunate.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE, President.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions for the 100 neediest cases:

Gertrude Moffat	$1.00
Claude P. La Shelle, Case 21	5.00
Anonymous	10.00
H. D. H., Case 79	5.00
L. E. Hodges	10.00
Anne Graves, Cases 80, 73, and 32	6.00
James N. Notley	20.00
*Mrs. A. V. De Hart, Case 83	1.00
*Miss A. V. De Hart, Case 83	3.00
Blisey and Mary Coverdale, Cases 21, 32, 10, 91, and 73	100.00
Mrs. W. Nelson	2.00
Anonymous, Case 43	1.00
Sympathizers	1.55
Miss R. Cahn, Case 31	1.00
M. R. Sonneberg	1.00
Anonymous	2.00
L. Mark	20.00
N. Weinberg, Case 29	10.00
J. Grossman	25.00
Mrs. Cyrus Brewer, Case 10	5.00
The Alfred H. Smith Company	500.00
Anonymous, Case 69	20.00
Charles F. Avery	50.00
F. A. D.	10.00
H. M.	2.00
Anonymous	1.00
Anonymous	10.00
Anonymous, Case 32	5.00
M. J. Walsh	5.00
J. B. B., Cases 23, 50, 61, 88, 93, 94, and 95	7.00
A. S. Ellinger	5.00
S. M. H., Case 70	10.00
Mrs. M. Castle	10.00
†Mrs. W. E. Lowe, Case 77	35.00
†Ethel H. Mellon, Case 10	10.00
Mrs. B. L. Morales	5.00
F. L., part for Case 83	200.00
E. L. Eliethorp	20.00
W. H. Stewart	20.00
Total	$1,157.55

*Payable to the State Charities Aid Association.

†Payable to the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor.

THE TIMES has been informed that the Horace Mann School for Boys, in West 246th Street, intends to contribute to certain of the hundred cases from a fund which it maintains for charitable purposes.

The largest check received by THE TIMES yesterday was one for $500 from the Alfred H. Smith Company, 35 West Thirty-third Street, to be distributed at discretion. "F. L.," sending a contribution of $200 from Boston, writes: "I would ask you to distribute the money according to your best judgment, but I would like the crippled girl of 13, listed as No. 83, to receive a share."

MURDER RECORD LOWER.

Fewer Cases of Homicide Shown by Insurance Statistics.

"The Homicide Record for 1915," published today in The Spectator, an insurance journal, says that murder and manslaughter increased alarmingly in this country between 1892 and 1910, and that this increase, after reaching a high record, seems to have been arrested. The article says:

"The homicide impulse is most strongly developed in the Southern and Far Western States, and least so in the New England, the Middle Atlantic, and North Central States. The local homicide rates throughout the South are materially increased by the negro population, but even for the white population the rates are excessively high. Memphis, Tenn., holds the unenviable position of having the highest homicide rate in the country, 85.9 per 100,000 of population. New York, for 1915, had a rate of only 4.7, and the average rate for London is only about 1.0. Reading, Penn., had the lowest rate in this country, 1.9.

Christmas Joys for Italian Pupils.

Christmas exercises for the 1,500 pupils of the Italian Industrial School, conducted under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, at Hester and Elizabeth Streets, were held yesterday afternoon in the school building, a gift of Arthur Curtiss James, William Church Osborn, President of the Children's Aid Society; Evert Jansen Wendell, a Trustee; Police Captain Thomas Hannon, and Commander Chevalier Compani, head of the Boy Scout movement in Italy, were the speakers.

Acknowledgments.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of the following contributions for the Brace Fund: Anonymous, $1; Dr. Henry W. Miller, $4.75.

BILLY SUNDAY CAN PREACH TO 20,000

His Tabernacle Will Be Largest Structure Ever Built in the City.

MADE TO FIT HIS VOICE

Private Bath, Too, for the Use of the Evangelist After Each Service.

Plans were filed yesterday in the Building Bureau for the Billy Sunday tabernacle, which will be erected on the northerly portion of the old American League baseball field, at Broadway and 168th Street. The building where the evangelist will open his campaign in April next will be a temporary frame structure, covering a frontage of 247 feet on Broadway, at the southwest corner of 168th Street, and extending 334 feet on the street side.

It will accommodate 20,000 persons, being the largest structure for public meetings ever erected in New York City. Kendall, Taylor & Co. of Boston are the architects, and they have estimated the cost at $50,000. They were the architects of the big tabernacle now being used by Billy Sunday in Boston.

As explained last night by Eben E. Olcott, Treasurer of the William A. Sunday Evangelistic Association, and a member of the Building Committee, the tabernacle will be a few feet larger than the Boston building.

"It will be the largest tabernacle ever erected for the Sunday meetings," said Mr. Olcott. "The building will stand back several feet from Broadway, and will have twenty entrances and exits. They will be on all sides of the building, and a temporary thoroughfare will be provided in the ball field on the south side of the structure. The rear will face Fort Washington Avenue.

"Everything possible has been done to conserve the safety of the crowds and to provide the greatest convenience for those attending the meetings. It will be a comparatively low structure, and has been especially designed by Mr. Sunday's architects, so that his voice, which is not a remarkably strong one, may be heard in all parts of the building."

Special offices will be provided for Mr. Sunday, and a private bath, as the physical exertions of his speaking compel him to make an entire change of clothing after each service. In addition, there will be a post office and a large room set apart for an emergency hospital.

The Billy Sunday campaign will begin on the first Sunday of April and will continue for three months. All of the details for the campaign, which is expected to be the greatest of the kind ever launched in this city, if not in the country, have been practically completed.

The plot on which the tabernacle will be built has been leased from the City Real Estate Company, the holders of the title for an unknown buyer, who purchased the entire ball field a few months ago. It was owned by the Institute for the Blind. The original field takes in four blocks on Broadway, from 165th to 168th Streets, and is valued at about $4,000,000.

French Moratorium Extended.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—An extension of the moratorium for three months from Jan. 1 is provided in a decree published today in the Journal Officiel. The decree is accompanied by a note from the Minister of Commerce stating that there remains unpaid only 1,340,000,000 of a total of 4,480,000,000 francs of paper benefiting from the moratorium which was held by the Bank of France in August, 1914.

FAVORS THE SALE TREATY.

Danish Lower House Supports the Measure, 90 to 16.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 20.—The bill to sanction the treaty for the sale of the West Indies Islands passed the Folkething today. Spokesmen of the Moderates, Radicals, and Socialists urged approval of sale for the sake of the people of the islands and international considerations.

Niels Neergaard, President of the West Indian Commission and former financial Minister, who spoke for the Moderates, pointed out the danger of keeping the islands against their wishes and in propinity to a disappointed great power. The Socialist leader, Sigvald Orsen, warned the opposition to respect the result of the referendum for which they had asked. Fog Oetersen, Radical, said that reforms would be of no use and that talk about national feelings was nonsense because the islands never were Danish.

Alexander Foss, the Conservative leader, offered a motion to have the Government open new negotiations with the United States to have the treaty modified so that only St. John or St. Thomas would be ceded, the other two islands remaining Danish. The proposal was made in the name of fourteen Conservative and Moderate members.

The Foreign Minister, Erik Scavenius, replied that the Government could not accept the proposal. The new negotiations might result in America leaving to Denmark the island of St. Croix, and this the Danish Government could not advise.

After a discussion of two and one-half hours the proposal of Foss was defeated, 90 votes to 13. Afterward the Folkething sanctioned the sale, 90 votes to 16.

The Landsthing will meet tomorrow afternoon, and the vote there is expected to be 38 in favor and only 23 against the bill.

READY TO INSPECT BALLOTS

Board to Pass Upon Votes Cast for McIntyre and Delehanty.

Preparations were made yesterday at the Board of Elections for an examination of the ballots cast at the recent election for James A. Delehanty and John F. McIntyre, candidates for Judge of General Sessions. The order was served upon the board last Monday. The ballots will be collected from the police stations and on next Tuesday afternoon they will be opened and examined by a clerk of the Board of Elections and representatives of both candidates.

The examination may last until January, and if the result warrants it, an order for a recount will be made to the Supreme Court. Out of about 280,000 votes in 844 election districts Mr. McIntyre led Mr. Delehanty by only 725 on the face of the returns. A similar examination will begin this afternoon of the ballots in the Twentieth Congressional District, where Isaac Siegel, Republican, led Morris Hillquit, Socialist, by about 350 votes for Congress.

HAMILTON ESTATE $720,478.

Granddaughter of Statesman Leaves $156,375 to Morgan Partner.

Miss Adelaide Hamilton, the last surviving granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton, who died on May 10, 1915, at the age of 85, left an estate appraised yesterday at $720,478. Her nephew, William Pierson Hamilton, member of J. P. Morgan & Co., and brother-in-law of J. P. Morgan, received $156,375, and her nieces, Marie H. Swan and Helen M. Rhinelander, got $159,273 each. Her nephew, the Rev. Alexander Hamilton of Woodbury, Conn., received $62,484, and the remainder of the estate, with the exception of $8,000 in public bequests and $1,100 to each of her employes, went to other relatives.

St. Luke's Hospital and the Cathedral of St. John the Divine got $3,000 each, and $1,000 each went to Grace Church and Columbia University. Miss Hamilton had $348,997 in mortgages and $341,803 in stocks and bonds.

"I Want a Present for a Man"

A trip to a Wallach store will solve that problem. Ours are Men's Stores exclusively, full of things men like. Here you'll find many a gift that a man will appreciate for its daily usefulness as well as for the sentiment which prompted it.

Why not take advantage of the unusual values offered in our Neckwear Carnival? Splendid Scarfs at 35c, 65c, 95c, $1.35, $1.85 and $2.35.

We have listed the following for your convenience:

Sweaters. Gloves. Shirts. Half Hose. Fur Caps. Underwear. Cuff Buttons. Scarf Pins. Stetson Hats. Canes & Umbrellas. Traveling Bags. Suit Cases. Wardrobe Trunks. Jewelry, Dress Sets.

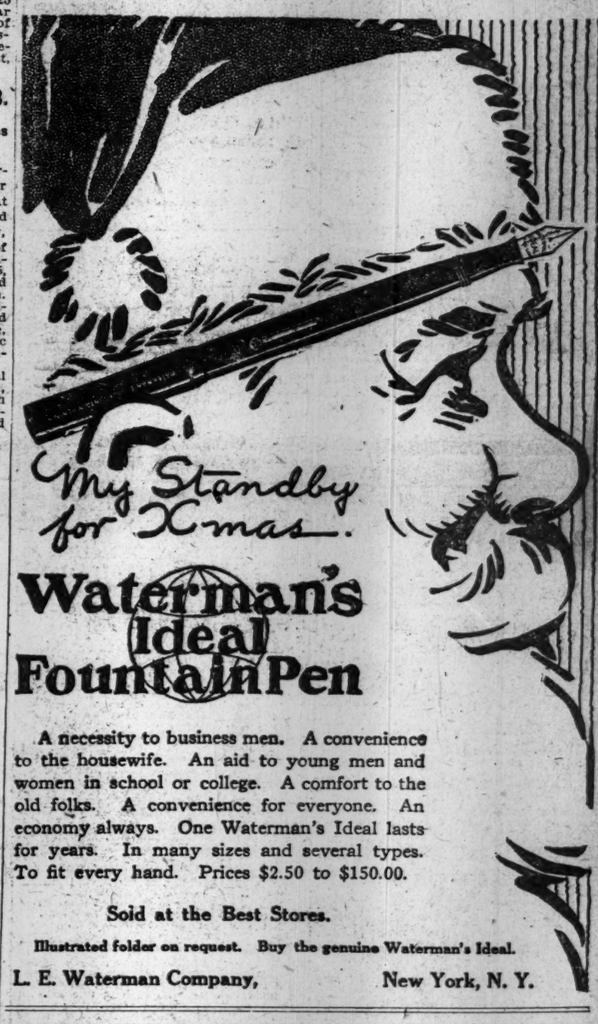
Suspenders, boxed. Live Leather Belts. Knitted Silk Reefers. Bath Robes. Pajamas. Wallach Hats. Silk Hats. Waistcoats. Auto-Strop Razors. Handkerchiefs, boxes of ½ doz. Dressing Gowns. Smoking Jackets.

Or let him select his own gift, by giving him a Wallach Merchandise Order for any amount.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers / Broadway, Cor. 29th — Third Ave., Cor. 122d / 246-248 West 125th — Open Evenings

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes



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A necessity to business men. A convenience to the housewife. An aid to young men and women in school or college. A comfort to the old folks. A convenience for everyone. An economy always. One Waterman's Ideal lasts for years. In many sizes and several types. To fit every hand. Prices $2.50 to $150.00.

Sold at the Best Stores.

Illustrated folder on request. Buy the genuine Waterman's Ideal.

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Why Not a Victrola for Xmas?

The only instrument that brings you the world's greatest artists. A small initial payment will put this Victrola in your home.

Victrolas

A Style for Every Home,

$15.00 to $350.00

TERMS TO SUIT YOUR OWN CONVENIENCE

Best stock of Victor Records in city

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DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY ON CREDIT NO DEPOSIT REQUIRED.

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LARGEST ASSORTMENT ALL GOODS GUARANTEED BEST VALUES CONFIDENTIAL EASY TERMS CALL, WRITE OR PHONE. AGENT CALLS.

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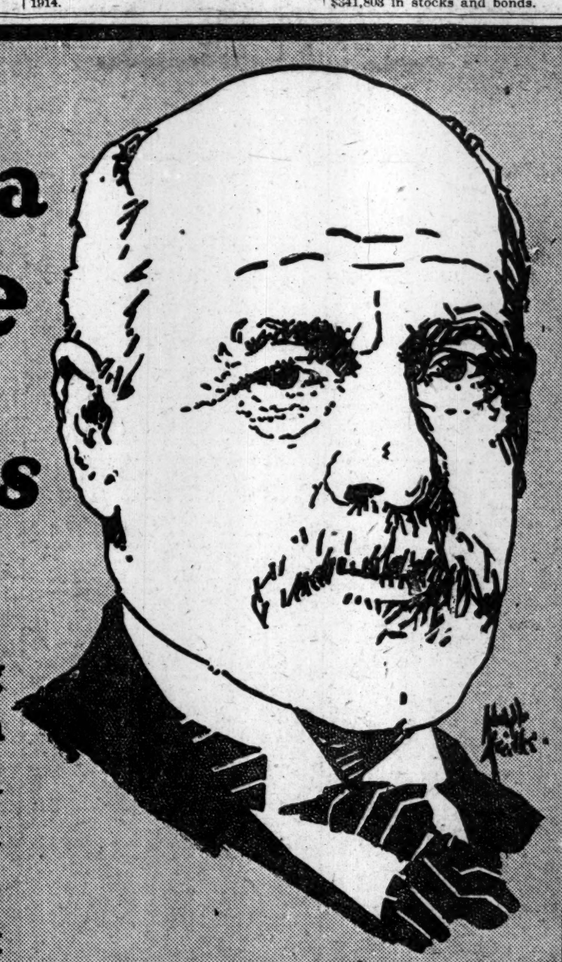
To Make Your Skin Naturally Beautiful

Resinol Soap is not only unusually cleansing and softening, but its regular use gives to the skin and hair that natural beauty of perfect health which cosmetics can only imitate.

Give him a Gillette for Christmas



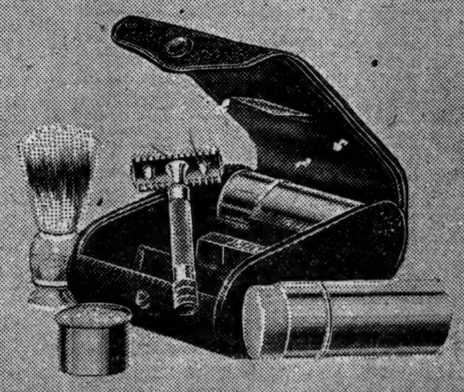
THE wonderful thing about giving a Gillette is that such a simple, inexpensive gift could *mean* so much to him—both in comfort and the saving every day of small expenses.

No. 00—Standard Combination Set One of the most popular Gillette Combination Sets. Has Triple Silver Plated Razor, Badger Hair Shaving Brush and Stick Gillette Shaving Soap in Triple Silver Plated Holders and two Blade Boxes with 12 double-edged Gillette Blades (24 Shaving Edges). Seal Grain Leather Case. $6.50

Christmas Gillettes now in the stores—$5 to $50

About the nicest "little gift" for the Gillette User is a packet of Blades—50c. or $1

NO STROPPING — Gillette — NO HONING

KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY, BOSTON